DAVID O. MCKAY LIBRARY
3 1404 00553 4638

DAVID O. McKAY LIBRARY
COLLEGE
IDAHO 83460-0405

## DATE DUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCT 2 2 2003 | | | |
| ~~APR 2 3 2005~~ APR 0 5 2005 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Demco

# THE PONTEFRACT CHARTULARY.

VOLUME I.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/chartularyofstjo01pont

The Yorkshire Archæological Society.

FOUNDED 1863. INCORPORATED 1893.

RECORD SERIES.

VOL. XXV.

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

# THE CHARTULARY

OF

# ST. JOHN OF PONTEFRACT,

FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

IN THE POSSESSION OF

GODFREY WENTWORTH, ESQ., OF WOOLLEY PARK.

VOL. I.

EDITED BY

RICHARD HOLMES,

*Member of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.*

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1899

# CONTENTS.

## INTRODUCTION.


Page

[Extract from the Will of Roger Dodsworth ... iv.]
[Sketch Pedigree of the First House of Lascy .. xxv.]
[Release of 60/- of Rent from the Convent ... xxvi.]
[Release of Rents and Services from the Convent; of a daily cart load of wood, &c. .. ...xxviii.]
[Charter to the Men of Westchep... ... ... xxix.]
[The "Little Charter" for land on the Moors ... xl.]
[The Stapleton Pedigree ... ... ... ... xlvi.]
[Hereditary Peerages ... ... ... ... xlix.]
[The Vesci Pedigree ... ... ... ... ... lii.]


## FASCICULUS I. (10 folios.)


[Chronology of the First House of De Lascy ... page 2.]

Page

THE SEIGNIORIAL CHARTERS. 3

Folio 1

I. Robert de Lascy: The Foundation Charter ... ... ... ... 17
*Monasticon*, No. 1; *Dodsworth*, vols. 3, 8, 9, 159, &c.; *Lansdowne*, vol. 207

II. Robert de Lascy: Grant of the Manor of Dodworth ... ... 18
*Monasticon*, No 2; *Dodsworth* 151; *Lansdowne* 207

III. Hugh de Laval: Confirmation Charter ... ... ... ... ... 20
*Monasticon*, No. 3; *Dodsworth* 8, 9, 159; *Lansdowne* 207

IV. Hugh de Laval: Town Mill of Pontefract, St. Nicholas Hospital, and the Tithe of the Pontefract Toll ... ... ... ... ... 22
*Lansdowne* 207

Folio 2

V. Gilbert de Lascy [of Lancashire]: A bovate and its toft, and another toft in Barneby, and two bovates in Harwood ... ... ... 23
*Lansdowne* 207

VI. Ilbert de Lascy the younger: Confirmation Charter ... ... ... 24
*Dodsworth* 9, 159; *Lansdowne* 207

VII. Robert de Lascy: A later version of No. 2, after his marriage with Matilda ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 25
*Lansdowne* 207

VIII. The second Robert de Lascy: Two bovates in Great Marsden ... 26
*Dodsworth* 135; *Lansdowne* 207

IX. The second Robert de Lascy: A tenement in Pontefract ... ... 27
*Lansdowne* 207

X. Henry de Lascy: Re-dedication Charter; 60/- a year; the ferry of Castleford, and freedom from Toll ... ... ... ... 27
*Monasticon*, No. 4; *Dodsworth* 8, 9, 159; *Lansdowne* 207

XI. Henry de Lascy: Kellingley, and a fishery at Beal ... ... .. 29
*Monasticon*, No. 5; *Lansdowne* 207

Folio 3 Page

XII. Henry de Lascy: Confirmation of the West Mill of Norton, the gift of Jordan Folioth ... ... ... .. ... ... ... 30
*Lansdowne* 207

XIII. Henry de Lascy: Grant of the church of Kippax ... ... 31
*Lansdowne* 207

XIV. Henry de Lascy: Confirmation Charter ... ... ... ... 31
*Lansdowne* 207

XV. Henry de Lascy: The town of Barnsley (a joint gift with Ralph de Capriolecuria) ... ... .. ... ... ... ... 32
*Lansdowne* 207

XVI. Henry de Lascy: A carucate in Ingoldmells, the dower of the widow of Ilbert the younger ... ... ... ... ... 33
*Dodsworth* 9, 159; *Lansdowne* 207

[The Romara pedigree ... page 33.]

XVII. Henry de Lascy: Confirmation of Barnsley ... ... ... 34
*Lansdowne* 207

XVIII. Henry de Lascy: Tithe of his hunting ... ... ... ... 34
*Dodsworth* 159; *Lansdowne* 207

XIX. Roger de Lascy: Confirmation Charter ... ... .. ... 35
*Lansdowne* 207

XX. Roger de Lascy: Confirmation of No. 13, of the Church of Kippax 35
*Lansdowne* 207

XXI. John de Lascy: Enlargement of the churchyard of All Saints ... 36
*Lansdowne* 207

Folio 4

XXII. John de Lascy: Concerning the land of Humphrey and William, cordwainers, near the monastery ... ... ... ... 37
*Lansdowne* 207

XXIII. John de Lascy: Confirmation Charter ... ... ... ... 38
*Lansdowne* 207

XXIV. John de Lascy: Request to archbishop Walter to admit the presentee of the monks to the church of Kippax ... ... 39
*Dodsworth* 151; *Lansdowne* 207

XXV. John de Lascy: A bovate in the territory of Ledsham ... ... 40
*Lansdowne* 207

XXVI. John de Lascy: Acknowledgment of a lost bond ... ... ... 41
*Dodsworth* 136, 151; *Lansdowne* 207

*In a second, but good hand:—*

XXVII. Robert de Lascy the second: To William Fitz Eustace, his uncle, a bovate in Great Marsden ... ... ... ... ... 42
*Dodsworth* 135, 136, 151; *Lansdowne* 207

XXVIII. Roger de Lascy: Concerning the church of Darrington ... ... 43
*Lansdowne* 207

*Unrubricated, and Indexed in a much later hand:—*

XXIX. Edmund de Lascy: Confirmation Charter, and of Barnside [Lancashire], and of two bovates in Marsden... ... ... ... 43
*Dodsworth* 117, 151; *Lansdowne* 207

Folio 5

XXX. Edmund de Lascy: A cart load of dead wood daily ... ... 44
*Dodsworth* 117; *Lansdowne* 207

[*The space between folio 5 and folio 11, originally left blank, is occupied by a series of documents of later date.*]

## Fasciculus II. (10 Folios.)

Page

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CHARTERS. 47

[Amended List of Officials of the church of York ... page 53.]

A—Archiepiscopal Charters.

Folio 11

XXXVIII. Archbishop Thurstan: Confirmation of the town of Dodworth ... 59

XXXIX. Archbishop Thurstan: Confirmation of the charters of Ralph de Catwick and of his son Simon, of half the church of Catwick 59

XL. Archbishop Thurstan: Declaration of the agreement made between prior Reginald, and Robert, chaplain of Darrington; lease of the lands of that church ... ... ... ... 60

XLI. Archbishop Thurstan: Confirmation of Foundation Charter ... 61

XLII. The Chapter of York: Half of Ledsham ... ... ... 62

XLIII. The Chapter of York: The church and tithes of Ledsham, and ordination of a vicarage there by archbishop Gray ... 63

XLIV. Archbishop William: Confirmation Charter ... ... .. 64

XLV. Archbishop Roger: Confirmation of an agreement between prior Bertram and Bernard of Silkstone concerning Dodworth ... 65

Folio 12

XLVI. Archbishop Roger: Confirmation of the gift of the monastery of Monk Bretton by Adam fitz Swain ... ... ... ... 67

XLVII. Archbishop Roger: Confirmation of the gift of the church of Kippax ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 68

XLVIII. Archbishop Roger: General Confirmation ... ... ... 68
*Dodsworth* 159

XLIX. Archbishop Walter: Confirmation of Tithes ... ... ... 71
*Dodsworth* 151; *Archbishop Gray's Register*, No. 184

L. Archbishop Walter: Presentation to Silkstone by lapse ... 72

LI. Archbishop Walter: Confirmation of Pensions ... ... ... 73
*Dodsworth* 151; *Archbishop Gray's Register*, No. 144

Folio 13

LII. Archbishop Walter: Confirmation of Presentation and Certificate of Institution of Milo to Kippax ... ... ... ... 74
*Dodsworth* 151; *Archbishop Gray's Register*, No. 276

LIII. Archbishop Walter: Vicarage of Ledsham [the counterpart of No. 43] ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 75
*Dodsworth* 151

LIV. Archbishop Walter: Confirmation of an agreement between prior Peter and Hugh, vicar of Ledsham ... ... ... ... 77

LV. Roger [Robert], bishop of Lincoln: Confirmation of the gift from Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, of the ferry of South Ferriby, with land and houses there, in Barton Fields, and in Hawkstow... 77

LVI. Walter de Kirkham, dean of York: Release from excommunication ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 78
*Dodsworth* 151

Folio 14

*In the second hand, and not rubricated:—*

LVII. Archbishop Theobald [Canterbury]: General Confirmation, as legate ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80

[*Three blank folios were left here by the original cartographers, which were afterwards partially occupied by a series of later documents and memoranda, among which No. 59 is an imperfect abridgment of No. 40.*]

B—Papal Bulls.

Folio 18 Page

LXV. Bull of Pope Celestine III.: General Confirmation ... ... 85
*Monasticon*, No. 6; *Dodsworth* 159

*Unrubricated:—*

LXVI. Bull of Pope Alexander III.: General Confirmation ... ... 89

LXVII. Bull of Pope Gregory IX.: Tithes of Ledsham ... ... ... 90

[*Two blank folios were left here by the original cartographers, which were subsequently occupied by later documents.*]

---

## Fasciculus III. (5 Folios.)

Page

THE ROYAL CHARTERS. 93

Folio 21

LXX. King Stephen: The churches of St. Sampson and St. Benedict, York ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 99
*Dodsworth* 159

LXXI. King Henry II.: General Confirmation ... ... ... ... 100

LXXII. King Henry I.: General Confirmation ... ... ... ... 103

LXXIII. King Henry II.: Second [Amended] General Confirmation ... 105
*Dodsworth* 159

Folio 22

LXXIV. King Henry III.: Inspeximus of 73 ... ... ... ... 109

Folio 23

LXXIV *bis*. King Henry III.: Charter of Protection ... ... ... ... 110

*In the second hand, but not rubricated:—*

LXXV. King Henry III.: Grant of a Fair to Barnsley ... ... .. 111

[*Two folios, originally unoccupied, were afterwards filled with later documents.*]

---

## Fasciculus IV. (12 Folios.)

Page

THE LOCAL CHARTERS.—PONTEFRACT, &c. 115

[The Foliot pedigree ... page 114.]

[The Foliot pedigree—East Yorkshire branch ... page 116.]

Folio 26

LXXXVI. Hugh Foliot: A bovate in Barneby, with Thorald the native ... 133
*Lansdowne* 207

LXXXVII. William Foliot: An acre in Sharlston ... ... ... ... 134
*Lansdowne* 207

LXXXVIII. Jordan Foliot: Asger's toft [in Pontefract] ... ... ... 135
*Monasticon*, No. 17; *Lansdowne* 207

LXXXIX. Jordan Foliot: West Mill of Norton ... ... ... ... 135
*Monasticon*, No. 18; *Dodsworth* 138, 151; *Lansdowne* 207

XC. Jordan Foliot: Jordan and his wife Beatrice confirm No. 89, and add an acre ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 136
*Monasticon*, No. 19; *Lansdowne* 207

XCI. Jordan Foliot: Confirmation by Jordan their son ... ... 137
*Lansdowne* 207

Folio 26 *(continued)* Page

XCII. Walter the clerk (afterwards Receiver), son of Master Ciprian: Land in Pontefract, bought of the heirs of Humphrey and William [see No. 22] ... .. ... ... ... ... 138

[De Insula pedigree ... page 139.]

XCIII. Robert, son of Humphrey to William his brother: His house with a half toft in Pontefract ... ... ... ... ... ... 139

XCIV. William, son of Everard of Methley: Rents from tofts in Malfeygate and Micklegate ... ... ... ... ... ... 140

XCV. Robert de Stapleton: A toft in Micklegate ... ... ... 141
*Lansdowne* 207

XCVI. Robert de Stapleton: Tofts in Pontefract, in exchange for three bovates in Osmondthorp; with another toft in Pontefract and a bovate in Biram ... ... ... ... ... ... 142
*Lansdowne* 207

XCVII. Nicholas, son of Jordan of Shippen: To Eudo of Aberford, chaplain, a toft in Micklegate, above the ditch ... ... 143

Folio 27

XCVIII. Nicholas de Shippen: Quit-claim of the rent ... ... ... 144

XCIX. Eudo the chaplain: The toft in Micklegate ... ... ... 145

C. John de Lascy, constable of Chester: Confirmation ... .. 146

CI. William son of Walding, and his wife Hawis: Two tofts under Baghill in Pontefract ... ... .. ... ... ... 147
*Dodsworth* 135, 136

[Walding pedigree ... page 147.]

CII. Albert Fullo: A toft under Baghill ... ... ... .. 148

CIII. William, son of Robert son of Astin: Land in the Fields of Pontefract ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 149

[Astin, son of Stephen ... page 149.]

[Osmund pedigree ... page 149.]

Folio 28

CIV. Michael, son of Thomas of Monkhill: Land in the Fields of Pontefract ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 150

CV. Matilda the Blonde: Half acre in the Ris ... ... ... 151

CVI. Helen, daughter of Adam son of Agnes: Rent of 3/- ... ... 152

CVII. Jordan de Aula to Otto de Stubbs: Two tofts with crofts near Monkhill ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 152

CVIII. William son of Hervey to Eva de Batley: An acre in the Ris ... 153

CIX. Hervey Kaskin: Three acres in the Fields ... ... ... 154

CX. William of Campsall: Ten acres in the territory of Pontefract ... 155
*Dodsworth* 151

CXI. Simon Butler to William of Campsall, and John his son: Ten acres in the territory of Pontefract ... ... ... ... 156
*Dodsworth* 151

Folio 29

CXII. Simon Butler: Surrender of his land in the Fields ... ... 157
*Dodsworth* 151

CXIII. Simon Butler: Six roods next the Weeks ... ... ... ... 158
*Dodsworth* 151

CXIV. John, son of Simon Butler: Ten acres in the territory of Pontefract 159
*Dodsworth* 151

[Siward pedigree ... page 161.]

Folio 29 (*continued*) Page

CXV. Mathania, widow of Simon Butler: Confirmation of No. 111... 161
*Dodsworth* 151

CXVI. John Butler: A plot of land in Pontefract, outside the Bailey 162

CXVII. William, son of Hervey Kaskin: Surrender of a plot in the New Market ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 163

CXVIII. Agnes, daughter of Roger de Ledstone: To Richard de Marton, a rent of 5/- from Impcroft ... ... ... ... 164

CXIX. Master Raimond: To Warner, son of Nigel, five acres in Pontefract Fields ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 165

CXX. Warner, son of Nigel: A plot of land near the Greave ... 166

[Nigel pedigree ... page 166.]

Folio 30

CXXI. Alexander, son of Hereward and Alice, his wife: three roods in the Fields towards Munjoy; half an acre near the Gallows; a rood, and another rood ... ... ... ... ... 167

CXXII. Richard, son of Ralph: A house in Gillygate ... .. 168
*Dodsworth* 151

CXXIII. Agnes, daughter of Roger of Ledstone: To Richard de Marton, a rent of 5/- from Impcroft [counterpart of No. 118] ... 169

CXXIV. Richard de Marton: Grant of No. 123 to the monks ... 170

CXXV. William, son of William de Vesci: A toft and croft in Bondgate 171

CXXVI. John, son of Robert de Mora: To Gregory de Camera, a plot of arable land in Pontefract Fields ... ... ... ... 171

CXXVIA. Gregory de Camera: Grant of No. 126 to the monks ... 172
*Dodsworth* 151

CXXVII. James de Methley: Rent of 6/- from three messuages in the New Market ... .. ... ... .. ... ... ... 173

Folio 31

CXXVIII. James de Methley [duplicate of No. 127, with verbal differences] 175

CXXIX. William the weaver: To Walter Scot, half of a toft, and of a half toft, in the New Market ... ... ... ... 176

CXXX. Isabella, daughter of William Bern: Half an acre in the Fields 177

CXXXI. Matilda, daughter of William Bern [duplicate of No. 130] ... 178

CXXXII. Jordan Campion: To Richard, son of Richard of Pool, an acre and a half in the Fields of Ferry, near Wheldale, and half an acre in Hernshill ... ... ... ... 178

CXXXIII. The same: An acre and a half at Waterfall ... ... ... 179

[De Stagno pedigree ... page 179.]

CXXXIV. The same: An acre in the Fields, and the half acre granted in No. 130 and No. 131 ... ... ... .. ... 180

Folio 32

CXXXV. Prior Dalmatius and the Convent: To Henry de Cotingham, a messuage in Pontefract ... ... ... ... ... 181

CXXXVI. Robert of Knaresborough: A stall in the New Market ... 182

CXXXVII. Cecily of Clayton, widow of Hervey Kaskin: An acre in the Fields, near the Greave ... ... ... ... ... 183

CXXXVIII. Thomas, son of Matthew of Skelmerthorpe: Land in Pontefract, which Richard of Pool held of me ... ... ... 184

CXXXIX. Goodwoman: Right in 3/- rent ... ... ... ... ... 184

CXL. Benedict the priest: Three acres in the Fields, and land in the Butts ... ... .. ... ... ... ... 185

Folio 32 (*continued*) Page

CXLI. Raimond, clerk of Methley: Rent of 5/6 in Pontefract ... ... 186
*Dodsworth* 136

CXLII. John Pinful: Land in the North Field towards Waterfall, and a house and garden ... ... ... ... ... ... 187

CXLIII. Claricia de Batley: To William son of Everard, a croft and garden in Pontefract ... ... ... ... ... ... 188

[De Dai pedigree ... page 188.]

Folio 33

CXLIV. William de Clay: 30*d.* rent from land in the New Market ... 189

[Hervey, son of Kaskin .. page 190.]

CXLV. Agnes, daughter of Swain of Monkhill: Five acres in the Fields 190

CXLVI. William, sub-prior of Pontefract: To Agnes, daughter of Swain, a corrody in exchange for five acres [see No. 145]... ... 191

CXLVII. William, son of Paganus, son of Bucardus: His right in the land which his father had given ... ... ... ... 192

CXLVIII. William, son of Paganus, son of Bucardus: Five acres in the Field of Pontefract, and 24½ acres in those of Parlington ... 192

CXLIX. William, son of Paganus, son of Bucardus: Five acres in the Field of Pontefract, and some acres in the Fields of Parlington... .. ... ... ... ... ... 194

CL. James of Methley: A rent of 4/- in the New Market, from Thomas Fox's messuage... .. ... ... ... ... 195

CLI. Walter Scot of Pontefract: To Thomas Fox, lease of a messuage in the New Market ... ... ... ... ... ... 196

CLII. Prior Dalmatius to Hugh Biseth of Castleford: An acre and a half of meadow in the Park of Allerton in exchange for an acre in the Ris .. ... ... ... .. ... 196

Folio 34

CLIII. Hugh Biseth of Castleford: An acre in the Ris [see No. 108] ... 198

CLIV. Final Concord between the Prior and Convent, and the Master and Brethren of St. Lazarus at Foulsnape ... .. ... 199
*Dodsworth* 151

CLV. Richard de Lewes: To Simon de Lewes, his nepos, thirty acres in the Fields ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 200

PRESTON, &c.

CLVI. Prior Hugh: To Richard de Lewes, lease for life of land in Mairwell ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 201

CLVII. William de Preston: Sale of Hugh son of Gamel of Norton, a native ... ... ... ... ... ... .. ... 202

CLVIII. Richard de Lewes: Land at Mairwell in Preston [see No. 156]... 203

CLIX. William de Preston: A grazing-toft in Ganesfold and Ailbernroyd 204

CLX. Gilbert, son of Hugh, son of Ailbern: His right in Ailbernroyd in Preston ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 205

Folio 35

CLXI. Prior Stephen: To Gilbert son of Hugh, son of Ailbern, a grazing place in the Fields of Preston ... ... ... ... ... 206

CLXII. Alan, son of Nicholas of Shippen: Rent of 3/- from six acres in the South Field, and six pence from a garden near Cockwell 207

CLXIII. Germanus, the clerk, of Ledstone: Lease to his mother Milisanda [Millicent], of four half acres in Ledstone and a rood of meadow in Bondholm .. ... ... ... ... 208
*Dodsworth* 151

Folio 35 (*continued*) Page

CLXIV. Alan, son of Nicholas of Shippen: His right in eight acres in Ledstone and the meadow of Bondholm ... ... ... 209

PONTEFRACT.

CLXV. William de Aula, son of Richard of Pontefract: Five acres at Flaghill ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 210

CLXVI. William, son of Richard de Aula [duplicate of No. 165, with different witnesses] ... ... ... ... ... ... 211

CLXVII. William of Fryston: Two bovates in Fryston, Hamelin mill, and the site of the mill ... ... ... ... .. ... 212
*Dodsworth* 151

*In the second, but good hand (not rubricated):—*

CLXVIII. John, son of Roger, son of Anketil of Hook: Thirteen perches of moor at Hook ... ... ... ... ... ... 213

Folio 36

*In a third, much later hand, and with poorer ink:—*

CLXIX. Walter Scot, of Pontefract: Nine acres and three roods in Pontefract in exchange for Westroyd from the monks ... ... 215
*Dodsworth* 136, 151; *Lansdowne* 207

[*The remainder of folio 36 and each page of folio 37 were left blank, the last page of the latter folio b ing afterwards occupied by an inquisition of 13 Edward II., concerning the fishery of Beal.*]

---

## Fasciculus V. (4 Folios.)

Page

LOCAL CHARTERS.—LEDSTONE, &c. 219

[Lesing pedigree ... page 219.]

[Ailric pedigree ... page 219.]

Folio 38

CLXXI. Germanus, the clerk, son of Adam the chaplain: A bovate in Ledstone Fields, all but one acre, in exchange for a corrody for himself ... ... ... ... ... ... 223

CLXXII. Katherine, daughter of Adam the priest: The acre in Ledstone Fields, reserved in No. 171 ... ... ... ... ... 224
*Dodsworth* 151

CLXXIII. Elias of Aberford, and his wife Elinor: Eight acres in Ledstone and the meadow belonging to a bovate in Bondholm ... 225

[Preston pedigree ... page 226.]

CLXXIV. Hervey, son of Richard, son of Lesing, of Ledstone: Ten acres and a half in Ledstone (see No. 176); also an exchange of lands... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 226
*Dodsworth* 151

CLXXV. Hervey, son of Richard, of Ledstone: To Katherine, daughter of Reyner of Aberford, eight acres in Ledstone and the meadow belonging to a bovate in Bondholm ... ... 228
*Dodsworth* 151

CLXXVI. Hervey, son of Richard, son of Lesing: Ten acres, half a rood, and two parts of a half rood in Ledstone (see No. 174)... 229

CLXXVII. The same Hervey, son of Richard: Three and a half acres in the Fields of Ledstone ... ... ... ... ... 230

CLXXVIII. The same Hervey, son of Richard: Four acres in the Fields of Ledstone ... ... ... .. ... ... ... 231

Folio 39 Page

CLXXIX. Hervey, son of Richard of Ledstone: To Adam his brother, a plot of land in Ledstone in exchange ... ... ... 232

CLXXX. Lease from prior Peter to Hervey son of Jordan of Ledstone: Nine acres in the territory of Ledstone with meadow at Arnothirst ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 233
*Dodsworth* 135, 136

CLXXXI. Benedict, son of Reginald of Ledstone: a toft in Ledstone with its croft, and six acres of land in the Fields of Ledstone 234
*Dodsworth* 135, 136

CLXXXII. From the same: Half of his land in Ledstone, and of his meadow belonging thereto ... ... ... ... ... 235
*Dodsworth* 135, 136

CLXXXIII. From the same: Three acres all but half a rood in Ledstone 237

CLXXXIV. Hervey, son of Richard, son of Lesing: Lease for twelve years of his messuage and of all his land in Ledstone ... 238
*Dodsworth* 135, 136, 151

Folio 40

CLXXXV. Cyrograph between Hervey and Roger, clerk of Ledsham ... 239
*Dodsworth* 135, 136, 151

CLXXXVI. Hervey son of Richard of Ledstone to Adam his brother: A bovate in Ledstone Fields, with a toft ... ... ... 240

CLXXXVII. Richard son of Lesing of Ledstone, to Adam his son: The bovate in Ledstone Fields with a toft .. ... ... 241

CLXXXVIII. Matilda daughter of Katherine: All my lands in Ledstone 243

CLXXXIX. Matilda, daughter of Katherine: All the land I held from the gift of my mother in Ledstone ... ... ... 244

CXC. Adam, chaplain, son of Richard, son of Lesing, to Germanus son of Milisanda of Kippax: All my land in Ledstone 245
*Dodsworth* 151

CXCI. Jordan son of Ailric of Ledstone: Six acres in Ledstone Fields ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 245
*Dodsworth* 151

[Roger de Ledsham pedigree ... page 246.]

CXCII. Richard son of Lesing of Ledstone: A messuage in Ledstone 246
*Dodsworth* 151

[Ketel pedigree ... page 247.]

CXCIII. Richard son of Lesing of Ledstone: The six acres in Ledstone Fields (see No. 191) ... ... ... ... ... 247

CXCIV. Hervey son of Richard, son of Lesing, to William, son of Bared of Allerton: An acre in the Ledstone Fields ... 248

Folio 41

CXCV. William son of Bared of Allerton: Five acres in Ledstone Fields ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 249

CXCVI. Hervey son of Richard of Ledstone, to William son of Bared of Allerton: Four acres in Ledstone Fields ... ... 249

CXCVII. Nicholas son of Jordan de Shippen, and Matilda his wife, daughter of Katherine: Eight acres in Ledstone ... 250

CXCVIII. Agnes, widow of Hervey of Ledstone: Her rights of dower in Ledstone ... ... .. ... ... ... ... 251

[*The remainder of folio 41, originally left blank, was afterwards occupied with the memorandum of an inquisition taken in 1347 with regard to the customary obligations of the prior of Pontefract and his Ledstone tenants.*]

## Fasciculus VI. (4 folios.)

[The Asolf pedigree ... page 254–5.]

Page

LOCAL CHARTERS.—LEDSHAM, &c. 257

[Charter of Peter de Brus I. to Healaugh, of ten marks in the Knottingley Mill ... page 265.]

Folio 42

CC. Geoffrey, son of Walter of Wheldrake: Quit-claim of a bovate in Ledsham ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 267
*Dodsworth* 135, 136, 151

CCI. Beatrice, wife of Walter of Wheldrake: Quit-claim of a bovate in Ledsham ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 268

CCII. John, son of Walter de Micklefield: Quit-claim of his right in a bovate in Ledsham ... ... ... ... ... ... 269

CCIII. Nigel, son of Peter of Ledsham: Quit-claim of his right in a bovate in Ledsham ... ... ... ... ... ... 270

BRETTON.

CCIV. Geoffrey Pigot: All his land at Bretton ... ... ... ... 271

SMEATON.

CCV. Herbert de Arches: A bovate at Smeaton ... ... .. 272
*Dodsworth* 136

SLEPEHILL.

CCVI. William de Slepehil: A bovate at Slepehill ... ... ... 273
*Dodsworth* 136

SWILLINGTON.

CCVII. Robert son of Hugh, of Swillington: 5/- from his mill there ... 274
*Lansdowne* 207

CCVIII. Hugh son of Robert: Confirmation of No. 207 ... ... ... 275
*Lansdowne* 207

[The Swillington pedigree ... page 276]

Folio 43

CCIX. William son of Hugh, of Swillington: Confirmation of No. 207 and No. 208 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 276
*Dodsworth* 135, 136; *Lansdowne* 207

SHIPPEN.

CCX. Hugh, son of William, son of Paganus: Quit-claim of a carucate and a half at Shippen ... ... ... ... ... ... 277
*Dodsworth* 135, 136

BRAMLEY.

CCXI. Adam de Reineville: Quit-claim of a native [Robert, son of Humphrey] ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 278
*Dodsworth* 135, 136; *Lansdowne* 207

CCXII. Adam de Reineville: A bovate of land and a native [Thomas son of Ulfkel] ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 279
*Lansdowne* 207

ALLERTON [BYWATER].

CCXIII. Thomas de Reineville: A land called Linelands... . ... 281
*Lansdowne* 207

Folio 43 (*continued*) Page

BRAMLEY.

CCXIV. Adam de Reineville: Confirmation of the quit-claim of a native [Adam, son of Robert Busceler] with his land ... ... 282
*Lansdowne* 207

CCXV. Adam de Reineville: Confirmation of a native [Adam, son of Robert Busceler] and of his land, at a rent ... ... 283
*Lansdowne* 207

DARRINGTON.

CCXVI. Walter the priest, son of Lawrence the clerk: Two bovates in Darrington ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 284

Folio 44

[MARA.]

CCXVII. Gilbert of the Mere and Alice his wife: A rood of meadow in Whitwood Mere ... ... ... ... ... ... 285

CCXVIII. Hugh, parson of Castleford: Quit-claim of a native [Serlo] ... 285

[WHITWOOD.]

CCXIX. Mauger of Whitwood: All his land in Whitwood ... ... 286

DARRINGTON.

CCXX. William, son of Walter, chaplain, of Darrington: A toft and 3½ acres in Darrington Fields... ... ... ... ... 287

CCXXI. Walter the clerk, of Darrington, to William his son: The title to No. 220 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 288

STAPLETON.

CCXXII. Robert son of William de Stapleton: A bovate in Stapleton ... 290
*Lansdowne* 207

*In a late thirteenth century hand, and across the full width of the page:—*

CCXXIII. Robert I., son of William son of Hugh, de Stapleton: The chapel, four bovates and a messuage... ... .. ... 291

CCXXIV. Robert II., son of William, son of Robert: Confirmation of No. 223 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 293

Folio 45

[BLOSIKE.]

CCXXV. Walter, son of Adam de Byram: A rent of sixpence at Blosike from John son of Juliana ... ... ... ... ... 295

[DARRINGTON.]

CCXXVI. Walter the chaplain, son of Laurence the clerk: Two bovates in Darrington, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... 295

CCXXVII. Avicia, daughter of Laurence: Quit-claim of right in No. 226 296
*Dodsworth* 151

BYRAM.

CCXXVIII. Richard son of Swain: The meadow of Wixstawer in Swillington 297

WICK.

CCXXVIII *bis.* William, son of Simon de Mohaut: Two bovates of land there 298

Folio 45 (*continued*) Page

KNOTTINGLEY.

CCXXIX. Peter de Brus I. and Joan his wife: A toft there ... ... 299

[MARSDEN.]

CCXXX. William de Vesci: A bovate in Marsden ... .. ... 300
*Dodsworth* 135

KELLINGTON.

CCXXXI. Henry de Vernoil: Two acres in Kellington ... ... ... 302

CCXXXII. Henry de Vernoil: The reserved rent therefrom ... ... 303

PRESTON.

CCXXXIII. Ralph Paganel: Sale of a toft to William, son of Hervey ... 303

---

APPENDIX.—Collation of Charters No. 71, No. 73 and No. 57 ... ... 305
The Pontefract Fields ... ... ... ... ... ... 310
Index ... ... ... ... .. ... ... ... ... 311
List of Seneschals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 316
List of Constables ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 316
Bailiffs of the lord the king ... ... ... ... ... 316
Bailiffs of the earl ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 316
Corrigenda ... .. ... ... ... .. ... ... 317

---

# LIST OF PEDIGREES.

Page

AILRIC OF LEDSTONE ... ... ... ... ... 219
ASOLF ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 254
ASTIN, SON OF STEPHEN ... ... ... ... ... 149
DAI, DE ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 188
FOLIOT ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 114
FOLIOT, EASTERN BRANCH ... ... ... ... ... 116
INSULA, DE ... ... ... ... ... ... 139
KASKIN, HARVEY SON OF ... ... ... ... ... 190
KETEL ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 247
LASCI, DE ... ... ... ... ... ... ... xxv
LEDSTONE, DE ... ... ... ... ... ... 246
LESING ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 219
NIGEL OF SOUTHGATE ... ... ... ... ... 166
OSMUND ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 149
PRESTON ... ... ... ... ... ... 226
ROMARE, DE ... ... ... ... .. ... 33
SIWARD ... ... ... ... ... ... 161
STAGNO, DE ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 179
STAPLETON ... ... ... ... ... ... xlvi
SWILLINGTON .. ... ... ... ... .. 271
VESCI, DE ... ... ... ... ... ... lii
WALDING .. ... ... ... ... ... ... 147

THE

# Chartulary of St. John.

When the shock occasioned by the dissolution of monasteries and of the various monastic foundations of the middle ages had overpassed, and it became possible to estimate at their real value the gains and the losses to the country occasioned by the great convulsion of 1536–1546, there sprang up a class of men anxious to recover the remains of a knowledge which seemed to be in danger of passing away for ever, that they might preserve the remembrance of it to the latest generations.

In the very forefront of these, if the real permanent value of his work is to be estimated, stands pre-eminent the name of Roger Dodsworth—a name to be ever venerated by every lover of mediæval antiquity. He had not the wealth of a Sir Robert Cotton, and made no attempt to collect the volumes of the dispersed monastic libraries: his endeavours were directed, with the most untiring assiduity, to secure information of the character of that which had been contained in the chartularies. For although he was the cadet of an ancient Yorkshire family, he was not a wealthy man—indeed, had he pursued his profession, which seems to have been that of the law, he would probably have been entirely dependent upon it. But in the great Lord Fairfax he had the good fortune to meet with a patron who supplied him with means, not lavish it is true, but amply sufficient to enable him to pursue his investigations to the top of his bent, while the position in society to which his birth entitled him was an open sesame to the most secret depositories of the documents, the contents of which it was his anxious wish to put on record.

By far the most unwearied, by far the most intelligent of all his compeers in this vein of investigation, he is sometimes said to have left no complete work behind him. But it is now evident that those who make this assertion make it in entire ignorance that to Roger Dodsworth himself the world is indebted for that great monument of learning, the credit for which has been almost thoroughly diverted from him, the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

Even Mr. Joseph Hunter, the foremost student of cartography of his age, and the best able to appreciate the merit of his great predecessor, at one time fell into that error, but when his investigations enabled,—and in a man of his candid mind that is only another way of saying compelled him to correct himself,—he made noble reparation. Unfortunately, however, his attempted rehabilitation of the truth has never fully overtaken and obliterated his original mistake, which is occasionally quoted even now, nearly two generations afterwards, as a semi-reproach upon the name, and a derogation from the fame of the great antiquary.

The reproach, however, had been cast by Mr. Hunter in complete ignorance that the credit of the *Monasticon*, the merit of its inception, and the satisfaction of its almost entire completion (as far at least as the first volume is concerned) were throughout due to the painstaking of Roger Dodsworth, who, while leaving behind him materials for subsequent volumes, did not see the whole of his first completely through the press. By what strange course of events the credit has been almost universally given to a later name, so that at one time to speak of Dugdale in connection with ecclesiastical literature was equivalent to naming the *Monasticon*, and so that "*Dugdale's Monasticon*" came to be a substitute at the back of the book itself for "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," is easily ascertained; in fact the claim was made almost before Roger Dodsworth was cold in his grave. The British Museum copy of the first volume of the *Monasticon* (673*l*) is prefaced with Dugdale's portrait, dated "1656, æt. 50," and amongst the incidentals of the engraving (piles of unnamed MSS.) are "The Antiquities of Warwickshire, illustrated,"—a perfectly just ascription; but most prominent of all was "*Monasticon Anglicanum*,"

showing that even in 1656 a claim was being made that that volume was Dugdale's production, that it was to be ascribed to him and associated with his name. And thus it naturally followed, that whenever a topographer has since had occasion to refer to the great treasury of monastic lore, the first volume of which was published in 1655, he implicitly or explicitly in at least five cases out of six has left his readers to believe that it was to the learning, or the investigation, or both, of Sir William Dugdale, that we are indebted for that wonderful volume.

Nothing, however, can be further from the truth; and that truth has been always accessible to those who cared to enquire, for it had been carefully enshrined in the original preface, which, after naming as having given assistance in the work, Sir William Dugdale and William Somner (see *Correspondence of Sir Wm. Dugdale*, p. 282), continues—

*Palma verò hujus incœpti tribuenda est viro egregio, Rogero Dodsworthio Eboracensi, nuper quidem defuncto, sed nunquàm oblivione sepeliendo.*

So exceedingly strong has, however, proved the force of ancient prepossession, that till Mr. Hunter called attention to the testamentary disposition of Roger Dodsworth, preserved originally in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, and now at Somerset House, it would have been difficult to persuade even the ordinarily careful investigator that the great antiquary did more than "collect materials for the use of other men." He did that it is true, as his 161 volumes, now in the Bodleian, testify; but he did much more. He provided and arranged the materials for two noble folios, and himself presided over the printing, even if he did not have the pleasure of superintending the complete publication of the one volume known for twenty years as the *Monasticon*, whose clear arrangement and wonderful index, as they were the fruits of his own painstaking, were not continued in the second volume, undertaken after his death by other hands from the materials which he himself had collected.

But however some may be inclined to doubt the accuracy of this statement, the very will of Roger Dodsworth (dated 30th June, 1654, proved P.C.C. 30th Nov., 1654, 301 Alchin) is clear on the point.

"I, Roger Dodsworth, of Bickerstaffe, in the county of Lancashire, Esquire," . . . . . "being weak and infirm in body, but of good and perfect memory," . . . . . "to be buried in the Chappell of Rufford, so nere unto the place where my late lovinge wife, Houlcroft Dodsworth, was buryed as with convenience may bee.

"Whereas the Right Hon'ble Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Denton, my singular good Lord and Patron, hath of his free love and favour gyven unto me the said Roger Dodsworth, one yearly annuity of fifty pounds of current English money for the term of my life; as also of the like kindness to me hath since promised unto me to confirm the said yearly payment to my executors, administrators and assigns for three years after my death for satisfying of a debt which his honour very well knows I am bound to pay to the Lady Wentworth, which I hope my Hon'ble Lord will p'forme accordingly without any doubt in any wise; whose favour, furtherance and assistance I have likewise found in the printinge of a worke of myne called Monasticon Anglicanum, as also in divers other respects. And in order to part [a true Yorkshire phrase!] of my thankfulness to his Hon'r I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said Hon'ble and very good Lorde all and every my manuscripts, abie couchers, and Roles which I have marked with sev'rall markes of distinctions, together with all my parchment Roles and Pap's which I have in my study in his Lord'pp's house called Yorke House, in London, and in Lancashire, and in Roger Fitz Randolfe's house in Yorke; humbly prayinge that the said books may be Dedicated to his Hon'r with an ev'lastinge acknowledgment of his goodness, favour and kindness to me in carrying on the aforesaid worke; and alsoe I desire and pray that my ever honored friend John Rushworth, Esqu'r would be pleased att my request amongst many other his courtesies to see the same dedication compassed accordingly, who hath distributed divers summes of moneyes in way of furtherance of the worke aforesaid, which is very well known to my good friend Mr. William Dugdell, whose advice als' I crave, and desire that he would be pleased to lend his assistance for the framing of the said Epistle, and dedication accordinglye.

"Item, I desire that my ever loving friend Mr. Rushworth would be pleased to see all such sums of money, which he, myself, or any other hath advanced towards the printing of my said book, together with what other sums are or shall be advanced either by myself or any other person or persons for that end and purpose, may be in a particular accounted and set down in writing, as also satisfied and discharged in the first place; and after the same is raised upon and out of the profits of the said book: which done, then it is my will and mind that the remainder and residue thereof shall be paid as hereafter is expressed."

And he then enters into details of particular bequests, and makes special mention of "my book, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, now in the presse," in such a way as to show that up to the time of his death the work of the *Monasticon* was wholly and entirely that of Roger Dodsworth; that the property of the volume was his and his alone, while for the heavy expenses of printing it he was solely responsible, though the means had been lent to him mainly by his "ever-loving friend, Mr. John Rushworth."

## The Pontefract Chartulary.

Among the many chartularies of which Roger Dodsworth made use in the compilation of his great work, one of the richest was that of the Cluniac house at Pontefract, which happened to have been compiled in a style the most fruitful for his special purpose.

Chartularies, valuable for other reasons, had been without the additional value which that of Pontefract possessed. The information useful to the topographer, or to those interested in the devolution of lands and manors, had been preserved in all, but in very few had the lists of witnesses been handed down unmutilated; and in most the compiler had been content to conclude his copies of charters with a mere "testis multis," or to append to the documents a few names with the addition "et aliis." But in those of Pontefract, Rievaux, and some few others which had the good fortune to be written up before about 1240, the names of all the witnesses, eight, ten, or more had been appended, while in those of a later date, Selby, Kirkstall, Nostell, and many others, the cartographer had been content with giving the names of only one, two, or three; five or six was a very unusual number. Thus, those names which happened not to be familiar to the compiler being omitted altogether by him, it not infrequently happens that while the evidence of each chartulary throws a flood of light upon the history of land-owners in its own immediate neighbourhood, those of Pontefract, Rievaux, and such as belong to the early category, sometimes furnish besides a very copious illustration to places at a distance.

This gives a special and particular interest to the document before us, while the few cases such as Nos. 5, 8, 9, 13, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30 of the first fasciculus, in which the lists of witnesses in the Pontefract chartulary are abbreviated in the same fashion as those of Selby and Kirkstall, help to show how the later fashion of abbreviation was commencing and spreading.

The chartulary of the Pontefract Priory of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist is thus a very interesting volume, and of much more importance and value than can be attributed to very many other documents of the same class. It was one of the earliest, and the

greater portion of it was written in the first half of the reign of King Henry III., probably by some monk of the establishment, certainly by some one who has left upon it a few peculiarities due to his French origin. (See *Post*, Nos. lx x. and lx xiii. [*sic*]). The copiousness of its lists of witnesses is as probably due to the circumstance that their names being those of living men, were familiar to the cartographer, who seems to have bestowed upon his task the most loving care, and to have made his work the labour of his life. It must have been his occupation for many years, and a careful examination of the details has shown that it was accomplished with an almost infinite amount of painstaking, while the materials with which the artist worked were chosen with such skilled judgment, that after the lapse of above six centuries and a half hardly a stroke has faded, but every jot and tittle that he placed upon the parchment before him is even now as easily deciphered as it would have been the day it was written.

Not that any but the specialist would find it easy to read the document; for practically it was written in a species of short-hand, which appears to have been purposely elaborated as much as possible, so as to baffle—as it may easily do—the efforts to decipher it of any but an expert. To such, however, on the other hand, the whole would have been very readily legible, though, perhaps, not always at the first glance.

The volume, which measures 12 inches by 8, and is less than an inch in thickness, is in appearance almost the exact counterpart of the *Liber Niger* of the Exchequer; indeed, at a little distance it would be almost impossible to distinguish the one from the other. As was the case with all the original chartularies which I have seen (and I particularly instance that of Kirkstall, in the Public Record Office, and those of Healaugh, Nostell and Rievaux, in the Cottonian Library), it is composed of several fasciculi of irregular size. Originally most of these were intended to open with one or two blank folios as an introduction to the particular section of which each treats; and thus the third page, the recto of the second folio of the **first fasciculus,** has been folioed as folio 1, though the MS. commenced on the previous folio; and there was at first a leaf unwritten on. The folios thus left

blank, and some few which precede the whole, were subsequently utilized for a list of the charters (not always accurate), and for documents of a later date. These also were all of parchment, which was of pretty uniform size and quality; but when the volume came into the possession of Roger Dodsworth in 1626, he, in his usual manner, prefixed to the whole a few leaves of paper on which he made an *Index Locorum* to serve his own peculiar requirements.

An examination of the very first page of the volume will show with what carefulness and calculating art the labour of copying was undertaken. Each page is written in double columns, with a wide margin at top and bottom. Each column contains forty-seven lines, and the first two charters exactly fill the first page, without leaving the smallest space vacant or exhibiting the slightest trace of caligraphic irregularity. The writer must thus have calculated the exact length of these two charters, and then so contrived his first column as to absorb exactly one-half of the matter contained in them, the second half exactly filling up the second column; and the third charter (that of Hugh de Laval) commencing on the retro. One consequence of this was that the foundation charters of Robert de Lascy, and nothing else, were presented to the reader on the first page of the volume.

As may be gathered from the table of contents prefixed to the present volume, the **first fasciculus** contained the seigniorial charters, that is to say, those of the lords of the fee. They were originally twenty-six in number, and followed each other in almost strict chronological order. There was, however, a disturbing confusion between the two Roberts—Robert the founder, and Robert the last male of his race,—and this occurs in the Nostell chartulary also,—while one charter which crept in among the lordly documents, was a grant from a Lacey of another family. To these twenty-six the original cartographer, or a disciple who had caught his style, appended other two, though without completing their ornamentation; and still two others were subsequently added, of the new lord, Edmund de Lascy.

One of these last is dated 1258, and the other, which is contemporary with the foundation of the Black Friars at Pontefract, in the Southgate valley, makes a grant of dead wood to the monastery, to compensate

the Cluniac House for the loss of tithes from a plot which Edmund de Lascy had given to the newly-established body, to which tithes the monks were entitled, as holding the rectory of the Parish Church.

These two charters complete four folios and a column, and the succeeding folios to the end of folio 10 were at first left blank. But they were subsequently filled with later documents, among which were a list of the "customs" of the Master of St. Nicholas, and a grant by Henry de Lascy of the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Ellen. Copies follow of some other documents which concerned St. Nicholas's Hospital, and of some particulars relating to tithes belonging to the monastery. These are numbered, though somewhat irregularly and capriciously, up to 37; for, in fact, there are in all eighteen documents, only seven of which were numbered, the rest being grouped, and the first only of each group obtaining a distinctive number.

**Fasciculus No. 1** was thus composed of five sheets, inset so as to form a quire of ten parchment folios of uniform quality; and this sheaf of seigniorial charters must have been for some time entirely independent of the other fasciculi. Accordingly, but still before the different portions were made into one, and indeed while the copying was proceeding, the first and the last folios of each fasciculus would have been treated as a mere cover by the original cartographer, the charters themselves being commenced on the second folio, which therefore was numbered folio 1 by the later paginator. And such was the method adopted with each fasciculus until the whole was finished. But when the separate portions were collected and bound together, the hitherto blank folios became a part of the volume, the unoccupied leaves at the end of each fasciculus combining with the commencement of the next to form a series of blank pages. These were, in due course, utilised for additional and subsequent matter, though the method and style deteriorated considerably as the years rolled on.

The **second fasciculus** commenced with what was afterwards folio 10, while its contents began on folio 11, folio 10 being as I have said left blank. This fasciculus contained ecclesiastical charters, subdivided into episcopal and papal. The episcopal charters originally numbered seventeen, and extended to No. 54 on folio 13, to which again

some were subsequently added by the original scribe, who had at first left those folios blank. The papal charters commenced on folio 18, with No. 65, according to the numbering afterwards adopted, and as these occupy only one folio, the supplementary folio was again left blank.

The **third fasciculus,** which, after a blank folio as before commenced on folio 21, is devoted to the royal charters, the first of which is numbered 70. These were six in number, and extend to folio 23, folio 24 being the cover at the end, and folio 25 being the cover preceding the **fourth fasciculus,** which commenced the local charters. These begin on folio 26, and extend to folio 35 (No. 167) in the original hand and style, after which a portion of a folio and two whole folios were left blank. For when the local charters were thus entered upon, the plan seems to have been varied, and the new fasciculus was much bulkier, as if intended to comprise all the small charters, still in sections, but in one volume, to which the seigniorial, the ecclesiastical, and the royal charters were only preliminary.

The **fifth fasciculus** commenced with the Ledston charters on folio 38, and continued to folio 41, and when these were completed, the scribe entered on folio 42 (which commences a **sixth fasciculus**) upon those of Ledsham, leaving a portion of a page void. Similarly he began on folio 46 and on folio 56 with new fasciculi and fresh sections of matter; and the dorse of folio 65, the remainder of the page after No. 397, is still blank. No. 398 commences a **ninth fasciculus,** which is continued in the **tenth fasciculus** to the end of folio 73, the next two folios containing later additions. This is the close of the chartulary properly so-called, that is charters and gifts *to* the monks. The **eleventh** and last **fasciculus** commences on folio 76 a series of conventual leases granted by the various priors. These extend over eight folios. Some other legal documents, and a "Progenies de Swein"—a pedigree of Swain fitz Ailric, perhaps unique as a late thirteenth century genealogical compilation, and which Dodsworth printed in the *Monasticon*—close the volume. The whole ends with folio 86, and charter 561, according to the numbering adopted by some seventeenth century hand.

Originally the pages were not folioed, nor were the documents numbered, and there is no trace or internal evidence of any mediæval pagination, though if there were any such, it might have been cut off in the binding. There was, however, a very early table of contents, which embraced the more important charters. But there had then been no attempt to number the documents, nor were the pages themselves folioed. This stage alone was reached by the table of contents, when, at the Dissolution, the monks surrendered the volume with their other muniments.

This table might have been useful as a local record, but it presented great difficulties to any who wished to use it for broader and wider purposes. And accordingly, early in the seventeenth century, perhaps even before it came into the possession of Roger Dodsworth, the volume was folioed, and the table of contents which it already possessed was converted into an imperfect index by affixing after the title of each charter the number of the folio of the volume at which it was to be found. There was still, however, no numbering of the different charters; this was added at a much later date, and was probably the work of Roger Dodsworth himself. If so, however, it has been done with less than his usual accuracy, or perhaps with less than the accuracy he subsequently acquired; for a few numbers, as 73, 225, &c., are attached to two consecutive charters, while sometimes a series of grants has been indexed as one; and two or three numbers, as for instance, 465, 466 and 504 were, by some inadvertence, altogether unallotted.

This table of contents, when complete, occupied three pages and part of another, and the writing of even the first instalment is not original, though it is very early—say before the middle of the thirteenth century—that is, it belonged to the volume at the second stage of its development. Even in this best portion, however, the names of the grantors are sometimes mis-spelt, and there is also an occasional substitution of William for Walter, Friston for Featherston, Ledston for Ledsham, &c., while many of the later insertions, as for instance Nos. 58 and 59, 76 to 85, have no place at all, but have been entirely overlooked. The last who worked at the index did not even notice

that such insertions had been made, which may be an indication of the superficiality of his knowledge of the volume.

The original table of contents terminated abruptly at the close of the third column of folio 2, with what was ultimately numbered as No. 341. A later hand resumed with No. 342, and continued it in two columns on the next page. But as on this page had been previously transcribed a copy of Letters Patent of Edward III., and a form of presentation to a vicarage, which were inserted about 1360, the date of the additional items, the entries at the lower part of the page, is fixed as at least so late. The fresh items comprise a list of twelve charters which are on folio 61, and ten on folio 62, in a first column, while nine on folio 63, seven on folio 64, and three on folio 65, complete the page with a second similar column.

To the fresh group of charters which commenced on folio 66, was allotted a fresh page in the table of contents, which again becomes one of three columns, and is so carried on to the end.

## The Compilation of the Chartulary.

There seems to have been about 1225 a systematic effort in the diocese to place the various ecclesiastical muniments on permanent record, and it may well be that this chartulary was the outcome of the movement, for all the documents enrolled by the original scribe in the original portion of the volume were of a date anterior to about 1240. That he did not understand what may be called the literature of the subject is abundantly clear, for had he done so he would not have intermixed with the rest No. 5, which is clearly not one from a lord of the fee, but which evidently belongs to another family, probably related to the chief branch, in what degree may never, perhaps, be accurately ascertained, though I have made, I think, some advance towards it. Neither would he have placed No. 86 at the head of the group of Foliot charters, and indeed at the head of all the local charters. These and similar points will be made evident in due course.

When the hand of the original scribe failed, as was the case after No. 28 in the first fasciculus, No. 57 in the second, and No. 74 in the

third, another, a younger man, took up the work, though fresh material came in only slowly. And so the contents of the volume grew till about the end of the reign of Henry III. Afterwards however, less care was taken in the selection of the matter, which when admitted, was admitted with a freer hand, the blank pages at the end of each fasciculus being filled with documents which, although of a somewhat similar character as concerning the monastic property, its rights, duties, and obligations, were selected with a less fastidious care, and were more miscellaneous in their nature. In that generation, moreover, after about 1270, a more slovenly style was adopted, and while the writing sprawled over the whole breadth of the pages the ink was poorer, and the caligraphy absolutely careless.

## The History of the Chartulary.

There is a gap in the history of this chartulary for nearly a century after it left the care of the monks. On folio 18, at the close of the second fasciculus, is a formal receipt by James Turner to John Hall, of Carleton (probably Carlton, near Royston), in 1557, which may be an indication that it then belonged to John Hall; and its intermediate history being entirely unknown, it emerges some two generations afterwards in the possession of Thomas Levet, of High Melton, in 1626–7, as is proved by the following entry in Roger Dodsworth's own hand-writing on the verto of folio 8 of his Vol. V [159]. After he had copied the charter, which now appears as No. 27 in the *Monasticon*, he added the following combined memorandum and statement of autobiographical fact:—

> Hactenus e Libro Cartarum olim prioratui
> s'c'i Joh'is Apostoli et Evangelistæ de
> Pontefracto p' Rob'tum de Laceio fundat',
> penes me Rogerum Dodsworthe filiu'
> p'mogenitu' Mathei Dodsworthe, armigeri,
> Cancellarij D'm' Tobias Ar'epi' Eborum
> a° d'm' 1627, 13 Junij
> quem librum habui ex dono Tomæ
> Levet de High Melton in com' Eborum
> Armigeri die Veneris 2do Martii 1626. [1627]
>
> p' me Rogerum Dodsworthe.

The last line is of much later date than the rest, and the ink is of a rusty yellow tint, while the letters of the name are of a much more recent type. It is an addition of a palpably later date, and although the writer usually signed and spelt his name Dodsworth, it may be noted that in each instance where his name occurred in the above memorandum he added a final *e* to his patronymic. He was nearly forty-two years old when he made this entry, and had then owned the volume for four months only, although he had perhaps placed on its final page, the recto of folio 86, his initials R.D., as they may still be seen. The experiment of adding the *e* to his name does not appear to have been successful in his eyes—at least he did not persist in it.

By various memoranda the Pontefract chartulary can be traced as continuing in the possession of Roger Dodsworth for at least a quarter of a century. In 1630 he was copying from it into his volume Y (155), and he then described it as being "*penes me, Rogerum Dodsworth*," as he does the following year when copying from it into volume L (135) and into volume RRR (91) folio 67b, when he further says that he was born 24 July, 28 Elizabeth (1585), at Newton Grange, St. Oswald (Oswaldkirk). There is, moreover, a curious statement in Dugdale's Diary (*Life, &c., of Sir William Dugdale*, p. 125), that Dodsworth had at one time pawned this and other similar volumes to Sir Thomas Widrington, probably to find means for printing his *Monasticon* (the volumes mentioned are the Leger Books of Castle Acre, Binham, Waltham, Wartre, Biland and Pontefract), and this may indicate its last place of deposit in the lifetime of Roger Dodsworth. This passage curiously illustrates and corroborates the memorandum in the *Monasticon*, that when the charters were copied for that volume, they were taken "*Ex Cartulario de Pontefracto, fo.* 1. *penes Thomam Widrington militem an.* 1652."

Now if Dodsworth retained the volume till his death in 1654, it would have passed with other books to his "singular good lord and patron," the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Denton (see the extract from his will, page iv.), and then we might have sought for the course it took with the remainder of Lord Fairfax's library

at whose death the bulk of the volumes that had belonged to him of the description of the Pontefract chartulary took one of two directions. His illuminated volumes, which were prized as much for their value as works of art as for their intrinsic literary worth, gravitated towards the Cottonian Library; while the manuscripts and those volumes whose value was mainly in their contents, for many of them were not only unpretentious but were even uninviting, were left by the will of their owner to the Bodleian, as appears by the following extract:—

*My Will is that my Ex'ors shall have my books at Appleton. Except those manuscripts of Mr. Dodsworth's collecting, and other manuscripts at Appleton aforesaid, which I give to the University of Oxford to be kept in the University Library there.*—Will of Thomas Lord Fairfax, Nov. 11th, 1671.

The Pontefract chartulary, however, reached neither the Cottonian Library, where so many of Lord Fairfax's literary treasures were ultimately deposited (including the Nostell chartulary with his name still remaining in it), and where they have since been held for the public benefit; nor the Bodleian, to which his executors were directed to transfer other documents of a similar character, and where from its unpretentious appearance it would very probably have gone had it remained among the Dodsworth MSS. The inference, therefore, is that after it had been redeemed from the hands of Sir Thomas Widrington, and had again become part of Dodsworth's estate, it had left the possession of the legatee, Lord Fairfax, during his lifetime, though at what date there is at present no precise information. But as for the last two hundred years the volume has been at Woolley, in company with a chartulary of the daughter house of Monk Bretton, as the two families of Fairfax of Denton, and Wentworth of Woolley were intimately connected during the greater part of the latter half of the seventeenth century, and as a daughter of the first Lord Fairfax, who was sister to the second lord and aunt to the third, the owner of the MS., had married Sir George Wentworth of Woolley, it might have been supposed that the two volumes were brought together by gift from Lord Fairfax to the then Mr. Wentworth. It was very unfortunate that about the time that the sheets of his volume which contain the charters belonging to Pontefract Priory were passing

through the press, Dodsworth was approaching his end. He died in August of the year 1654, having just entered upon the first month of his seventieth year.

## Copies of some of the Charters.

The notes to each title in the preceding table of contents indicate where copies of some of these charters may be seen. Several were published by Dodsworth in the *Monasticon* (so generally, but as the extracts from Dodsworth's will sufficiently prove, so incorrectly ascribed to Dugdale). All the seigniorial and several of the local charters are in *Lansdowne* 207A, in the British Museum, and as many as ninety-six are transcribed into Dodsworth's volume VV (151), in the Bodleian, which, when I first examined it in 1884, had been neither cut nor folioed, leading to the inference that during the previous two centuries it had not been consulted. The charters so copied into Vol. 151 include seven of those in the *Monasticon*, and five which, for some special reason, were copied in duplicate in different parts of the volume. It may be noted, moreover, that all in Vol. 151 are for the most part ranged according to place, with an eye to the topography; while those in *Lansdowne* 207A, are placed according to persons, with a special view to genealogy.

Several others of the charters, or abstracts of them—though frequently these are very meagre—are to be found in Dodsworth, Vols. A (116), L (135), V (159), Y (155), AA (117), LL (136), RRR (91), and B in a square (30); and there are a few in Vol. K (133) and Vol. MM (138), though copies of these are also to be found in other volumes of the series.

## The Founder of the Monastery.

Unlike its younger contemporary at Nostell, junior however by but a few years, the monastery of St. John the Evangelist had no royal founder of whom to boast. It sprang from and was continued only by the munificence of its lords, each of whom signalised his entrance upon his patrimony by an open-handed donation to the monks who had been settled in Pontefract by their "first founder" (as they called him, by a free use of the words) Robert de Lascy; thereby emulating

his example, who, a young man just come of age, and possessed of his inheritance for a period probably measured by weeks only, granted the foundation-charter of St. John's, Pontefract.

Having received from William Rufus a grant of all the lands his father held the day he died, he devoted himself to his task of rearing a monastery for monks of the Cluniac Order, the then fashionable phase of monasticism. His father, as a satellite of the king, had been content with helping forward the royal foundation of Selby Abbey; but Robert de Lascy, advancing a degree with the advancing generation, determined to found a monastery on his own estate, in the monks of which he should have a sort of proprietory right, who should be "my monks," within touch of his hereditary castle. He had then before him every prospect of a long and prosperous life, but alas for the futility of human hopes, it was a prospect never realised; for after suffering the extreme of adversity, his sun ultimately set in obscure darkness, and "no man knoweth of his sepulchre even to this day."

One history, it is true, is very circumstantial. It states that Robert died in the time of Rufus, *i.e.* before 1100, and that he was buried in the church of his monastery at Pontefract, that Ilbert his father was buried at the right corner of the altar of St. Benedict there, and Hawisia his mother at the left; and that Ilbert, Robert's son, was buried at the same corner, between the grave of Matilda his mother and the wall. But this tale is not that of the monks of Pontefract; and it is well ascertained that Robert outlived Rufus, and was dispossessed by Henry I., owing to his advocacy of the claims of Robert Curthose to the throne of England; that he was restored, and a second time deprived of his estate; that when he died his monastery and demesnes were in the hands of another; that his father had predeceased him for a full generation, and that his consort survived him many years. The tale is thus not only open to question, but contradicted in almost every point.

But, indeed, little is really known of his life, while the circumstances of his death are entirely unknown, and it is only necessary to name the Kirkstall tradition to refute it. What light Robert had was in later generations undistinguishable from that of his grandson and

namesake, in whom the male-line of the house terminated, a full century after he himself had received his inheritance and founded his monastery.

Besides his original and splendid foundation-gift to the monks, Robert de Lascy made them many smaller donations, and on various occasions renewed and confirmed his benefactions. It was, however, to his original charter, which so formally and elegantly rehearses his endowment and his gifts, that the subsequent generations of monks naturally looked with the greatest respect. And it is at least unfortunate, that knowing its contents and having their copy, they did not sufficiently safeguard the original. If, however, they did so, the document has been since lost, and not even trace or tradition of its existence remains.

Such indeed was the fate of all the monastic charters of Pontefract. By the fact of their being dispersed, many of those of Kirkstall have been preserved in private depositories, and are now occasionally to be met with in open market. But this was not the case with the Pontefract documents. Not one original is now in existence. And apparently, when the climax of the Dissolution arrived, the monks possessed no more than copies of any, while even some of these copies were very evidently inaccurate.

As to the main facts, however, as rehearsed in the charters, there is seldom any reason to suppose but that they are accurately narrated. Though in some few cases it may be feared that the transcriber took liberties with the text, yet as a fact the greater number of the charters here printed are acknowledged to be genuine at the date of the volume, about 1230.

However prosperous were his early days, and however prosperous he continued during the time of the Red King, Robert de Lascy closed his life as an unfortunate man. At Rufus's death he attached himself to the wrong party, to that which fortunately for the development of this country was ultimately unsuccessful. For a question of succession then arose, while a conflict of other constitutional principles became intermixed with the dispute as to the rightful heir.

At the head of one party was Duke Robert, of Normandy, the eldest son of the Conqueror, who would probably have endeavoured to make his English dominions a province of Normandy. His opponent was Henry Beauclerc, who in the absence of his elder brother had seized the crown and treasury, and who wished to make, and ultimately succeeded in making, his Norman possessions a mere appanage to the English crown. The English and the English-Frenchmen followed Henry; the French and French-English followed Robert. In which latter class were Robert de Lascy, and his French monks at the monastery of St. John.

Nothing has come down to us as to Robert's French domains, but from the way in which he appealed to "his men, both French and English," the French taking precedence, he seems to have had some. Born about 1065, he came to his inheritance very shortly after he came of age, and during the reign of William Rufus he lived a quiet uneventful life, steadily improving his estate and consolidating his possessions. But when, at Rufus's death, he took the side of Duke Robert, he was banished, though there is no evidence that his Yorkshire manors, any of them, left the king's hands: it is probable that they did not, for there is no trace of their having been dealt with. He continued his advocacy of Duke Robert, but being taken prisoner at Tinchebrai in 1106, he was brought to England by the king, to whom he then became reconciled. Offending once more, however, he was finally dispossessed in 1121 or 1122. He was dead by the close of the decade, but his widow, probably a much younger woman, survived for at least thirty years.

William II. died unmarried, and Robert de Lascy also seems to have remained single until approaching middle age. His wife's name was Matilda, whom he married in 1112. (See the Chronology facing Fasciculus I.). His children were Albreda, Ilbert, Henry and Walter, who were all born during his second prosperity, that is before 1121, after which he was finally dispossessed, and Hugh de Laval received his forfeited estates. There seems to have been no record of the place, or the manner, or the date of his death; but in 1131, Robert de Lisours obtained his daughter, Albreda, in marriage, as the "Sister

of Ilbert de Lascy," which would hardly have been her style had her father been still alive, for he would then have been the head of the house, and would have been so described.

When Hugh de Laval died in 1131, the honour (consisting of sixty knights' fees) was divided; and two-thirds, with the marriage of the widow, were given to William Maltravers (erroneously called Transversus or Travers by Dugdale) for the term of fifteen years. His son Guy de Laval had the remainder.

The monks seem not to have considered this William Maltravers as a full lord, and sought for no general charter at his hand, though a grant by him occurs in No. 423, and it is given in the *Monasticon*, No. xxvii. By this document, with an apparent prevision that his tenure was precarious, William Maltravers gave a mark yearly to the monks "as long as he should hold the honour," but there appears to have been no general confirmation from him. They enjoyed his grant for four years only, since at the death of his royal patron, Henry I., he was killed by one Paganus, a tenant of the honour, on which Ilbert, the son of Robert, who had just come of age, obtained from the new king indemnity for those who had been concerned in his death, and the possession of that portion of his inheritance which had been in the hands of the dead man. What became of the interest involved in the marriage of the widow of Hugh de Laval is not so certain; but eighteen and a half fees of the sixty, of which the honour consisted, remained with Guy de Laval, Hugh's son, and in the possession of a continued series of Guys till the reign of king John, a space of three generations.

In the interval between the death of Maltravers, in December, 1135, and his full induction, the expectant heir had entered into an undertaking with the archbishop, Thurstan, that on the day when he should receive his inheritance at his hand, he would confirm all previous donations of his ancestors to the monks. This document is not in the chartulary of St. John, but Dodsworth printed a copy in the *Monasticon* (xxxii), and it has been reprinted with a few notes and suggested emendations in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal* (vol. xiv., 147).

There is no evidence of the extent of the early buildings, which were destroyed in the Barons' Wars after the battle of Lincoln, 1140–1, when Ilbert disappeared, and when (probably because the heir Henry favoured the empress) a grant of his possessions was made to William de Romare, who was at the same time made Earl of Lincoln by King Stephen. The new-comer did not long possess the estates, even if he was successful in making good his claim, and if he gave any charters to the monks, they have not been preserved; nor was he registered among their benefactors, as the previous intruders Hugh de Laval and William Maltravers had been.

When William de Romare died he left a daughter, Avis, married to Gilbert de Gaunt, who, in 1153, succeeded in her right to the earldom of Lincoln, and to her father's claims on the Pontefract estates of the deceased Ilbert de Lascy. His possession was successfully disputed by the heir, Ilbert's brother Henry, whose cause was probably helped materially by the treaty which preceded the death of King Stephen; and the claimant ultimately so far confessed himself to be in the wrong, that by a charter published as No. xxi in the *Monasticon*, and to which we shall come in due course as Nos. 399 and 400, he made the monks a donation of some property at South Ferriby, in Lincolnshire, in lieu of six librates of rent, which he had promised to pay them in compensation for the injury that had been done to them and their church during the contest; "war" he called it. He stipulated that they should receive him as a brother; and as he died in 1156, the date both of the charter and of the conclusion of the war had clearly not been very long previously. And so we arrive at the reason of the great effort which culminated in 1159. For to 1154–9 may thus be attributed all the later Norman work at the castle, the oldest part of All Saints' Church, and probably those buildings of the monastery which were consecrated in 1159 by archbishop Roger. But in 1140–1, that is at the close of the time of the second Ilbert, these had been of sufficient importance to attract the aged archbishop Thurstan, who, mindful of a promise that he had made at Cluny in his youth that he would die a Cluniac monk, came to Pontefract as the only Cluniac establishment in his diocese,

that he might be there received among the brethren, and that he might die in the Order.

The Cluniacs had been in the full odour of sanctity and at their highest crest of popularity fifty years previously; but when their outposts northward had extended only to Lenton (Notts.), Pontefract (Yorks.), and Paisley in Scotland, they had been supplanted by an Order of Canons, the representatives of a new idea. Archbishop Thomas (the second) had patronised the new Order, and had himself founded a house at Hexham for the Augustinians, who also had one at Nostel. But in their turn, a generation later, the Canons were submerged by the more powerful Cistercian wave which received its highest development in Yorkshire. For the Cluniac movement, and even that of the Augustinians, was but weak compared with the Cistercian revival which covered this large county with religious houses; among which was Fountains, founded and fostered by archbishop Thurstan. And yet that dignitary seems all along to have had a warm corner in his heart for the Cluniacs, with whom he passed his early life, and with whom he at the last came to end his days.

Archbishop Thurstan died 8 Ides Feb., 1140 (6 Feb., 1141), and was buried before the altar in the church of St. John, where long afterwards,—one historian says two years, another a year and five months,—the monks wishing to make some alteration,—it may indeed have been to bury their Lord Ilbert,—opened the archbishop's grave, and found his body undecayed and sweet-smelling, with no appearance even of corruption about either his body or his vestments.

But the humbler buildings which had gladdened Thurstan's eyes were rased shortly after his death; and within twenty years another lord, and another archbishop, were ready to dedicate on the old site a newly-built establishment, which had arisen to new glory.

Of the changes which had taken place between the days of Thurstan and Roger, of the manner in which the archbishop of York had been humbled before Canterbury, and of the triumphant visit of the latter to the place of entombment of the high-spirited Thurstan, I shall have occasion to speak when I reach No. 57, the confirmation of the rights of the convent of Pontefract by archbishop Theobald.

The date of No. 16 must be after the close of the "war" between Henry de Lascy and Gilbert de Gaunt, the Earl of Lincoln of the new stock, and after the consequent establishment of Henry de Lascy. That would be at earliest in 1151 or 1152. The Lincoln pretensions to Pontefract under the two Earls of Lincoln may thus be considered to have lasted about ten years, from 1141 to 1151. This was a disturbed decade all over the kingdom, owing to the rivalry of King Stephen and the Empress Maud; but it was at length terminated peacefully by the treaty of Wallingford, under which Stephen was to retain the kingdom for life, and the Earl of Anjou, the son of Matilda, was to succeed him. The disputed succession to the archbishopric of York after the death of Thurstan was another source of trouble throughout this decade, and must also have had its influence on the fortunes of the priory.

It should be noted that Matilda de Lascy, the wife of the first Robert, and grandmother of the second, was still living, and that it was she who witnessed No. 16, this charter of the son of the witness who preceded her, the Lady Gundred.

It is surprising to notice that in No. 19, the confirmatory charter of Roger de Lascy, while Robert the founder is named, and Henry de Lascy is not forgotten, Ilbert de Lascy, the elder brother of Henry, is overlooked, and even Robert, the immediate predecessor of Roger, is ignored. That this should have been done by a fresh generation of foreign monks would not have been surprising; but that Roger de Lascy had no remembrance for the deeds of his immediate predecessor, to whose failure of male heirs he was indebted for the inheritance, and whose widow was still alive, fills one with wonder.

For in 11 John (1209) Roger, constable of Chester, had a plea against Gilbert de Aquila and Isabella his wife, formerly the wife of Robert de Lascy, to recover from them Isabella's dower in Warmfield, Crofton, Ackworth and Roundhay, which she was considered to have forfeited by her second marriage. And yet in this charter (No. 19) Robert de Lascy is entirely ignored.

Moreover, following the lead, Dr. Burton (*Mon. Ebor.*, pp. 302–8), Dr. Whitaker (*History of Whalley*, p. 140*n*), and many other writers,

have caused much confusion in the history by ascribing the confirmations of churches which were made by this second Robert to his grandfather, whom they thus re-introduce as if in succession to Hugh de Laval; the fact being that the early Robert never re-obtained possession after his displacement in 1122 by Hugh de Laval, who, as I have shown, was succeeded nine years afterwards by William Maltravers. (See also charter No. 423.)

Roger de Lascy represents a new family and a new race. The grandson of Albreda, the daughter of the eldest child of Robert de Lascy, his name was by descent Fitz Eustace. His great-grandmother had married Robert de Lisours, lord of Sprotborough, in 1131; and her daughter, his grandmother Albreda, had had two husbands, Richard Fitz Eustace, constable of Chester, and William Fitz Godric; by each of whom she had issue. By Fitz Eustace she had John, who inherited the constableship; and by her second husband she was the ancestress of the Fitzwilliams, who have been seated in Yorkshire till the present day.

Her son, John the constable (sometimes incorrectly called John de Lascy, and so confused with his grandson John de Lascy, constable of Chester and Earl of Lincoln), was in 1181 selected by Henry II. in the course of his conquest of Ireland to take command of Dublin, and at the close of the decade he went on a Crusade, and died at Tyre in 1190. His son Roger, who succeeded him as constable, was of an able, capable, and dauntless character, and of such a semi-independent position, that during the king's absence from England in 1191, he was entrusted by the chancellor, William, bishop of Ely, with the command of the castles of Nottingham and Tickhill. These fortresses were treacherously surrendered to John, the king's brother; which when Roger the constable heard, he seized his deputies, Alan de Lec and Peter de Bevencourt, and hanged both: a high-handed act, which caused him to incur John's violent indignation at the time, though it does not seem to have entailed on him any very serious consequences. But in 1193, after the death of her cousin Robert, when Albreda found herself in possession of the estates both of Lascy and Lisours, she made an agreement with Roger the constable, her

grandson, which is extant in Leycester's *Historical Antiquities*, p. 268, under which, adopting the name of de Lascy, he took full possession of the Lascy lands, leaving as much of his grandmother's paternal inheritance as was falling to her to pass with the name of Fitz William to her children by William Fitz Godric, her second husband. Their descendants were thenceforward known as Fitzwilliams.

The king returned from his captivity in Austria in the spring of 1194, and as it was considered that his kingly character was in some way vitiated by his captivity, it was judged necessary to restore it by a second coronation, which took place at Winchester on Low Sunday, April 17th, the agreement between Roger de Lascy and his grandmother being entered in the king's court the following Thursday. Six weeks afterwards Roger the constable, under his new name of de Lascy, granted his charter to the burgesses of Pontefract. The charters 19 and 20 were also granted shortly afterwards, as is evident; though not immediately, since the name at the head of the witnesses is that of abbot Richard of Selby, who was not appointed to that office till the following year. The two are of the same date, since each is witnessed by the same witnesses (except three) whose names are ranged in the same order.

With the exception of No. 28, which was transcribed apparently as the result of an afterthought, these are the only charters to his Pontefract monks that are on record as having been granted by Roger de Lascy.

No. 23 is practically the confirmation charter of Roger's son, John de Lascy, and it is singular that in it he refers to but one of the uncles of his grandmother, for she had three:—Ilbert, Henry, and Walter. Ilbert, who succeeded his father, was lord for several years, and seems to have been ignored without any reason whatever; this Henry; and Walter, who was killed at the battle of the Standard. But after their little day was over—in neither case extending to seven years—Henry's brother Ilbert, and Henry's son Robert, were entirely forgotten and ignored by the monks, who, as I have before remarked, seem to have had no local tradition among them, and perhaps no tradition at all, till their chartulary furnished them with what appeared like one.

But even with such a document before them, they had not sufficient local knowledge to interpret it correctly, and went hopelessly astray; as in the case of the confusion I have already noticed between the two Roberts; as in this omission of reference to the second Ilbert, or to his brother Walter, killed at the battle of the Standard; and as in the introduction among the seigniorial charters of one belonging to a Lancashire Lacy (No. 5).

The male line of the de Lascy family died out in 1193–4, with the second Robert, and he was succeeded by Roger Fitz Eustace, the heir of the female line. Albreda, the daughter of the first Robert, married Robert de Lisours in 1131. Their daughter, another Albreda, married Richard Fitz Eustace, constable of Chester, son of Eustace Fitz John. Their son John (sometimes erroneously called John de Lascy) was the father of Roger, who became constable when his father died in 1190; and when Robert the second died Roger succeeded to the Lascy honours, and was the founder of a second house of de Lascy.

The following is a bald outline of the descent, the names of the possessors of the Honour being printed in black, preceded by a figure showing the order in which they succeeded each other as lords of Pontefract:—

(1) **Ilbert** de Lasci.

[Between (2) and (3) was an interval.]

(2) **Robert.**

(3) **Ilbert** the second.

(4) **Henry**=Albreda de Vesci.

(5) **Robert** the second.

Albreda=Robert de Lisours.

Albreda=Richard FitzEustace, Constable of Chester.

John FitzEustace, sometimes erroneously called de Lascy.

(6) **Roger** FitzEustace the Constable, who assumed the name of Lascy.

[On the death of Hugh de Laval in 1131, the Honour was conferred on William Maltravers (see No. 423). After the murder of Maltravers in 1135, Ilbert obtained his restoration just after he had come of age.]

It may be noted that some payments at one time made to the monks were afterwards discontinued. Among others is the following

release from Walter the Prior, of the sixty shillings granted (see No. 10) by Henry de Lascy. The document is in the Great Coucher Book of the Duchy of Lancaster (i. 175*d*), but there is no trace of it in the chartulary :—

**Relaxatio Prioris et Conventus de Pontefracto.**

[Know, &c., that I, Walter the Prior, &c., have released and quitclaimed for ever to Roger de Lascy, our patron, and his heirs, sixty shillings of rent which his predecessors, at the dedication of our church, gave and granted to us, &c. And that we can have for ever no right or claim in demanding those sixty shillings we have strengthened our present charter with our seal, &c.]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Prior ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et conventus ejusdem loci communi consilio et assensu totius conventus relaxavimus imperpetuum et quietum clamavimus de nobis Rogero de Lascy advocato nostro et heredibus suis sexaginta solidos redditus quos predecessores sui in dedicatione ecclesie nostre nobis dederunt et concesserunt annuatim reddendos.

Et ut nullum jus vel clamium possimus decetro habere in illis sexaginta solidis exigendis presentem cartam nostram sigillo nostro corroboravimus, non obstante aliqua carta quam predecessores sui de illis lx solidis nobis contulerunt.

Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Willelmi*, *Roberto Walensi*, *Johanne de Birkina*, *Jordano de Sancta Maria*, *Adam de Reinevilla*, *Willelmo de Stapeltona*, *Willelmo de Bellemonte*, *Colino de Emnevilla* (Quartemars, compare No. 22 and No. 100), *Willelmo Grammatico*, *Magistro Adam de Kellingtona*.

No. 29 chronicles the gift by Edmund de Lascy of the town or hamlet of Barnset, now Barnside, which supplemented the grant by Hugh de Laval of the churches of Whalley, Clitheroe, Colne, and Burnley, in the same district, and of Slaidburn-in-Bolland.

But in reference to this charter of Edmund de Lascy, it may be noted that Dr. Whitaker (*History of Whalley*, p. 376), while recording that Barnset had belonged to the monks of St. John of Pontefract, states that he had not been able to trace by what means they obtained it, though he conjectured that "it was probably an early grant of the Lascies." In truth, however, all those places had been in one or other of the grants of Roger Pictavensis, Earl Roger, as he is sometimes called from having held, through his wife, the earldom of March, in Poitou. Whalley and Colne and Burnley he possessed under his first grant, and their mention in connection with his name was but historical in 1086, when Domesday was compiled. At that date he appears to have been deprived of all, and to have possessed nothing; but subsequently (perhaps when the new king came to the throne)

Roger Pictavensis obtained a second munificent grant in Yorkshire, the particulars of which are recorded in a supplementary entry in the Domesday volume, in the body of which the various manors granted to him are all said to have been still in the hands of the king.

Edmund de Lascy had, during the previous few months, granted a charter to Roche Abbey (*Monasticon*, i. 837; v. 503), which was witnessed by seven witnesses, three of whom are common to it and to this No. 29; and he had also, about the same time, granted one to his men of West Chepe, a portion of Pontefract of which that charter is the only record extant. This also is signed by seven witnesses, of whom as many as five are common to it and to No. 29.

A further point of interest in the testing clause of No. 29 is that it was witnessed by Hugh Despenser, lord of Parlington, who was made Lord Chief Justice a few months later, and was the father of Hugh le Despenser "the elder," whose relations with the young king Edward II. led to such fatal results, and finally, nearly three-quarters of a century after this transaction, to the death of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, within sight of the Yorkshire ancestral home of these Despensers, which he was made to face at his execution. But Hugh le Despenser does not sign either of these other charters.

No. 29, and so forwards till we reach folio 11, which commences the second fasciculus and the archiepiscopal charters, is in a different and later hand; but with No. 30, which is almost contemporaneous, I include it in this collection. The two are in a somewhat finer hand, and the initials (which have never been filled in) are calculated for two lines only. The rest of the insertions, 31 to 37, all belong to later dates, some even to the fifteenth century. Their admission would encumber the work, and with very little counter-balancing advantage. By drawing the line where I do, I make a sharp break in the history, at a period shortly before the death of Edmund de Lascy, in 1258, and the succession of the great Earl of Lincoln, whose minority, which lasted above twelve years, necessarily caused a certain amount of stagnation, and I give the chartulary as it would have appeared when completed, and before any addition was made to it by later cartographers.

There is an almost pathetic interest about No. 30, which was probably the last charter ever granted by the youthful lord, Edmund de Lascy. It was dated second of the Ides of May, 1258 (Whit Tuesday, 14th May), and he died on the Nones of the following month (5th June, 1258), a bare three weeks afterwards. He was but twenty-eight years old, and he left a young widow, Alesia de Saluces, to be the guardian of his young son Henry, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Lincoln, in whose daughter (also Alesia, but most frequently though quite erroneously called Alice) the blood of the Lascies terminated.

No. 30 was a consequence of the foundation of the Friars Preachers at the western end of the town. This was on a site which would otherwise have paid tithes to the rector of the parish, *i.e.* the monks of St. John. The Friars' church was dedicated to Richard, the late bishop of Chichester, a Dominican friar who had been tutor to the young lord; and it was the only church in the kingdom dedicated to that saint, though the church at Aberford is sometimes called after him; if properly so called, owing to a second consecration. Its original dedication was to St. Ruherius.

Among other documents relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in the Great Coucher Book from which the charter on page xxvi is taken, is a release of various seigniorial gifts, including that of Edmund de Lascy of the cartload of deadwood which was compensation for the tithes of part of the site of the priory of the Black Friars.

**Great Coucher Book, Vol. I., 175.** **1283.**

[Godfrey, prior, &c. Know ye that we have surrendered, &c., to Sir Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, our patron, all our yearly rents and services from Pontefract . . . . . without any retaining. Moreover we have granted to the same Sir Henry all our right to a daily cart-load of wood from his park. We have also granted to the same Sir Henry all our rights in one mark, twelve hopes of wheat and twenty-four hopes of oats in the hospital of St. Nicholas. In witness, &c.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Godfridus Prior domus Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Pontefracto et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in domino.

Noveritis nos reddidisse, remississe et omnino de nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum quietum clamasse domino Henrico de Lascy, comiti Lincolnie, advocato nostro, heredibus vel assignatis suis, omnes annuos redditus nostros et omnia servicia nostra de Pontefracto, tam tenencium nostrorum quam aliorum, unacum homagiis, wardis, relieviis, et eschaetis eorumdem cum acciderint cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis, sine ullo retenemento.

Preterea concessimus eidem domino Henrico et heredibus vel assignatis suis totum jus et clamium quod unquam habuimus vel habere potuimus in una carectata bosci quam capere solebamus singulis diebus anni in parco ejusdem domini Henrici de Pontefracto.

Concessimus eciam eidem domino Henrico et heredibus vel assignatis suis totum jus et clamium quod unquam habuimus vel habere potuimus in una marca, duodecim hoppis frumenti, et viginti quatuor hoppis avene annui redditus in hospitali Sancti Nicolai de Pontefracto. Ita quod nec nos nec successores nostri, in predictis redditibus, serviciis, homagiis, wardis, relievis, eschaetis, carectata bosci, nec eciam in annuis redditibus predictis cum omnimodis suis pertinenciis sicut plenius predictum est, aliquod jus vel clamium de cetero exigere, vendicare vel habere poterimus.

In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus, testibus *dominis Petro de Mauly*, *Rogero de Trompington*, *Johanne Bek*, *Johanne de Bella Aqua*, *Stephano Walensi*, *Willelmo le Vavassur*, *Willelmo de Richer*, *militibus*, *Johanne de Cresak*, et aliis.

Datum apud Pontemfractum in capitulo nostro vicesimo sexto die mensis Augusti anno domini millesimo cc^mo^ octogesimo tercio.

This summary of the seigniorial benefactions will be fitly supplemented by the addition of Edmund de Lascy's charter to the men of West Chepe-juxta-Tanshelf, although it has been already published in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal* (I. 169).

[To all, &c., Edmund de Lascy, Constable of Chester. Know that I have granted to my men dwelling in West Chep, next Tanshelf, the same liberties and customs which my other burgesses of Pontefract have from my ancestors. In testimony, &c.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas visuris vel audituris, Eadmundus de Lascy, Constabularius Cestrie, salutem in domino.

Noveritis universitas vestra me concessisse hominibus meis manentibus in Westchep juxta Taneself easdem libertates et consuetudines quas alii burgenses mei de Pontefracto habent de antecessoribus meis.

In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *domino O. persona de Silkstona*, *domino J. de Hoderode*, *tunc senescallo Pontisfracti*, *domino J. Bek*, *domino Francisco Teutonico*, *domino Henrico persona de Normantona*, *dominis Noel et Yllario*, *clericis*, et aliis.

This document had been among the Warde muniments for generations. Its early history is not known; but late in the seventeenth century it was in the possession of a Pontefract man, Patience Warde, the Lord Mayor of London, under whose presidence the Great Monument was erected, and it was found by the late Mr. Charles Jackson, of Doncaster, executor to the Rev. William Warde, of Hooton Pagnell, among his muniments. Except a slight injury, apparently caused by unfolding and refolding the parchment, which still reposed

in the wooden skippen with leather lid in which probably it had been placed when granted, it was still in beautiful condition; but the seal had been somewhat mutilated, though the smaller secretum behind had been well preserved.

This charter is the only authority yet known for the name "West Chepe"; but as the grant raised its resident occupiers to the same status as the "other" burgesses of Pontefract, and as it was "next" Tanshelf, it is probable that the former West Chepe or West Market was that part of Pontefract now called the Corn Market and the Beast Fair, which was at one time the Neat (Cattle) Market.

No. 39 throws a new light on the early history of the church of Catwick. For it is generally thought that the half of Catwick church was given to the monks by Peter de Falkenberg in the time of archbishop Roger; indeed, the grant is sometimes said to have been made by Roger himself. But here we have the gift of a mediety of the church confirmed by Thurstan at least fifty years previously, though the chartulary before us contains no copy of either the original charter of Ralph de Catwick or of the confirming document of his son Simon. A later charter, however (No. 413), will be found to add very considerably to the history.

No. 42, the first of two important charters relating to Ledsham, was given after 1138, when some Furness monks founded at Hode or Hood Grange (near Kilburn) the predecessor of Byland (see Whitby chartulary, Nos. 238 and 572), before 1143, the year in which William de St. Barbara, dean of York, became bishop of Durham, during the vacancy after the death of archbishop Thurstan, and before the first confirmation of his successor, William Fitz Herbert, now known as St. William. The disagreement between the chapters of York and Pontefract referred to as the motive and instigation of the second charter must have endured for many years before the happy interference of archbishop Gray, a century afterwards (see *post*, No. 55); and his ordering and settlement of the various rights of those who had an interest in the ecclesiastical property of Ledsham (very probably assisted by the pacific influence of John de Lascy) seem to have been final.

No. 48 is one of an important series of confirmations in the ecclesiastical and regal sections, for it enumerates the possessions of the priory at the particular date. The monks sought patronage in all quarters; they obtained it from their lords, and they obtained it from their archbishops. When the archbishop of Canterbury was legate of the Pope, they obtained it from him; and then they obtained it from the Pope himself; while kings, the elder and younger, each in his turn, presumably for a consideration, gave his favouring patronage to the monks of Pontefract. And in each document the manors and churches held at the time by the monastery, in some cases the individual plots, were separately enumerated, with the names of their donors and other particulars,—a most useful rehearsal, historically.

Nos. 52, 53 and 54 refer to two adjacent vicarages; and although of different dates, they seem to have been collected and preserved together in this chartulary, owing to the accident that the livings had been alike "appropriated" to the monks of St. John's.

When it is understood that the same active management which was making these arrangements for Ledsham and Kippax was similarly active with regard to most of the livings in the arch-diocese, it will be perceived how much the Church of the thirteenth century owed to the intelligent energy of this archbishop of York. And though some of the arrangements made did not prove ultimately to be the best, the blame is not due to the archbishop or to his system, but to those who plundered the Church at the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries, and who so recklessly and thoughtlessly alienated the endowments which had been accumulated during so many centuries.

The difference of the feeling which prevailed during the time of the Tudors from that which existed under the Plantagenets will be perceived when it is remembered that at the time of the Dissolution of the Knights Templars the successors of those who had founded the various preceptories put in a claim for a return to themselves of the estates given by their ancestors. And the answer which they received in reply to their claim, which in itself was not without plausibility, is enshrined in the Statutes at Large; the second statute of 17 Edward II. enacting that because the lands of the Templars

had been given for the defence of Christianity, their estates were not to revert to the descendants of the original donors now that the Templars were dissolved, but they were to be given to a similar Order, that of the Knights of St. John. These Hospitallers, as they were called, were thus largely enriched by the Dissolution of the Templars.

If the spirit which guided this change had but influenced the sixteenth century, and preserved to its intended use that property which the piety of previous generations had dedicated to the service of God, we should not now, in all human probability, have to mourn the ungodliness which prevails in our large towns, nearly all of which are vicarages impoverished by this system of appropriation, and where for the last three centuries the vicars have been compelled to attempt to do the work of the Church with the inadequate assistance which alone they could provide out of a stipend only a mere fraction of that originally dedicated to the purpose.

No. 51 relates to the monks' "pensions" from their churches, as No. 49, granted the following year, did to their tithes. For during this century the system of tolling the proceeds of the various parsonages for the benefit of the high ecclesiastical corporations was in full force—indeed, growing in vitality. The holder of many an impoverished vicarage has in this present generation to mourn the doings of the thirteenth century with regard to it.

From No. 51 we gather the amount of "pension" which each church paid to the monks at its date; but from Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, we learn that the "pension" system had by that time been almost entirely superseded, and that the monks had managed to obtain as their share about two-thirds of the gross income of each living. Thus All Saints', Pontefract, instead of a pension of £8, paid the monks £30, while the vicar obtained £16; Ledsham, instead of a pension of £4, paid them £10, while the vicar obtained £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; Silkstone, then become much the richest of all, instead of a pension of £5, paid them £57 6*s.* 8*d.*, while its vicar had only half as much; Darrington paid them twenty times the amount of this small pension, while the vicar exceptionally received as much as the monks themselves. No vicarage was named at either Slaitburn or

Kippax, while the former was valued at £20, and the latter at £16 13*s.* 4*d.* Catwick was the only vicarage of the seven from which they still received their pension of £2 on the old system, the parsonage being valued at £5 more; and to conclude this list of parochial emoluments enjoyed by the monks, it is recorded that they received from Neuton and Chiste—evident misreadings by the central clerks for Notton and Chivet—as much as £8 (see charter 49).

No. 56 is a very curious illustration of the length to which the papal court carried its claims during this century, and of the manner in which they and those who acted by their authority interposed and absolutely prohibited suits in the King's Court. The papal legate is actually issuing over the head of the archbishop, in the Pope's name, and from Lyons, where the Pope was residing, his mandate to the dean of York to perform an act of church discipline.

No. 57, hitherto I believe quite unknown, forms an exceedingly valuable addition to the early muniments of the Pontefract Priory. It was, however, not inserted in the Chartulary in due order, but apparently only as an afterthought, during the interval which preceded the completion of the original design and intention of the cartographer, and the appearance of new matter. It is in the handwriting of the writer of the volume, but had no heading, as I remarked was the case with No. 28. It appears as if the writer was seized with his mortal illness before the completion of the copying of the document, but after its text had been concluded; and his feeble condition may account for some occasional obscurity, and in its latest stages even inaccuracy. This was also the case with No. 198, which is in a similar imperfect condition that makes it very difficult, not only to decipher what is written, but to penetrate the imperfect calligraphy, and ascertain what is meant. My practice in these cases has been to transfer the exact words of the Chartulary to my text, to call attention to the passage in a note, and to add any suggestion which seems to be helpful towards elucidating the meaning.

The phrases of the catalogue embodied in No. 57 seem to be a series of extracts from the charters of the house, so that in five instances it contains what we may very well suppose to be the exact

words of those charters, now lost, by which the gifts referred to were made. Whenever copies of the documents exist, I have added in a note their number in the Chartulary; and as other property not here mentioned may be safely assumed to have been acquired by the monks at some subsequent time, No. 57 thus affords a useful catalogue of their possessions at its date. It names Kellingley and Beal, and is therefore at least not earlier than the time of St. William, while it includes Barnsley, not mentioned till No. 71 and No. 73 in 1155; so that as archbishop Theobald died in 1161, the date of the document is brought within narrow limits. But it is the basis of two subsequent royal charters, granted by Henry II., and one by his grandson Henry III.; though neither of these last is so full, and neither adds anything material to what we gather from No. 57. It is thus very remarkable that this important charter should have been until now entirely unknown, for I cannot gather that any ecclesiastical historian has been hitherto aware of its existence. It forms a valuable contribution to the history of the period, inasmuch as it belongs to the later portion of the contest for the primacy which had so long raged between the sees of Canterbury and York, and after the device had been adopted of making the Archbishop of Canterbury a legate for England of the Apostolic See, thereby enabling him to claim authority in the northern province, even in the face of the local archbishop. And it may be noticed that Theobald of Canterbury is styled Primate "of the English," and not "of all England," as the title came at length to be, and that Roger of York was afterwards himself legate, and was so at his death in 1181, in which year as legate he had laid an interdict on Scotland.

I have sub-divided No. 57 by cross-headings, which make its arrangement more apparent; and it will be found, by means of the various readings it supplies, to furnish incidentally much illustrative information. For instance, in Robert de Lascy's charter (No. 1), the Aire fishery is said to be "from Whitwood to Wheldale;" in Hugh de Laval's, "between the two mills at Castleford;" in Henry de Lascy's, the same idea seems to be conveyed under the expression "passagium de Castleford;" while here and in the corresponding royal charters it

is said to extend "from the mills of Castleford even to Thornstream," as if that name and Wheldale were equivalent.

On the other hand, many early gifts are recorded here of which little else is known, for the donation charters themselves are not on record. Such are the gift of William Folioth of a carucate near the Castle, at Baghill, in Kirkby, in Pontefract; the gift of Ailsi in Silkstone; that of William Maltravers in Thorp, afterwards Thorp Audlin; that of Beatrice sister of Ralph de Capriolecuria in Barnsley; those of Hugh de Laval and William Earl of Warren in Shitlington; those of Hervey de Campels and of Ascelin de Dai at Pontefract; and that of Ailsi Bacun in Ravensfield. It may also be noted that this charter gives many and curious variants in the names both of persons and places, which however need not be thought to have been real, for they were evidently nothing but the outcome of the supercilious idiosyncracies of foreign clerks, metropolitan or papal.

In other respects also this charter (No. 57) is most interesting; for it is the only instance I have been able to trace of the exercise by archbishop Theobald of legatine powers in the confirmation of monastic charters; indeed I find but this and one other instance of his interference at all in the monastic affairs of the province of York. And the two cases are at so wide an interval as almost to suggest an error on the part of the earlier, the historian; or at least to his having, by an anticipatory figure of speech, ascribed the office of legate to Theobald. But Labbe (xxii. in *Selby Coucher*, vol. i.; *Record Series*, vol. x.) is most definite and circumstantial; for he states that in 1153, as legate (*qui tunc legationis dignitate fungebatur*) Theobald deposed Helias Paganel from the abbacy of Selby, and restored Germanus. This was in the short popedom of Anastatius, after the death of Murdac, and while the vacancy of the archiepiscopal see afforded a good pretext, indeed a good reason, for the exercise of the legatine powers, which moreover might have been granted for this special purpose only. For in the testing clause of a subsequent charter to the same abbey (S 5, May, 1155), Theobald is two years afterwards described as archbishop only, without any reference to his having been, or to his being, legate. The same is the case in the

several Rievaux charters which he tests (R 197,[1] R 200, R 202, R 205[1] and R 212); in not one of them is the title of legate given to him; and indeed in each of the three latest of his tests that I have traced (the above R 200, R 202, and one to Malmesbury Abbey), all in 1158, he is invariably styled archbishop only. But as he was legate when he died in 1161, and is so designated by several of the church historians, and indeed in the *Melrose Chronicle*, this charter may well be ascribed to cir. 1160.

The second Bull in the Chartulary, No. 66, is of an earlier date than No. 65. It is from Alexander III., the pope under whom the third Lateran Council was afterwards held in 1179.[2]

During the time of Pope Celestine III., and of the prior Hugh named in his Bull (No. 65), Pontefract made a material advance in dignity both ecclesiastical and civil. Archbishop Geoffrey led but a free and secular life, and making a handle thereof, the members of the York Chapter and their partisans, who had opposed his election, and afterwards maintained an attitude of opposition to him, made a complaint to the pope, in which they alleged among other things that he had allowed the appointments of the see to fall into a condition of chaos, which had led to endless disputes. Accordingly Pope Celestine issued a commission on 8th June, 1195, to Hugh bishop of Lincoln, Master Wimer or Winemer, archdeacon of Northampton, and Hugh prior of Pontefract, to enquire into the grounds of their complaint. Thus prior Hugh was becoming a man of some importance, reflecting credit, not only upon his monastery, but also upon the town in which his monastery was seated.

At this time the borough of Pontefract was rising to new dignity. Robert, the heir of Henry de Lascy, had died in 1193-4, leaving as

(1) R 197 and R 205 are practically variants of the same document, and both are cancelled in the Rievaux Chartulary. Each is however corrupt in its present form; each names R. (or Radulphus) as bishop of Rochester when there was no such bishop; each names Richard de Hastings, master of the Templars, and Eustace fitz John as contemporary, while the latter died in 1157, and the former was not raised to the mastership till 1161. Moreover, the one names Warren fitz Gerold as chamberlain, and the other gives his brother Henry, a succession which was made in the summer of 1158, after the death of Eustace fitz John at Counsylth in 1157.

(2) It seems to have been as a consequence of the action of this Council that the parish system was formed in England, by which manors which had no churches were allotted for ecclesiastical purposes to manors which were more fortunate, the whole being formed into a parish, of which the manor that had the church was the head. This pope addressed in 1180 a decree to Roger archbishop of York, concerning the church of Pontefract and its claimants, in which he enjoins perpetual silence on one R., not on the ground that his claim was bad in itself, but because he had been a party to a simoniacal contract concerning it. I have, however, found no other mention of this R., the presentee to the parsonage of Pontefract in 1180. Archbishop Roger died in 1181.

his heir his cousin Albreda, the daughter of his father's sister, and she, being already well endowed with the Sprotborough estates, resigned all the Lascy possessions into the hands of Roger fitz Eustace (constable of Chester since 1190), who was her grandson by her first husband.

One of Roger's first acts was to assume the name of Lascy, that of his grandmother's mother, and as early as June, 1194, under his new name, he granted a charter to his Pontefract burgesses, which is the foundation of the present corporate existence there. Attached to this is a second document, called the "Little Charter," which gives the names of all the tenants of the lands in the Fields, and the quantity which each held.

These charters, which have been religiously preserved by the Corporation of Pontefract for above seven centuries, are with one exception, so far as I have ascertained—but there is no knowing what may emerge from the chaos of the Record Office,—the oldest local documents in existence. The one exception is a charter among the *Cartæ Antiquæ P*, which belongs to the year 1181, and was granted by King Henry II. at Pontefract in August of that year, whose autumn witnessed the death of both Alexander III. and archbishop Roger of York. This charter is of quite unique interest, since it records a royal visit paid to this town by Henry II., in the course of a journey he made northward in company of King William of Scotland; and it is remarkable that this royal progress of the two kings, throughout the whole length of England, escaped the notice of every contemporary chronicler. Of the fact, however, there is not the slightest room for doubt.

Roger de Lascy's charters to his burgesses of Pontefract are two in number,—the confirmation of liberties which the burgesses had in the time of Henry de Lascy, and what was practically a renewal of their lease to special tenants of land on the moor, or common Fields. The larger and more formal document is 18 inches long by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and the handwriting is an excellent specimen of twelfth century chirography. The seal of the grantor, which was formerly attached to it by a parti-coloured silk thread of brown and blue, is now lost; and, the remains of the thread having been partially unravelled, one of

earl Henry de Lascy, on a more closely plaited thread, of a very different and much coarser character, had been attached in its stead by an ordinary knot. This attached seal probably belonged to a duplicate of the confirmation charter, which itself is now lost. The substitution of the seal is quite evident on the most cursory examination, for there has been a comparatively recent extension of the unravelling, which now embraces about half the hitherto uninjured cord of the original. To this charter—the prototype of a similar charter to Leeds from Maurice de Gant—is sewn with a piece of modern packthread a smaller document, six inches by four inches, relating to 194½ acres of land "on the moors"—that is the Common Fields,—and allotting all as per an accompanying schedule, which accounts for every half acre. The seal to this has also long since disappeared, so that each of the ancient charters of Pontefract is now without its seal.

The larger and more important document deals with the tofts, that is the town plots. It does not specify the various owners, but it provides that for each toft the tenant had to pay a yearly twelve pence. The smaller charter deals with the land "on the moors," and names the tenants to the number of twenty-nine, who held by a rent of four pence per acre; and I may add that throughout these documents, and throughout the Chartulary, there is no trace of anything like the temporary occupation of the allotments which we are sometimes assured was the universal practice. But every owner had absolute possession of his land, subject to the custom of the manor, and had absolute power to alienate his holding by gift, sale, or will. Nor was there any necessary dependence of these allotments, whether arable or pasture, upon any of the town tofts, which passed by the town charter to the town burgesses; each was independent of the other; each was held by a burgess, rural or urban. The holders of the town tofts and of these rural plots had, moreover, equal municipal rights; so that the Pontefract borough was larger than that of either Dewsbury, Ripon or Wakefield. And though much of it was only rural, and so continued till quite recent years, it involved the possibility of population, which has only during the last quarter of a century become an established fact.

For the phraseology of the "Little Charter" implies that none but burgesses could hold land on the Moors; and this was probably the case. And throughout all the district the practice seems to have been, in the early days of the settlement, to treat land not absolutely taken up by those belonging to any particular nucleus of population, as common to two adjacent townships; and then as the generations rolled on, and the necessities of the people required, this common land was equitably divided between the neighbouring towns; and these latter afterwards apportioned it amongst themselves, or did not. Most of the Pontefract North Field had evidently been so allotted only a short time before the Domesday survey, for in early charters there is a constant reference to the fact that the plot of land referred to was "lately" in one of the Town Fields of the adjoining township.

The greater part of the land, which was officially stated by the "Little Charter" to be in the tenancy of the twenty-nine men enumerated, seems to have formed what is known as the Chequers, or the Chequers Field, or the Chequers Closes. But as the North Field was common both to Ferrybridge and Pontefract, so the Chequers was common both to Pontefract and Carleton. The Pontefract portion of the North Field, however, soon lost its name, though the Ferrybridge portion retained it, while the name Chequers is still common both to that part of the Chequers which belongs to Pontefract, and that part which belongs to Carleton. A Pontefract man knows the closes to the south of the town as the Chequers; while a Carleton man restricts the name to those more strictly north of Carleton.

With regard to their method of cultivation, the North Field and the Chequers were cultivated on different systems. The North Field was divided into "lands," long strips of a nominal half acre, with a pathway at their head by which each man could obtain independent access to his own "land." This path is called a head-land, a balk, or a butt, and by those names these walks are still known. But in the Chequers, as we have seen, there were no head-lands, or balks, or butts; for there were no "lands." The division was into the acres, which belonged to Spracligenus and his fellows, who, as a very slight inspection will show, were becoming a family clique.

### The "Little Charter," for land on the Moors [*sic*].

[Know all present and to come that I, Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to my burgesses of Pontefract who have land in the moor, nine score acres of land and fourteen and a half in the moor, to be held by them and their heirs of me and my heirs, freely, quietly, peaceably. Paying thence yearly to me and my heirs for all service for each acre four pence of rent at the feast of St. Michael, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Laci constabularius Cestrie dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi burgensibus meis de Ponte Fracto qui habent terram in mora ix viginti acras terre et xiiij et dimidiam acram in mora, tenendas sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, pacifice. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis pro omni servicio pro qualibet acra iiij *or* denarios de firma ad festum Sancti Michaelis; scilicet, Spracligeno xxxij acras. Herveo genero suo iiij. Ernisio xix. Helie filio suo xj.[1] Edwino filio Walteri xj et dimidiam. Alexandro filio Herewardi x. Matildi Ruffe ix. Simoni genero suo ij. Thome filio Winiare ij. Gilberto filio Miruldi xiij. Benedicto filio Ranulfi iij. Heredi Johannis Nobilis iij. Willelmo filio Ade et Willelmo Nato iij. Heredibus Ricardi filii Haraldi iij et dimidiam. Ade filio Aldrede vj. Semano vj. Astino filio Stephani iij. Simoni filio Benedicti viij. Roberto filio Tunpe ij et dimidiam. Willelmo filio Benedicti iij. Roberto filio Johannis ix. Willelmo fratri Benedicti et Roberto filio Hadewlfi iij. Rannulpho filio Walteri iij. Heredibus Hervei clerici vj. Herveio filio Kaschini vij. Alexandro preposito j.[2] Willelmo filio Lewini xj acras. Hiis testibus, *Eustachio fratre domini*, *Roberto Walensi*, *Willelmo de Lungvillers*, *Jordano Foliot*, *Gilberto de Lacy*,[3] *Willelmo de bello monte*, *Ricardo de Stapletona*, *Magistro Reimundo*, *Ricardo clerico*, *Willelmo filio Gerondi*, et aliis.

The Town Charter had given the governorship to a prætor, but there is an indication in No. 122 that the prætorship or bailiffship of the town was at the time held in dualty; it may be that the prætor held office for two years, in his first year as junior, in his second year as senior. It is interesting to notice also from that charter that the two bailiffs were hereditary owners of town lands; for the father of each had been a holder of land in one of the town moors at the time of the "Little Charter." By the date of No. 122 (cir. 1240), nearly half a century, almost two generations, had elapsed from the grant of the Town Charter, and affairs had had time to settle themselves; William son of Helias who had held eleven acres, and Richard son of Seman who had held six acres, were then prepositi, while Ernis the father of Elias had himself held nineteen acres, which had probably descended to his son the prætor.

(1) See No. 122, No. 268 and No. 298. (2) Not prætor, as in the Town Charter.
(3) Of the Lancashire branch.

After the death of archbishop Roger, ecclesiastical affairs fell into a condition of chaos which lasted throughout the reigns of the two brothers, Richard and John. So far as the higher positions in the diocese were concerned, the list of officials which I have prepared to illustrate Fasciculus III. affords pregnant illustration of this confusion. With regard to the livings themselves, there was so much difficulty in obtaining institution, that in very many cases possession was taken to imply institution, while it was in many other cases difficult to say to whom the presentation belonged. Though the king's courts occasionally intervened and placed on record what was proved to be the individual rights in the matter, a rude rule of violence seems to have prevailed in regard to almost all ecclesiastical appointments. Archbishop Gray, whose term of office practically coincided with the first half of the reign of Henry III., did much to settle on an equitable basis the rights of the patrons, and their relation to those of the rector and vicar respectively, in each of the parochial benefices in his diocese: and as his episcopate fell in the third or fourth generation after the endowment of most of the livings with which he was called upon to deal, the patron of his days was the descendant or successor, after only two, three, or four generations, of the original benefactor who had made his benefaction in the previous century. Hardly anything of this nature, done before the time of this archbishop, remains on record: certainly nothing at all of a systematic character. And to his energy, business habits, and masterful solicitude for the welfare of his diocese, the compilation of the chartularies of its various monasteries seems to have been in a great measure due; in any case, not one that I have seen is older than his time; all date from about not earlier than the fifteenth year of his pontificate, as if their origination had been a consequence of the Fourth Lateran Council. In so acting, however, the archbishop was eminently a man representative of his age; which was one of method and order, and of a continuation of the reduction of chaos so vigorously carried on by the old king, Henry II. No. 154 does not, however, owe all its provisions to the archbishop; since those Hospitallers who were concerned in it, the Lazarites, independently of any outer ecclesiastical

supervision, had a system of their own of obtaining into their own hands the patronage of what churches they could, and of making their own lands tithe free, as it would now be called, by some kind of commutation. For in most cases, land granted to them would be granted subject to a previous tithe to some other ecclesiastical body; that is, its owner had a real ownership over only nine-tenths of it, and therefore could dispose of or grant only those nine-tenths. The practice of the Lazarites, as illustrated in this charter, was, therefore, wherever it was possible, to acquire the remaining tenth, and so to become possessors of the entire property in their land; a practice which might advantageously be adopted even in this nineteenth century.

No. 206 is an exceptionally early charter, and in its witnesses it gives somewhat of a catalogue of two generations of the lordly tenants of the neighbourhood: Ralph de Insula, who held two knights' fees in 1166; Jordan and William de Insula, his brothers, sons of Godfrey de Insula of Heck, whose sister Alice married with Hugh de Dai, the leper; Bernard de Silkstone and Richard his son; Simon de Scorchbeef, whose name was in this charter altered into Scorchhob, and who had a knight's fee in 1166; Robert Venator (Hunter, as the name may be rendered), who had half a fee; Thomas of Monkhill, the monks' steward, the brother of Peter son of Asolf, the uncle of Adam fitz Peter of Birkin, and father of Michael of Monkhill; William his younger brother, the William Pistor of No. 207, whose sons were of Whitwood and of the Mere (see No. 527, and the genealogy preceding the Sixth Fasciculus); Ailric of Ledstone, who appears here with every one of his four sons; besides many others not so easily identified.

No. 207, No. 208 and No. 209 are three of an important group of charters, confirmed and renewed by generation after generation of the Swillington lords. The charters give as many as five generations, consisting of—three Hughs, Robert son of the first Hugh and father of the second, and William son of the second Hugh and father of the third. Incidentally two others are mentioned, Henry brother of the second Hugh, dean at first of the Ainsty, here said to be of

Swillington, and Robert his son. There may be more, though if so they had adopted some other name, under which they were easily recognised by their contemporaries but which serves effectually to conceal them from us. Instead of the usual warranty clause, No. 208 contains a special provision, that if the grantor should lose the whole of his fee he should not be bound to continue the payment of the rentcharge. This provision (analogous to one in No. 42, providing for the devastation or depopulation of Fairburn-in-Ledsham) probably had reference to some peculiar risk of his time and generation, and was not repeated by his son.

In No. 210, Hugh Butler, the Despencer ancestor, has advanced a step in the social scale: he has become "Sir" Hugh. He received this honour, if it were more than a fashion of writing, after he had become seneschal, for the prefix was not attached to his name when he witnessed No. 209, although he then held the office.

During the twelfth and the early portion of the thirteenth century, parts of Bramley had had seven or eight owners of the family of Reineville, five of whom had the name of Adam. At the Domesday Survey the manor, then waste, had been already granted to Ilbert son of Robert de Ramosville (Reineville), who is frequently confused with his lord of the same Christian name, Ilbert de Lascy. From that Ilbert (who had not only Bramley in Skyrack, but a large group in Osgoldcross, including Badsworth, one of the medieties of Campsall, South Elmsall, Rogerthorpe, Upton and Womersley) it passed to Thomas his son, and William his grandson, who is returned in *Liber Niger* as owning four knights' fees, which at the *Testa de Nevill* had come to Adam (Vetus). But William had granted lands in Bramley to Kirkstall Abbey, and its cultivation had made progress, while considerable portions had been subinfeudated, of which much came into the possession of Thomas son of Adam Vetus, the owner of the four knights' fees. It is this Thomas who appears as a signatory on so many of these Pontefract Charters, in company with Adam his father, the son of the Kirkstall benefactor, William. Thomas died in 1218, on which his widow, Eva de Bobi, claimed rights of dower in the Bramley and other lands, as against Adam, her husband's father,

who was the grantor of the above two charters. The manors themselves passed to another William, Thomas's brother, second son of Adam Vetus, and his ultimate heir, and then all passed to Adam de Novo Mercato (of the New Market), or Newmarch, as the name has been translated, not without a constant surprise that no connection could be traced between this family and the Newmarches of Gloucestershire. (There was indeed none, as I will show later on.) This last Adam parted with his rights to his uncle, another Adam, third son to Adam Vetus, and from him they returned to Adam son of William, the second son, after which they passed to Robert son of Jordan the Crusader (see No. 21), the fifth son of Adam Vetus.

This recapitulation shows how very involved the title to land was becoming in certain localities; and we learn also from these charters to what a high pitch of cultivation this manor of Bramley had already been brought. For it here required only six carucates and a half to make a knight's fee, although a very usual complement in the less fertile districts was as many as fourteen, sixteen, or even twenty. But so far as the document before us is concerned, there is certainly no mistake; and there is reason for wonder that in so fertile a manor there was no early church; for, according to the usual practice, when the parochial system was established in 1180, Bramley, without a church, was allotted to the parish which had Leeds for its centre, and thenceforward paid its tithe to Leeds.

The normal knight's fee was 640 acres, the modern square mile; but the important point was that each knight's fee was assessed at £5. Where, therefore, as in this case, $6\frac{1}{2}$ carucates made a knight's fee, each carucate paid about 15*s.* 6*d.* to the taxation; if, on the other hand, twenty carucates made a fee, one carucate paid 5*s.* only, such poor land being lightly assessed in consideration of its want of fertility.

No. 216 was another direct outcome of the rights conferred by No. 65, which entitled the monks to receive dead for burial from all quarters. This was a valuable privilege which had not been a part of their original charter, but could be conferred only by a higher ecclesiastical authority. See also No. 120 and No. 268.

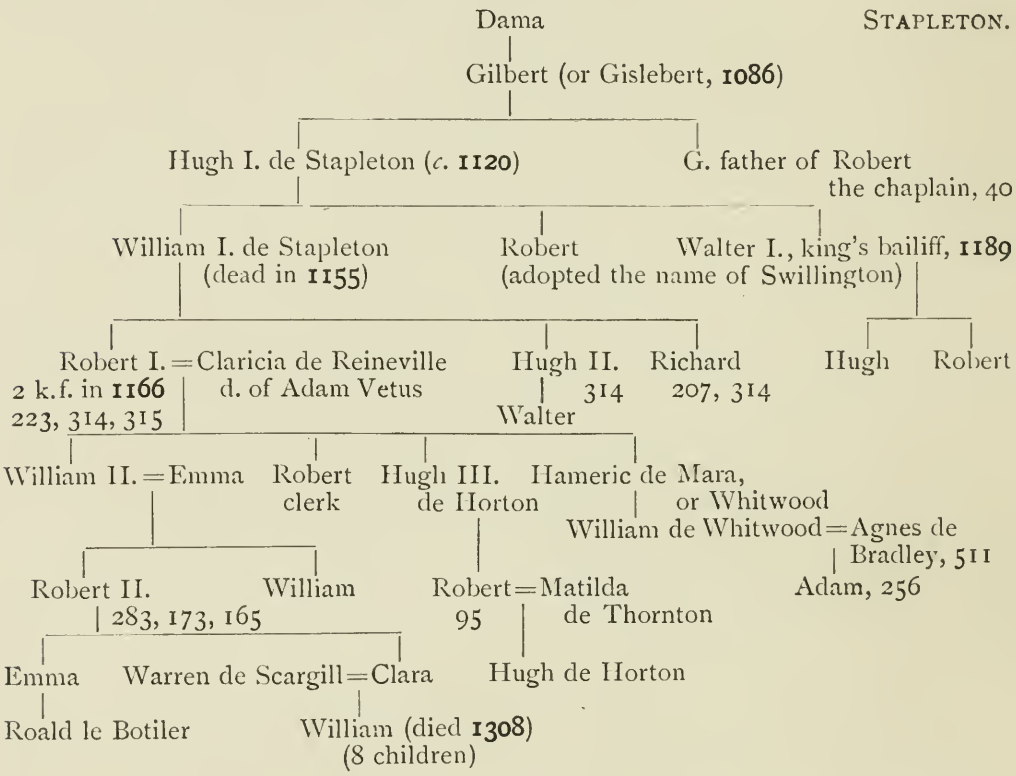
No. 218 supplies an instance of the sale of a "nativus non-ascriptus," sold independently of any holding. There was a similar instance in No. 157.

The Stapleton documents which follow, when carefully considered in connection with each other, show a succession of seven generations of the Stapleton family who, only in the third generation, assumed that name. When they came to the manor, it is clear that they had no territorial designation, so that they are entirely independent of the Stapletons who after the thirteenth century possessed Carlton, near Snaith, whose descendants still remain there, and with whom the Stapletons of Pontefract have been not unfrequently confused. The two families, however, ran on entirely independent lines, the Darrington Stapletons assuming that name at a certain definite period, and not receiving it by ancestral descent from any other. Moreover, as they even died out about the time that the Durham Stapletons acquired Carlton by marriage with one of the Brus co-heiresses, there ought never to have been a confusion between the two families.

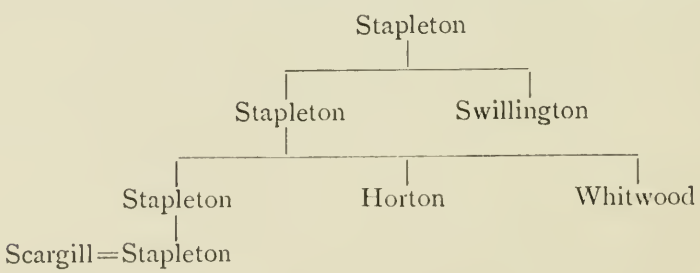
At the date of the Survey, the manor of Stapleton was in the hands of one Gislebert, who appears in the document relating to the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel as holding it even in that early time. He was then described as Gilbert son of Dama, and so far as I can ascertain was never called "de Stapleton."

Neither Gislebert nor Dama took the name of Stapleton (it is not indeed certain that Dama ever possessed the manor), but in the time of Hugh son of Gislebert the custom began to prevail of assuming a name from a lordship; and he was the first of the family to call himself "de Stapleton." As Hugh "son of Gilbert" he appears with William his own son, as assentor to the arrangement made with regard to the endowments of the living of Darrington and the chapelry of Stapleton, which we have considered in No. 40 and No. 59. As Hugh "de Stapleton," this son of Gislebert—he was thus the third of the line—Hugh son of Gislebert, son of Dama,—was one of the witnesses to Hugh de Laval's charter in 1122, and he also tested No. 8.

But it was the fifth of the line, Robert I. son of William, son of Hugh, whose charter we have in No. 223, granting the chapel of Stapleton with four bovates to the monks; and it is that same Robert who is reported in *Liber Niger* as holding in February, 1166, when that return was compiled, two knights' fees of what was called the old feoffment; in other words, those which had been created at least as early as the time of Henry I., that is, before the usurpation of Stephen in 1135, and in the time of Robert's father or grandfather. The following is the pedigree:—




And the following is the manner in which the families were related:—




Thus we have the Swillingtons hiving out in the fourth generation, the Hortons and the Whitwoods doing so in the sixth, and finally in the ninth the hitherto vigorous main line failing in co-heiresses.

William, the sixth of the line, appears as signatory to No. 27 and No. 175, but it was a second Robert, William's son, and grandson of the grantor of No. 223, the seventh and last of the line, who renewed and confirmed the grant of No. 224. In the time of this Robert II., the holding had become somewhat smaller, for *Testa de Nevill* reports it as two knights' fees less a fifth, that is, a tenth less than it had been in the time of his grandfather. And, at a date later than that of the Chartulary, this youngest Robert died without male issue, and his daughter Clara, a co-heiress, married with Warren de Scargill, who inherited through her. They are the effigies of this Warren and of this Clara which are still to be seen in Darrington Church, the Scargill displaying a shield of exceptionally beautiful and graceful ermines, each ermine having as many as nine tails. The bearing can be advantageously compared with a similar but later coat on the fifteenth century font in the neighbouring church of Featherstone.

Robert II. had some other property not only in Pontefract, but in Byram and Armley, from each of which he made grants to the monks. His dealings with Armley are very interesting (see No. 96).

The documents in this Chartulary also throw great light on the constant tendency during the twelfth century to treat the property of the parochial livings as if it were hereditary; so that a man being presented to a living, his heirs considered that they had some sort of right in it at his death; and if the son was in orders, the living came to him as a matter of course. The transaction in No. 216 and No. 217 is probably tinctured with that principle. Lawrence, who had been chaplain of Darrington (these were pre-vicar days), being followed by Walter his son, not only Walter, but Avicia the daughter seems to have acquired some quasi-hereditary right, which both were called upon to renounce, very much as if their father's property in the living had been personal. And this it probably had been to the extent that he had some remote contingent right in the land, in consequence of its having been originally allotted to the living out of the ancestral estate of his family.

This was about 1200, before even the beginning of the archiepiscopate of archbishop Gray, who gave the death blows to that sort

of assumption. Two or three generations earlier, *i.e.*, at an interval during which probably six or seven chaplains must have had possession of the Darrington living—before 1140, for it was in the time of Archbishop Thurstan, who died that year,—we saw in No. 40 and No. 59 the same ecclesiastical property in the act of passing from the father G. to the son R. But the monks of Pontefract, who had become the patrons, were then, with a keen eye to the future, making a careful provision that if the son did not demean himself so as to find favour in their eyes, as rectors and patrons, he should lose his contingent interest; in which case they might ignore any supposed hereditary claim; and, exercising an unhampered right, give their church to whom they would. This provision was clearly intended by them to be of force, not merely while he was of general good behaviour, but "taliter erga prefatos monachos se habuerit, ut acceptus sit illis;" while "he so conducted himself towards the aforesaid monks, that he might be acceptable to them." He had a lease for three years, within which, by their favour, he might obtain the freehold; otherwise, "the monks might give their church to whomsoever they would."

This condition of things had probably grown out of the fact that in almost every case the squire (or manor holder) had himself endowed the church with a portion of the family estate, a portion of the demesne so evidently cut off from the squire's park that the marks of the severance are still quite traceable, even after the lapse of so many centuries. And thus it ultimately became the clear policy of the governing powers of the Church to obtain the rectory for a corporate body, who, holding it in mortmain, would obliterate the rights or supposed rights of the squire-patron, and might appoint a vice or vicar, to whose dependence on themselves no objection could be made. How this resulted in the appropriation to the monastic bodies can easily be traced step by step; but the first results of the system, with which alone we have now to deal, were that the latent rights of the squire-patron fell to the monks and were very quickly commuted for a pension, careful provision being sometimes made, as we have seen in No. 44, for an increase in the amount of

the payment when the land attached to the living increased in value; till ultimately by the system of "appropriation" the monks obtained the whole. They then reversed the process by taking the corpus of the property for themselves, while they allowed a pension only to their nominee. They made, however, no corresponding provision for the increase of the vicar's pension, which became relatively smaller and smaller, as the value of the land increased and the purchasing power of money diminished.

The attempt to maintain the character of so many twelfth-century foundations as family livings was not however confined to Yorkshire, though the unsuccessful Darrington, and the temporarily successful Kellington, are typical instances. The following from the *Rot. Cur. Regis* (Richard I.) is a further example in which the father not only presented his son, but instituted him.

PLEAS, EASTER TERM, 9 Richard I., 1198.

NORFOLK.—Peter, parson of Branton, was summoned to show by what right he had possessed himself of the church of Branton. He comes, and says that Hermerus his father presented him to that church, and he was instituted by him. *Rot. Cur. Regis*, 142.

The reply seems to have been considered satisfactory, for no further action appears on the record; and it may be noticed that in this instance, the institution by the presenter was accepted as good; but the transaction was in the declining years of the bishop of Norwich, who deceased the following year.

The Stapleton documents present two very peculiarly interesting features. The two royal confirmation charters, No. 71 and No. 73, which, in January, 1155, came before the Council held at Northampton, have many curious differences, showing in illustrative contrast the early demands of the monastery as put forth in No. 71, and the revised, amended and corrected list, as afterwards approved in No. 73. The later charter has also an inserted clause containing five additional items, of which, except in No. 222 and No. 223, we hear no more. These additions are a carucate in Swillington, four bovates in Darrington, a bovate with the pasturage of a hundred sheep in Stapleton, two bovates in Roall, and one bovate in Knottingley. These five items had thus all been granted, whoever was the unnamed benefactor,

before the time of that Council; but of the first, fourth, and fifth we learn absolutely no more, either in the way of grant or of confirmation; indeed as nothing more is heard of them in respect of any subsequent dealing with the subject either by lease or sale, it is possible that each grant fell through, as not being confirmed.

With regard to the second and third items, confirmed by No. 222 and No. 223, those charters present some singular difficulties. The former, the grant of which was enumerated in No. 73, as I have said, is tested by no fewer than twenty-six witnesses, who appear to be arranged in two groups, which are not absolutely contemporaneous with the grant itself or with each other. All are in the nominative case, as was the second group of No. 7, which is similarly attested by two sets of witnesses. In the case of No. 222, the grant had certainly been made before January, 1155, when it received the royal confirmation, but the names of the witnesses are not of that early date, and the second group (one of territorial landlords) followed a group of men, who, being certainly not of equal position, should not have received precedence. But I reconcile this by supposing that the grants were in all five cases made verbally only, and confirmed by the royal charter almost immediately afterwards, while in No. 222 alone was there a subsequent charter, afterwards duly inserted in the Chartulary.

No. 223, however, falls into a different category, for it was not entered at all by the original cartographer; but it was a later insertion, filling the margin of the verso of folio 44, extending across its foot, and filling the foot of the recto of folio 45. The later scribe altered the spelling of Stapiltona to Stapeltona, a return to the Domesday orthography, and there are many other variations in the mode in which the names are rendered and in the spelling of those of the witnesses which are copied. Moreover, although the originals of the two documents are evidently supposed to be contemporaneous, only seven witnesses occur in the copy of No. 223, while the names of twenty-six are attached to No. 222; and the Henry de Lascy of the third quarter of the twelfth century appears in No. 223 with the later title of "Dominus." There are also some other small

modifications which shew that No. 223 hardly professes to be an exact transcript of its original.

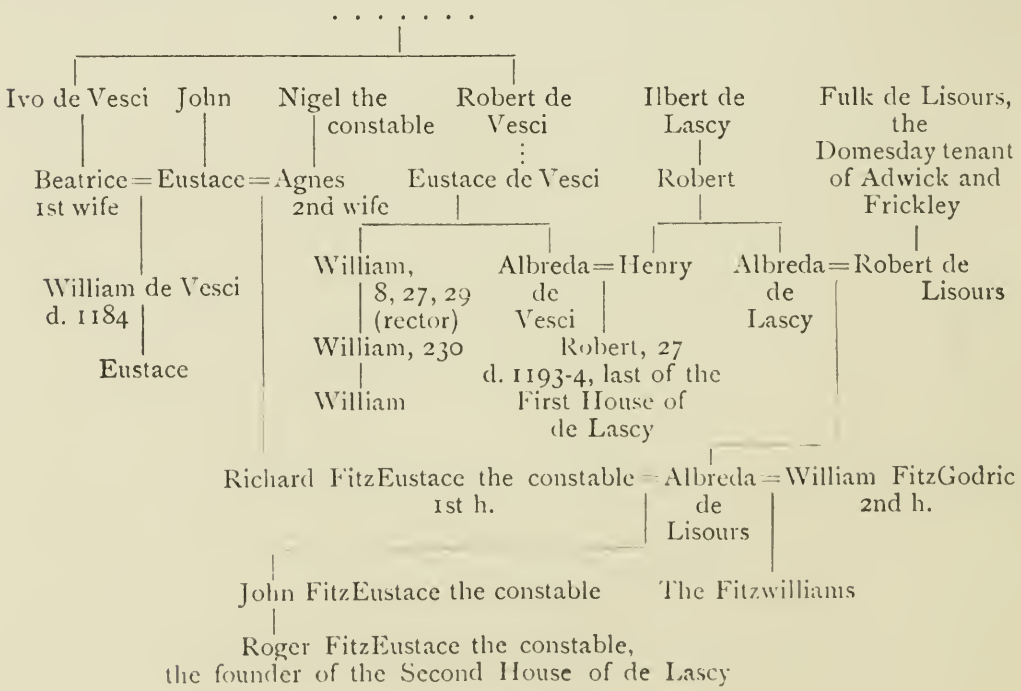
For instance, it relates to four bovates in Stapleton, while the royal confirmation enumerates them as in Darrington. The circumstances, however, point to the two being the same, and I account for the "territory of Stapleton" being substituted for the "Darrington" of No. 73, by the fact that, before the partition of that particular Field between the two adjacent manors of Stapleton and Darrington, the Field had been called indifferently "the territory" of Stapleton, or of Darrington; "of Stapleton" when looked at from the east, "of Darrington" when regarded from the west; but that when the formal partition of the "territory" was made, the four bovates that had been given to the Pontefract monks became a part of Darrington manor.

No. 229 is one other charter of this valuable collection which makes an unexpected contribution to the general history of Yorkshire. For, not having been copied or abstracted by Dodsworth, it has been hitherto quite unknown, and thus helps to show how much we are indebted to that great topographer for the knowledge which we possess of the seigniorial history of the county. What he did not happen to elucidate has remained buried in darkness.

From a comparison of the names of its witnesses, and from other circumstances, I adjudge the date of No. 229 to be not later than the first half of the last decade of the twelfth century, *i.e.* before 1196. And it is exceedingly interesting to find from it, as we do, that the celebrated Peter de Brus (who afterwards made such strenuous and successful negotiations with king John for the recovery of those portions of his patrimony which had been wrongfully withheld from his father, professedly in exchange, by king Henry II.), the collateral ancestor of Robert Bruce the hero of Bannockburn, having married a Knottingley heiress, settled down with her in that vill, in the early part of their married life; and that, while yet his father Adam was alive, and before the Skelton honours had fallen to him, the couple lived in the lady's ancestral home. For I think we may presume that, had it not been their residence they would not have spoken of "our garden;" if the property had been "let," the phrase would have

been worded so as to show the name of the tenant. Peter de Brus was also a witness to No. 27, a charter of the second Robert de Lascy, which is of rather earlier date than No. 229. So that it appears more than probable that Peter II., the eldest son of this Peter I., was born at Knottingley; and that the Peter de Brus of this charter lived there until he was called to the possession of his higher estate at the death of his father Adam II., son of Adam I., son of Robert de Bruis the post-Domesday grantee. For the date of their marriage can be approximately fixed as occurring not long before 1190; while their son, Peter de Brus II., was of age at the death of his father in 1222. See also the remarks preceding the Sixth Fasciculus.

No. 230, again, throws some little light on the history of what may be called the Pontefract branch of the great de Vesci family, from which sprang the wife of the lord, Henry de Lascy. The connection between Eustace her father and Ivo de Vesci cannot perhaps now be traced, though it was probably that of uncle and nephew, Eustace being a son of Ivo's elder brother Robert, who held much in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. The following sketch shows their connection with the two houses of de Lascy:—


Ivo de Vesci
John
Nigel the constable
Robert de Vesci
Ilbert de Lascy
Fulk de Lisours, the Domesday tenant of Adwick and Frickley
Beatrice = Eustace = Agnes
1st wife
2nd wife
Eustace de Vesci
Robert
William de Vesci d. 1184
Eustace
William, 8, 27, 29 (rector)
William, 230
William
Albreda de Vesci = Henry
Albreda de Lascy = Robert de Lisours
Robert, 27 d. 1193-4, last of the First House of de Lascy
Richard FitzEustace the constable 1st h. = Albreda de Lisours = William FitzGodric 2nd h.
John FitzEustace the constable
The Fitzwilliams
Roger FitzEustace the constable, the founder of the Second House of de Lascy

In the very apocryphal history of the de Lascies, which is among the Kirkstall charters in Dodsworth's *Monasticon* (p. 859), it is stated that Albreda, the wife of Henry de Lascy and mother of the Robert who granted the charter No. 27, was the sister of William de Vesci, rector of Barwick, as exhibited above; and a comparison of No. 8, No. 27 and No. 29 will show that the whilom owner of part of the land at Great Marsden is variously described as—

> William, son of Eustace, in No. 8;
> "My uncle" William, son of Eustace, in No. 27; and
> William de Vesci, in No. 29;

from which it appears that the son of Eustace and uncle of Robert, that is, brother to his mother, was a William de Vesci, son of Eustace. He may have been rector of Barwick, and probably was so, as stated in the Kirkstall document; but in this group of charters there is not the slightest hint that he held that position.

The Malton branch of the de Vesci family died out in the heiress Beatrice, who married Eustace fitzJohn; after which Eustace with his descendants assumed the name and arms of his wife (SABLE, a cross patonce, *argent*); while the descendants from a second marriage with the daughter of Nigel the constable differentiated themselves by assuming for that younger branch the surname of fitzEustace, while they called themselves by their official title, constable. And it was, moreover, Richard, the heir of this younger branch (the possessors of the constableship by right of the second marriage of Eustace fitz John to its heiress), who married Albreda de Lisours, cousin and heir to the second Robert, the last of the First House of de Lascy. See pedigree, p. lii.

Thus, since the hero of Alnwick was William, the son of the marriage of Eustace fitzJohn with Beatrice de Vesci, there were in fact two Williams de Vesci, each the son of a Eustace. But the William son of Eustace de Vesci, of both No. 8 and No. 27, brother of Albreda, wife of Henry de Lascy, had also a son William, probably he who tested No. 51, and he cannot be identical with the William, grandson of Ivo de Vesci, who in 1166 owned twenty knights' fees of the old feoffment, who in 1174 conducted the siege of Alnwick,

at which the king of Scotland was taken prisoner, and who died in 1184.

The Vernoil charters, No. 231 and No. 232, read in connection with the monkish genealogy in the Kirkstall Chartulary and the valuable Fines of king John, lately published by the Surtees Society, raise a singular difficulty which I have referred to in the notes, and No. 233 brings forward a Ralph Painel owning at Swillington at the close of the twelfth century, of whom absolutely nothing more is known, so far as I have been able to ascertain. It is a coincidence that in No. 297 mention is made of the gift to the monks of a rood and a half at Swillington, "before the gate of Matilda Painel," who might be Ralph's widow. But there is nothing to show their relation to, or descent from, William Paganel and his wife, Matilda de Surdeval.

I have thus passed in review the charters which alone I am able to include within the present volume; and many of them will be seen to contribute considerably to the early Yorkshire seigniorial history. On several equally valuable contributions that will be found to exist in the remaining charters, reserved for the second volume, I shall make my observations in due course.

I have now to return my hearty thanks to those who have assisted me in various ways towards the completion so far of this undertaking. And in this category I must place, first and foremost, the name of the late Mr. Thomas William Tew, J.P., of Carleton Grange, Pontefract, at whose instigation the work was originally undertaken, and mainly at whose expense the materials were collected. And I must be excused if I enter into a few personal details, which will show the peculiar difficulties of the task.

It was, I think, in 1880 that Mr. Tew first approached me with the proposal, which I did not then see my way to undertake and adopt; but after a while his generous enthusiasm inspired me also, and about 1882 I commenced the task by looking up from the British Museum and from the Bodleian what had been already copied and placed on record in those libraries. These I found to have proceeded almost entirely, directly or indirectly, from Roger Dodsworth, who as I have said (p. xiii.) was at one time the owner

of the volume, and with whose initials, probably inscribed by his own hand, it is now concluded.

Having ascertained that as many as 241 charters, or portions of charters, were thus accessible,—in type in the *Monasticon*, or in MS. in the two public libraries,—and having collected a very large proportion of them, we waited, in the summer of 1889, upon the late Mr. Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolley Park, the owner of the volume, in order to solicit a loan of the document, that we might complete the transcription. This we then found to be an impossible favour, as it had been determined that the volume could not be permitted to leave the depository where it had remained so many generations; but after some delay we obtained permission to examine it, compare it with what I had already obtained, and to have access to it in order to copy what had not been extracted, which we then expected would be only some almost unimportant portions. This, however, was a very imperfect view of the position. At first, I must confess that I had had little conception of what I was thus committing myself to. But during that winter my closer acquaintance with the document compelled me to see that the weekly visits to Woolley that I had proposed to myself would have to be continued for years, for many years, before we could hope to complete a copy of the volume, while very much of what we had already obtained with so much perseverance and so much labour would have to be not merely supplemented, but recopied, the miscopyings being so numerous, and the *lacunæ* (especially in that portion for which we had been dependent upon the *Lansdowne MS.* in the British Museum) so serious. Moreover, we discovered that the volume was composed of a number of fasciculi, most of which had originally concluded with one or more blank pages of parchment, and that these had in almost every case been ultimately filled, as the centuries rolled on, with matter more or less relevant. The general result was that we discovered that if all that was contained in the eighty-five folios of the compactly written volume were copied, we should find ourselves in possession of a heterogeneous mass of matter, all highly interesting in its degree, but much of which had little connection

with the original Chartulary, although it threw considerable light upon the subsequent growth and development of the monastery. And therefore it became a problem whether we should proceed straightforwardly with the work, or whether we should complete, fasciculus after fasciculus, as much as had been written by the original cartographers, so that at whatever stage we ceased our labours, we should have a complete and harmonious whole. Our adoption of this latter course was fortunate, for otherwise when, as so happened, I became unable to continue my weekly visits to Woolley, we should have found ourselves with an incomplete manuscript on hand, and the Chartulary only partially copied. As it is, what is done, of which about one-half is now issued, is complete, and represents, I trust with faithfulness, the Chartulary as it existed in the second half of the thirteenth century, and as it left the hands of the original cartographers.

The transcription was however by no means all done by myself. For had I depended upon my own personal work, I should still have fallen very far short of what I found to be required. But I had also the able assistance of, firstly, Mr. A. Gibbons, then of Lincoln, but who was at the time in the neighbourhood of York, compiling for the Record Society indexes to the Wills there; secondly of Mr. Thurland, assistant librarian to the Bodleian, who copied for us the whole of that part of *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, which was transcribed from this MS., and who devoted one of his summer holidays to further transcription at Woolley. Each of these contributed very materially to the undertaking, and to each of them the warmest thanks are due of those who will peruse these volumes with interest.

Thus by degrees, but only very slowly, what may be called the raw materials were obtained, while their digestion, comparison and collation occupied a very considerable time; and it was to me a matter of very keen personal regret that Mr. Tew should have died before the completion of the work which he had so much at heart.

For assisting me to oversee the proof sheets of the present volume I have also had the able assistance of Mr. W. Paley-Baildon, F.S.A., and Mr. W. T. Lancaster, to each of whom I have been indebted for very valuable hints, and to each of whom I beg to express my grateful obligations.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIRST HOUSE OF DE LASCY.

(Dates in italics are probable, but not proved.)

*1066* Robert de Lascy born.
1087 Ilbert de Lascy dead.
1089 His son Robert in possession (therefore of age),
1090 And founding Pontefract Priory in Kirkby, a hamlet in the eastern part of the manor of Pontefract.
1106 Favouring the cause of Robert Curthose, Robert de Lascy was dispossessed by the new king who however retained the Pontefract estates in his own hands, and in
1107 Robert de Lascy was restored.
*1112* Robert de Lascy married.
*1113* Albreda his eldest child born.
*1114* Ilbert his eldest son born.
*1117* Henry his second son born.
*1119* Walter his youngest son born.
1121 Robert again dispossessed and banished, this time finally, his estates to the value of 60 knights' fees being given in 1122 to Hugh de Laval, who granted a charter to the monks of Pontefract in June of that year.
1123 Hugh de Lascy, abbot of Selby, resigned; possibly as a consequence of the banishment of his brother.
1130 Robert de Lascy dead.
1131 Albreda, his daughter, married to Robert de Lisours as the "sister of Ilbert de Lascy."
1131 Hugh de Laval died, and William Maltravers (not H. Travers, as in Dugdale) succeeded, with grant for 15 years and the marriage of the widow.
1135 December. William Maltravers murdered, and Ilbert who had just come of age entered into possession of 40 knights' fees, out of the 60 which composed the estate, the heirs of Hugh de Laval, a succession of Guys, continuing to hold the remainder, even till the time of King John.
1138 Walter, the youngest son, killed at the Battle of the Standard.
1140-1 Ilbert, who had shared the trials and misfortunes of King Stephen, disappeared after the Battle of Lincoln. It does not appear whether he was killed or died as a prisoner of war, but it was probably at his interment in Pontefract Priory that the remains of archbishop Thurstan were discovered uncorrupted and sweet-smelling after an interment of many months.
1141 King Stephen grants the Pontefract estates to William de Romare, earl of Lincoln.
*1145* Alice, widow of Ilbert de Lascy, renounced her dower and married Roger de Mowbray.
*1146* On the death of William de Romare, the husband of William's heiress, Gilbert de Gaunt, claimed the earldom of Lincoln, and the estates including Pontefract. The claim was disputed successfully by Henry the brother of the dead lord, and Gilbert de Gaunt compensated the monks for the destruction of their buildings during the contest.
1147 Henry in possession and founding Barnoldswick, afterwards removed to Kirkstall.
*1153* Alice de Rumelli grants the monks the manor of Broughton for a residence while their monastery was being rebuilt.
*1153* Henry received a charter of forgiveness from the Empress Maud and Henry her son.
1154–5 Henry de Lascy was in attendance on the new king at the Council of Northampton.
1159 Consecration of the rebuilt monastery of Pontefract, which had been destroyed in the struggle between Henry de Lascy and Gilbert de Gaunt.
*1160* Matilda, widow of Robert de Lascy, witnessed the Charter No. 387. (XXIX. MON. ANG.)
*1164* Henry de Lascy married Albreda, daughter of William de Vesci, rector of Barwick.
*1166* Robert his only son born.
1187 Henry died, aged 69, and Robert succeeded.
1193–4 Robert de Lascy died childless.

1. ARMS.—Ilbert de Lascy is represented on his equestrian seal with a label of three points as a badge. The same badge appears on Birkin church (cir. 1140). This was before the time of arms proper. The second house adopted the *Quarterly, Or and Gules*, of Eustace fitz John, to which they added the label of three (sometimes five). The combination forms the Lascy arms: but after 1232, those who were earls of Lincoln used alternatively the arms of that earldom—*Gules, a lion rampant, purpure*. These however are not the Lascy arms, as is sometimes stated.

2. NOTES.—The most common confusions in the Lascy pedigree are (1) that of John fitz Eustace, constable (d. 1190), with John de Lascy, constable and earl (d. 1240); (2) that of Robert de Lascy, son of Ilbert (d. 1130) with his grandson Robert, son of Henry (d. 1194); and (3) that of Henry de Lascy son of Robert (1117–1187) with Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln (d. 1310).

# Fasciculus I.

## (THE SEIGNIORIAL CHARTERS.)

As a part of the general history, we learn from charter 1 that at its date Robert de Lascy had in his demesne the lordships of Whitwood, Mara (now Whitwood Mere, but which as Mara furnished a cognomen for a family of considerable local importance in the next century, and which is sometimes confused with Marr, near Doncaster), half of the lordship of Ledsham (*i.e.*, the Fairburn half), and Dodworth; that he had retained the carucate of land in Altofts (or Westerby as it was called in the Domesday Survey), which his father had when that Survey was made, and of which the son now divested himself that he might bestow it upon his monks; and that the churches of All Saints (Pontefract), Kippax, Silkstone, Ledsham, and Darrington, with the chapel of St. Clement in the Castle were already in existence; that William Foliot, the principal tenant in that part of the lordship of Tateshale which was called Kirkby, had given to the monks a carucate of land there, and that Swain fitzAilric had similarly given to them the church of Silkstone; to both which donations the chief lord gave in his foundation charter his formal assent and confirmation.

Of these churches, Ledsham only was not mentioned in Domesday; and as every church in this neighbourhood not so named can be proved to be of subsequent foundation, this is very ample evidence that it did not then exist, and fixes the date of its foundation as at least subsequent to 1086, when that Survey was made. We might ascribe the establishment to the great Ilbert himself, if we could suppose that there had been time for its erection between the date of the Survey and of his death, which could not have been many months after the Survey was complete. Ilbert had retained in his own hands the magnificent site of Ledstone Hall, perhaps with some intention to build a castle there, a design abandoned by his son, who conferred the whole upon the monks; and thus the probabilities are that Ledsham church was not actually built even at the date of this foundation charter, but that the preparations were being made, and that the endowment was already set aside. For it may be noticed that the charter places the church of Ledsham in a paragraph by itself; while it classes the

church of All Saints (Pontefract), Kippax, and Darrington, as if they each belonged to the same category, which was not that of Ledsham.

There have been fashions in the foundation of religious establishments as there were fashions in church architecture; and up to this time the fashion had been to give to a newly-erected, or to-be-erected church, as an endowment, a tithe of the land of the manor in which it was situate. The incumbent of the church would thus be the life owner of the tenth part of each manor, not merely of its produce as was the case in some later endowments, but of the land itself, for the maintenance of himself and of the religious services. By this charter, accordingly, the monks received the tenth part of that portion of Pontefract which was then called Kirkby, and which had been allotted to the church, a similar tenth of Kippax, a similar tenth of Darrington, and perhaps a similar tenth of Ledsham, in trust. The trust being to manage and cultivate the lands, to appoint a qualified priest to undertake the parochial charge, to remunerate him, and in some degree probably to oversee him.

The monks appear, however, to have almost at once claimed a pension as a first charge upon the proceeds of the living; and other abuses springing up the archbishop interfered, and constituted in most cases a vicarage, the vicar to have the first charge, but the proceeds of the living, with all overplus after the stipend of the vicar had been paid, going to the maintenance of the monastery. This, which was called the Appropriation of the livings, was completed during the thirteenth century, and Pope Nicholas's Taxation shows that in 1291 the prior of Pontefract and the vicar of Darrington each received twenty marks out of that living; from Pontefract the prior received £30, and the vicar £16; and from Ledsham the payments were fifteen marks and ten. The value of the appropriation of Kippax was not given, as it was still a rectory or parsonage.

But while charged with such payments to the various vicars, all the properties of these churches remained in the possession of the monks, who received the profits of the lands and of what increased value they could extract, while the responsibility continued upon the brotherhood in chapter assembled, to make the appointment of a qualified priest to be their vicar with parochial charge. This priest was before the Appropriation called parson, rector, and sometimes dean; and under each of those names we shall presently find the deans or rectors of Pontefract and other places taking up very important positions. But after the Appropriation, while he retained the name of parson, which betokened his office as having charge of

souls, he became more ordinarily known as vicar, *i.e.*, substitute of the monks, and his living was called a vicarage.

Robert de Lascy, by Charter No. 1, gave to the monks not only the lands possessed by these churches of Kippax, Ledsham, Darrington, and Kirkby (Pontefract), but several other manors then in his hands and uncharged with any ecclesiastical liabilities, for they had no ecclesiastical edifices. These were Whitwood, the adjacent Mere, Ledstone, and Dodworth; all, except Ledstone, places which even till the time of the Survey had remained in the possession of the former Saxon holders. And this is a point worthy of notice and of being followed up in detail, as the knowledge will help us to understand the position.

Ledstone was the former dignified residence of the great Earl Edwin, who also possessed Gilling and Hooton Pagnell as seats of his power in other wapentakes. It was reported at the time of the Survey as being then held in demesne by Ilbert himself; while Whitwood was in his hands in a transitional sort of way, as we shall shortly see. But the Fairburn portion of Ledsham was still in the possession of Ligulf, the former owner of each, who was thus being gradually despoiled. And till its donation to the monks, Dodworth also had continued in the hands of its pre-Norman owner, Swain fitz Ailric; while in neither of the churchless places which they thus acquired did the monks ever erect one, although they were the lords and owners.

The extinction of the old possessors by the Normans was thus not so sudden or so entire as is sometimes alleged, at least in the district of which Ilbert de Lascy found himself the almost absolute ruler. Among the chief Saxon proprietors had been Ailric, his son Swain, Gamel, Ligulf, Gerneber, and Baret, and each was allowed to retain something, even if he found his wealth considerably diminished, and if his removal from his former hereditary holding was involved. Gamel, who had possessed numerous manors scattered far and wide in various parts of the county, north, east, and west ridings, found himself deprived of all, though his son was allowed to retain Danby; but he was to a small extent compensated by gifts of manors to which he had had no previous claim; for Birkin, Hemsworth with Kinsley, Hepton, half of Shafton, and half of Worsborough formed an estate, which, although it was equivalent to but a mere fraction of his former holding, was by no means inconsiderable. Ligulf, who formerly held Clifford, Bramham, and Hunsingore, in the neighbourhood of Tadcaster, had also Fairburn in Ledsham, Featherstone, Hardwick,

Aketon, and Whitwood near Pontefract. Of which Ilbert had allowed him to retain Fairburn in Ledsham, while he was enfeoffed in Riston and Armley, which last had formerly belonged to another large owner named Archil.

Now, however, on the accession of the new lord, Ligulf lost all but Fairburn, and we do not find that he acquired any other manor in the way of compensation. Ailric retained Cawthorn and Hunshelf, while he obtained Brierley and Elmsall, with a moiety of each of Kellington, Shafton, and the Huddersfield Whitley. Baret lost four manors of his eight, but he retained Beal, Egborough, the second moiety of Kellington, and Roall; while Gerneber lost everything but a moiety of Thornhill, though he obtained the second half of Whitley. Thus Whitley Beaumont remained in the hands of the two Saxon thanes Ailric and Gerneber.

It was Ailric's son Swain whose manor of Dodworth was given to the monks of Pontefract by Robert de Lascy: given for no conceivable reason apparently, unless to show to all that Swain had hitherto held it on sufferance alone. Ligulf and Swain had each been wealthy and powerful. That each was also peaceful, politic, and conciliatory may be gathered from the circumstance that he had been able for the greater part of a generation to hold so large a portion of his lands. The former had held in this neighbourhood Whitwood, Aketon, Featherstone, Purston, Hardwick, and Nostell on the south of the Aire and Calder; and on its north bank, Fairburn, which in Domesday included Ledsham. But before the time of the Domesday survey, Ligulf, though still holding this last, had lost Featherston and the associated manors; while Aketon had been granted to William Pictavus, whose brother Roger, the signatory to charter No. 1, received Altofts, and is chronicled in an uncertain sort of way as having obtained Whitwood. Uncertain; for there is a duplicate entry in Domesday with regard to that manor, in almost identical words, the only difference being that in one case Roger is said to have had the grant of the manor, while the second has no mention of him. It is therefore the more remarkable as internal evidence of accuracy, that in the Pontefract charter No. 1 we have the name of this very Roger as a witness to the grant of Whitwood to the Priory, thereby assenting to its cession to the monks, and acknowledging the abandonment of whatever shadow of a claim he might be supposed to have had to it on account of the abortive grant. And both Whitwood and Ledsham continued to belong to the priory, even till the Dissolution.

Ailric, the father of Swain, had been a large owner of Yorkshire manors before the Conquest, and possibly owing to his having been confused with an owner at Ledstone of that name, one account says that he had Pontefract among his possessions; though that is impossible, for Pontefract, as a part of Tateshale, was a royal manor. But certain it is that he held much in the immediate neighbourhood, especially in Staincross. His son Swain, still a young man, had been in the times which preceded the Survey another large owner; but in the re-adjustment which followed, he had lost the principal portion of his possessions. Ultimately he inherited the remains of his father's holdings; but independently of his father, he had been enfeoffed as in his own right of Dodworth, of which the establishment of Pontefract Priory thus deprived him. And this is an illustration of a curious point, of which no notice has been hitherto taken: all the manors granted to his new monastery by Robert de Lascy had been previously in the hands of Saxon holders, tenants of a Norman lord; and as the Saxon holders thus seem to have lost them for no assignable cause, the inference is that they had held them previously under sufferance only—as tenants at will of the mesne lord.

Thus losing his former enfeoffment, but inheriting the possessions of his father, Swain made a grant on his own account, out of his paternal inheritance, of the church of Silkstone with its chapels, and "all things belonging to them." What was covered by this phrase we shall gather from the next charter; at present it is sufficient to note that the church mentioned in charter No. 1 was evidently the foundation of Ailric himself. But unfortunately there is no trace of any document concerning it which may be ascribed to him.

It is also evident that the king, William I., the lord Ilbert de Lascy, and the tenant Ailric, deceased almost at the same time; on which the new lord, Robert, having received from the new king admission to all his own father's possessions, while he allowed the new tenant Swain similarly to succeed to the inheritance of his father, including Silkstone and Cawthorn, resumed possession of Dodworth which Swain had previously held, in order that he might himself give it to the monks. Meanwhile Swain, independently, by a charter (No. 378) to which we shall come in due course, gave to the new foundation from his paternal inheritance the church of Silkstone with its chapels, and all things belonging to them. It may not be uninteresting to notice that Kippeis, as the place is called in these charters, is the present local pronunciation of the name of Kippax.

The date of charter No. 1 may be assigned to 1090. Its first witness, W. Peveril, of Nottingham, was the founder of the other great Cluniac Priory at Lenton; but he had no local interest here. William Folioth or Foliot was a principal tenant in Kirkby, the eastern end of the manor, which sometimes gave a name to the whole, as Fairburn did to Ledsham; Hervey de Campels held Skelbrook; Roger Pictavus was the tenant of Altofts, as W. de Wenreville became of Hemsworth and Kinsley; all manors in the immediate neighbourhood.

These last-named places were, even at the Survey in 1086, still held by the Saxon holder Gamel, who had Birkin also on the opposite side of the river, and was a pre-Norman grandee perhaps as powerful as Ailric himself. It is very probable that their fates ran in parallel lines; but while Swain's descent was preserved by the monks, in consideration it may well be supposed of his liberality towards them, of Gamel's posterity there is no certain record. He had an unnamed son who obtained a grant of Danby, in the north riding, and was its tenant at the time of the Survey, and in whose posterity it remained for some generations; but the son had not the fortune to succeed his father either at Hemsworth or at Birkin, and neither of the two comes within our present range. It is curious, moreover, to notice that while Swain's churches all became vicarages, those belonging to Gamel retained their independence of the monks, and remain rectories to this day.

The grants conferred or confirmed by charter No. 2 were four in number. The manor of Dodworth, formerly Swain's but now in the hands of the lord himself, and the church of Silkstone, the gift of Swain fitz Ailric, were named in No. 1; while the six bovates at Silkstone and the chapel of Cawthorn appear in No. 2 for the first time.

There is, however, in the latter part of the Chartulary (No. 378) the donation charter of Swain himself, of course earlier in date than either of these confirming charters; and in that document those six bovates and the chapel at Cawthorn are named concurrently with the church at Silkstone. So that it seems very reasonable to infer that the gifts now enumerated were really included in and covered by the phrase, "Capellis et omnibus ad eandem pertinentiis," in charter No. 1. In which case we must attribute the foundation not only of the church at Silkstone but also of the chapel at Cawthorn to Ailric himself; while as only one ecclesiastical edifice is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and that under Cawthorn, it is probable

that the building in that place was the earlier; that it was originally built by Ailric or a predecessor as the place of worship for himself, his family, and his immediate dependants; that it was therefore called indifferently "Ailric's Chapel" (afterwards Swain's) and the "Church at Cawthorn;" and that, after the date of the Survey, Ailric built a second church at Silkstone. Thus this second edifice was the earliest church in the district *quâ* church, though it had been preceded as a place of worship by the domestic chapel at Cawthorn, which, though little if at all older than the Conquest, can thus claim the distinction of being at that time the only church in the whole wapentake of Staincross.

Still before the date of No. 1, Ailric died and was succeeded by Swain, who made his grant to the monks, and had it confirmed by Robert in 1090. And thus far all is plain sailing. But when we consider No. 2, difficulties arise; and these can be solved only on the alternative supposition that the charter is spurious or corrupt. We ourselves are inclined to believe in it, and to think that the latter is the case, and that corruption, though to a very small extent, is at the root of its apparent inaccuracy.

In the first place the charter mentions archbishop T[homas] and King Henry as contemporaries, which was not the case except for a few months of 1100, for Henry came to the throne in August of that year, while Thomas of Bayeux, the archbishop, died in October. This mention together in their respective dignities should fix the date, and confine it to the autumn of 1100. But then a further difficulty arises, inasmuch as the charter professes to have been witnessed by exactly those who signed the previous charter in 1090, with no addition and no loss; a concurrence which seems unlikely, under any circumstances, after an interval of ten years; and was very unlikely at the close of the eleventh century. But bearing especially in mind that Hugh de Laval in No. 3 named charters of the reign of William only, the probability is that No. 2 is really contemporaneous with No. 1, that the same witnesses witnessed both, and that some punctilious transcriber subsequently altered the name of the king from William to Henry, thinking thereby to correct an error which existed only in his own imagination.

For unfortunately careless transcribers exist in all ages, while there are in all times men who, seeing what appears to be a difficulty in such documents, make reckless emendations. One or more such has evidently been at work on this document; and there is in it one other very puzzling passage which has never been fairly grappled with.

In this charter, according to the text before us, Robert de Lascy stipulates that "sprivarii hereditantes" should be given to him from a certain marshy and watery valley which was one of the bounds of the manor. Roger Dodsworth, when compiling the *Monasticon*, substituted "spernarii hereditantes" without doing much towards solving the difficulty of assigning a meaning; and the author of *South Yorkshire* (II. 260) copied this "spernarii," with a mild protest that the word is not in Ducange. But he himself (although he had for some time the Chartulary in his possession) failed to discover that after all "spernarii" was only a substitution.

Singularly enough in No. 7, which appears to be but a version of No. 2 adapted to the circumstance that Robert de Lascy had married (and which has never been printed, though there is an imperfect abridgment in *Lansdowne* 207A), there is a third reading, and the text becomes not "sprivarii" nor "spernarii," but "spreverii;" while in substitution the monks were allowed to provide "falcones et ostorii." With this alteration I shall deal when I come to No. 7. See page 26, note (4).

The description of the boundaries of Dodworth in No. 2 is very accurate; and the occurrence of the "fovea luporum," which I have translated "the wolves' pitfall," becomes doubly interesting in the face of the fact that between Woolley to the north (the ancient Wolveley), and Dodworth, is a site still known as the Wolves' pits, while as we have just seen there was in these charters evidence of the existence not only of those beasts, but of three kinds of accipitres. Barneby bridge also remains to this day.

Although Robert's estates in Lincolnshire, or some of them, were given after Tenchebrai to Hugh de Laval, already a tenant in the western part of the Honour, there is no record that any disposition by the king was made of the Yorkshire estates. They probably remained in his hands till they were restored. Nor when they were again forfeited is there record of the service rendered by this Hugh de Laval (not de la Val, as the name is sometimes written even in contemporary documents), to qualify him for this large reward; but it is as well to note that Ordericus Vitalis (74) makes the mistake of calling him brother to Robert de Lascy.

The full enumeration of their possessions contained in Hugh de Laval's charter shows that the monks had gained little or nothing locally during the generation which had elapsed since their foundation. They had, however, become possessed of a few distant advowsons (perhaps the gift of the intruding lord from his older possessions), which afterwards became a source of some wealth to them.

Charter No. 3, which is the first to mention the church of St. Mary de Foro, the present St. Giles's, the parish church of Pontefract, states that half of it formerly—that is before 1122—belonged to the canons of Nostell, of which place the king himself seems to have been really the founder while he held the forfeited estates, during the first short dispossession of Robert de Lascy, in 1106 (see *post* in the Seventh Fasciculus); and it may be, indeed, that the half of St. Mary's de Foro was one of the royal donations at the foundation of that priory.

If we can accept implicitly a memorandum concerning the church of Whalley, which appears in an early fourteenth century hand, on the fly-leaf of the Chartulary, and is printed by Dodsworth in the *Monasticon*, where it is now No. xxviii., Hugh de Laval had previously given to the monks that church, which is one of those enumerated at the close of the charter. But the custody of St. Nicholas was granted by a subsequent charter, No. 4, as was the tithe of all the toll of Pontefract. And these are the earliest mentions among the seigniorial charters of the present name of the town. When, however, we come to the ecclesiastical charters, we shall find it occurring repeatedly (see Nos. 39–43), even in the time of Robert de Lascy. But it should be remembered that Pontefract, by whatever name it was then known as a whole, was really composed of many small districts or hamlets:—Kirkby, Brackenhill, or West Royd (now Monkroyd), Foulsnape, West Chepe (perhaps the district named Forum in No. 3), St. Nicholas Town (now Tinkler's Stone), &c.; and that the monks of 1220–40 in their transcriptions from the old charters, took liberties with the text. In No. 3 the name is Kirkby, *i.e.* the *hamlet* near the church; in No. 4 it is Pontefract, *i.e.* the *manor*, including Kirkby.

Charter No. 3 had been signed by members of the royal court, but No. 4 was witnessed by local men only, of whom the Folioths, of Pontefract, and Roger Pictavensis, of Altofts, were signatories to the charters of the previous lord. These two are the only charters which the monks claimed to have received from Hugh de Laval.

With regard to charter No. 5 itself, its right to this position in the Chartulary is not confirmed by subsequent evidences; for if the lord of Pontefract, the second Ilbert de Lascy (1135–1141), had given a bovate in Barneby, or two bovates in Harwood (Great Harwood, near Blackburn, in Lancashire [Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, p. 423], is evidently meant), the gift would have been named in the various confirmations, and in the charters granted by Henry de Lascy at the consecration of the buildings in 1159, which was made so important an era in the charter-history of the foundation of St. John's. That

they were not so named is evidence that the monks did not at that time own them.

Though, indeed, Robert de Lascy, the father of the second Ilbert, could not have witnessed any document given by his son, for he died before Ilbert came into possession or even came of age. Moreover, the names of the witnesses belong to a later date: Adam de Reineville, "seneschal," survived 1218; "Thomas son of Peter" must be meant for Thomas son of Peter fitzAsolf; and with Elias the chamberlain, and Adam Pincerna, they belong to a later generation; while the appearance of Richard de Lewes may be considered as due to the connection between the monks of Pontefract and the great Cluniac priory in the county town of Sussex.

The fact will, however, be developed in due course that the Chartulary contains two charters (240 and 408) in which appears the history of the conveyance of the two bovates in Great Harwood from Thomas the Priest to Gilbert de Lascy, and that there is another (86) by which Hugh Folioth is proved to have been the original donor of the bovate at Barnby, which he gave with Thorald his native, and all his *sequela*;—a gift which accounts, moreover, for the cross appended in charter 5 to the name of Henry Folioth and to his style as the "lord" of Gilbert de Lascy [of Lancashire].

No. 6 seems to have been the confirmation charter given by the young Ilbert de Lascy when he obtained possession. The Thorp here mentioned (called Thorph in No. 10, printed as No. iv. in the *Monasticon*) is Thorp Stapleton, and the deeds connected with the transaction throw some light upon the history of the family of Stapleton, and enable us to distinguish them from the more important family at Carlton near Snaith. The latter has been represented even down to the present decade by Lord Beaumont, but the Darrington or Pontefract Stapletons became extinct very early in the fourteenth century.

Stapleton near Pontefract and Thorpe [Stapleton] were each at the time of the Survey in the hands of one Gislebert, the son of Dama, and in his family they descended together, till, with the failure of male heirs, they came by marriage to the Scargills.

In what way Gislebert was connected with Hugh de Stapleton (who witnessed Hugh de Laval's charter of 1122 (No. 3), and gave the monks a bovate in Stapleton) has not been clearly made out, though there is more than probability that he was his father, and that he is the Gilbert whose son Hugh witnessed No. 40. This Hugh appears in as full possession as Gislebert had previously been; he is the first who calls himself "of Stapleton," and thenceforward the line of the

Pontefract Stapletons is clearly traceable to him as its head, in a manner entirely independent of the Stapletons of Carleton, who took the name from Stapleton in Durham.

Moreover, Ilbert confirmed only what his own ancestors had given; while Hugh de Laval's Lancashire and "Cheshire" gifts at Clitheroe, Calne (the modern Colne), Brunley (Burnley), and Whalley, are left severely alone (perhaps because they were the personal gifts of Hugh de Laval from his own patrimony); and the charter is confirmed by Ilbert's younger brother Henry, who succeeded to the inheritance.

The ascription of charter No. 8 to "the same Robert" is clearly a mistake. It is witnessed by many of the witnesses of No. 5, and by Gilbert de Lascy himself, the Lancashire man who was the grantee of No. 5, who owned Henry Folioth as his lord, who gave a grant for the benefit of Henry Folioth's soul, and who witnessed No. 91, from Jordan son of Jordan, granting a house and toft in Pontefract to the monks. There can indeed be no doubt by anyone who considers the two charters together, that while No. 7 belongs to the first Robert, No. 8 is of his grandson, the second Robert.

Great Mercheden is Great Marsden, which is a hamlet of the township of Colne in Whalley, in which district the Pontefract monks had obtained a firm footing, through the gifts of Hugh de Laval. William, son of Eustace Fitz John and the heiress Beatrice de Vescy, was the elder half-brother of Richard Fitz Eustace, the grandfather of Roger de Lascy, of the second house. The older branch adopted the name of de Vesci, the younger became de Lascies and Fitzwilliams.

Gillebert de Lasci, as he is called here, and who, as I have pointed out, was a very different person from either of the Pontefract Ilberts, with one or other of whom he has been so frequently confused, signs last, after all the inferior tenants and the officials. He was probably one of the family that produced the Lacies of Cromwellbotham, or perhaps those of Folketon and Beverley, neither of whom till much later times claimed descent either from the Pontefract Lascies whose progenitor was the great Ilbert, or from the Welsh and Irish Lascies who came from his brother Hugh.

When heraldic bearings came into vogue, the Pontefract Lascies were known by the Quarterly shield, *or and gules, a bend sable, with a label of sometimes five, and sometimes seven, argent.* The second house had also, as constables of Chester, *three garbs or;* and as earls of Lincoln, *or, a lion purpure.* But the first bearing was the Lascy arms. On the other hand, the Lascies of Cromwellbotham never made any pretence to either of these escutcheons. They bore *argent, six pellets,*

*three, two, and one;* while the Lacies of Folketon displayed *sable, a chevron, between three stags' heads, cabossed, argent.* Those at Beverley were a branch of this last family, and adopted the same arms.

No. 9 also belongs not to the founder, but to the second Robert de Lasci, and to the period from 1187 to 1193. It is more than remarkable, and shows how slight was the oral tradition among these French monks, that only a generation after the death of this younger Robert, his personality should thus have already faded into that of his grandfather, the founder of their house.

And it may be as well to note that in all the charters which I identify as being those of the lords of Pontefract, the monks are called "my monks." But in No. 5, which I ascribe to a Gilbert of another family, they are merely "the monks of Pontefract," the donor alleging no such proprietary interest in them as is indicated by the personal pronoun. All the circumstances thus favour the theory which I have ventured to propound.

Charter No. 18 was probably granted as a consequence of the formation of Pontefract Park and Cridling Park, at two opposite ends of the parish of Pontefract, the latter being indeed just over the border. Each was surrounded by its pale bank, portions of which remain to the present day, and each had its park-keeper living in a house within the curtilage. At Pontefract the park-keeper's house remains as Tanshelf Court; at Cridling Park it forms the Far Park House, but the enclosure itself continued in the ownership of the lord, became part of the Duchy of Lancaster, with the duchy was absorbed by the Crown in 1399, and was so held till 1635, during the early pecuniary troubles of Charles I., when it was alienated to the master and fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, its present owners. The manor is now in two farms; for as there was no population near, no common rights were acquired on Cridling Park. At Pontefract, however, such soon sprang up; and ultimately by agreement, ratified by Parliament in 1780, there was a partition of the land itself between the inhabitants and the duchy. Under the Act passed that year, the town possesses a park of 325 acres, while the portion allotted to the duchy has been cut up into farms, and forms the present township of Pontefract Park. I may add that some ten years ago (in September, 1889) I was the means of making known the existence at Cridling Park, built up in a garden wall, of a stone crucifix, the date of which may perhaps be connected with this charter, though high authorities say it is even older. It was fully described with an engraving in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xi. 17. Its principal features were the use of a

nail to each foot of the figure, and a second transverse arm to support the body of the Saviour, thus showing the origin of the double cross of the Knights Hospitallers.

From charter No. 21 it may be gathered that at the north side of the churchyard of All Saints', Pontefract, there had been a shop, over the site of which the churchyard was now extended, a charnel-house being at the same time erected to the east, with a chapel above, dedicated to St. Sepulchre and St. Cross, provision being made that the road should not be narrowed; that is, that the new buildings should not extend eastward beyond the old churchyard, or northward beyond the site of the shops or sheds. This was doubtless before there was the large south chapel, with its crypt. But the dedication to St. Sepulchre and St. Cross has been hitherto unknown. Till the Reformation, the chapel had been used as a chapel of the Blessed Mary and of the town guild of Corpus Christi, and the Dissolution documents show that upon it had devolved the responsibility of maintaining the school. When this guild was dissolved, its revenues amounting to 59*s.* 2*d.* were still devoted to the payment of the schoolmaster, and ultimately became the nucleus of the foundation of the Pontefract Grammar School.

It is also of peculiar interest that this charter should have been granted at Damietta, and that John de Lascy should be pictured to us on his journey to "the Holy Land, Jerusalem," with his seneschal, his porter, and his little court around him, the two Tyases, the parsons of Kippax and of Aberford, with so many other of his dependants, helping to swell the train that followed his banner to the Holy War. This fixes the date at 1218.

This John de Lascy is placed in a very favourable light by a document we shall come to as No. 24. A vacancy occurring in the church of Kippax, John de Lascy claimed the right to present. It was proved that his claim was ill-founded, and No. 24 (which partakes more of the character of a private letter to the archbishop than of a charter to the monks), by its argumentative and conciliatory character, places the then newly-made Earl of Lincoln in a singularly favourable light. (See also No. 26.)

In consequence of this communication, the archbishop instituted, on the presentation of the prior and convent; as may be seen in archbishop Gray's Register, No. 276, and more fully in charter No. 52, *post.* No. 24 was dated from Rothwell, which was then becoming a frequent residence of the de Lascy lords, and where was the dower-house, in which Edmund de Lascy's widow afterwards lived so long

And so ends the group of original seigniorial charters, written and completed by the original scribe not later than 1240. He added the next two (27 and 28), apparently as an afterthought, probably a gathering up of the remains discovered among the less important charters while they were in course of transcription. They may be in the same hand as the bulk of the book, but the black ink is slightly paler, and the red is rather brighter. There are moreover other small differences which indicate that the two documents, even if the work of the same hand as the bulk of the Chartulary, which is very much more than doubtful, were not produced at quite the same time.

With No. 28 the hand of the original scribe fails in its cunning. He left space for a rubricated head-line, but none was ever inserted, and he provided the usual bold six-line initial R, which is not finished, being still without a flourishing fringe at the head, such as had been usual, and for which space was left. The work was thus evidently incomplete, and the design was unfinished, even when the writer, who had so lovingly and carefully traced so much, ceased from his labours, which must have been those of a lifetime. He gives no indication of his personality, and little of his individuality; but the writing maintains an even excellence from beginning to end, and any difficulty in deciphering it results from the abstruseness of the contractions, rather than the obscurity of the character.

With regard to the orthography of the name of the lords, I notice that it is spelt Lacey in the rubricated heading to charters 1, 12, and 14, and in the body of charters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20; Lascy in the headings to 6, 10, 11, 14, 19, 21, and 28, and in the body of charters 12, 15, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 28; Lascey in the headings of 2, 5, 7, 9, 13, and 15, but never so in the charters themselves; and Lasci in the heading to 27, and in 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18, 22, and 27.

The name of the place from which the Lascies originally came was Lassi or Lassy in La Calvados.

## I. Carta Roberti de Laceio primi fundatoris loci hujus.[1] Cir. 1090.

[I, Robert de Lascy, &c., have founded a house of religion in Kirkby, which . . . . . I have subjected to the Cluniac monks of La Charité; and have given to the monks serving God there, and . . . . . have confirmed to them the site of the place where they live, with all the land of Brackenhill, also the custody of St. Nicholas hospital where they formerly lived, for the use of the poor. Also from my demesne, Whitwood and the Mere, Ledstone, and the half of Ledsham, with all the church . . . . . , and Dodworth, with all things belonging to those towns . . . . . And a carucate of land in Altofts, and in Kirkby a carucate from the gift of W. Foliot, and the west mill of Kirkby, and the fishery from Whitwood to Wheldale; also the church of All Saints in Kirkby, and the churches of Kippax and Darrington. And the church of Silkstone, &c., the gift of Swain fitzAilric, &c., and the chapel of St. Clement, that it shall not be given to any other religious body than the church of St. John. All these things I confirm, &c. Also whatever hereafter may be given to them in alms from my fee, or what they may similarly honestly acquire.]

Robertus de Laceio omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie salutes [*sic*].[2] Sciatis me consilio T. venerabilis archiepiscopi Eboracensis et aliorum religiosorum virorum domum quandam religionis fundasse in dominio meo in Kyrkebi monastici ordinis in honore sancti Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste, quam propter bonum odorem et honestam famam ordinis Cluniacensis, monachis de Caritate, filiis videlicet Cluniacensis ecclesie subjeci. Quorum monachorum de Caritate venerabilis prior Wilencus, consilio communi totius conventus sui, mihi quosdam de fratribus suis ad domum illam regulariter custodiendam transmisit, et sigillo suo ordini Cluniacensi et eidem ecclesie de Caritate eandem domum confirmavit. Et ego pro salute mea et domini mei Willelmi Regis primi, et Hylberti patris mei et Hawisie[3] matris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, donavi predicte ecclesie sancti Johannis et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, ad victum et sustentationem in servitio dei, et confirmavi hac carta mea, et hoc sigillo meo, situm ipsius loci ubi habitant, cum tota terra de Brakenhill.[4] Insuper

(1) This is the first of the Pontefract charters in the *Monasticon*. A copy is also to be found in *Lansdowne* 207A, fo. 537, and in the *Dodsworth MSS.*, vols. 3, 8, 9, and 159.—"Loci hujus" is omitted in the *Monasticon*.

(2) *Dodsworth*, vol. 8, has "salutem" correctly. The Chartulary here and in No. 12 has "salutes."

(3) This was the second wife of Ilbert de Lasci. His first wife was Hadruda, who joined him in a grant to the monastery of Holy Trinity at Rouen (where their son Hugh was buried) of a house and land at Tingewick, in the outskirts of Buckingham, the name of which has been misread *Tui*swic for Tinswic. This document is still in the possession of Winchester College, and bears the three names: "Will'mi regis," "Ilb'ti," and "Hadrudis, uxoris ei," each with a cross, as a marksman would have them placed in the nineteenth century.

(4) Brackenhill was the site of the quarry which supplied the stone (a yellow limestone) which was used for the first building. It is on the borders of Purston, and was about a mile and a half from the monastery. It was held by the monks till exchanged away (see No. 169) about 1250.

plenariam custodiam hospitalis de sancto Nicholao ubi prius habitaverunt, intus et foris, ad dispositionem suam in usus pauperum. Insuper de dominio meo, Witewde et Maram, Ledestun, et medietatem de Ledeshama[5] cum tota ecclesia ejusdem ville, et Dodewrd cum omnibus ad easdem villas pertinentibus, videlicet in bosco, in plano, in pascuis, in pratis, in stagnis, in aquis et molendinis. Et unam carucatam terre in Altoftes, et in Kyrkeby unam carucatam terre de donatione W. Folioth, et West-molendinum de Kyrkeby, et plenariam piscationem a Witewde usque ad Queldalam. Insuper ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in predicta villa de Kyrkeby, et ecclesiam de Kypeis, et ecclesiam de Dardintona cum omnibus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus. Et ecclesiam de Sylkestona ex dono Suani filii Ailrici, cum capellis et omnibus ad eandem pertinentibus. Et insuper capellam de sancto Clemente ne alteri religioni detur quam predicte ecclesie sancti Johannis. Hec omnia eis confirmo ut libere et quiete teneant et possideant in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de me et de heredibus meis. Quicquid etiam eis inposterum de feudo meo datum fuerit in elemosinam, vel quod fideliter adquisierint similiter eis confirmo. Testibus, *W. Peverel*, *W. Folioth*, *Herveo de Campels*, *Rogero Pictavo*, *W. de Wenrevilla*.[6]

---

It is still called Monkroyd, and according to No. 3, it comprised thirteen acres. It was in the hands of John Box before 1300, and after three or four generations was inherited by Thomas Box, whose daughter and heir Katherine married James, second son of Laurence Hamerton, of Hamerton Peele in co. Ebor. The Hamertons held the estates for eight generations, but on the death of John Hamerton in 1725, they were sold to Lord Galway (see Dugdale's *Visitation*, edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A.).

(5) Ledsham and Fairburn were at this time united as one manor, sometimes called Ledsham, and sometimes Fairburn. Here "the half" was the Fairburn half, the whole constituting Ledsham.

(6) W° Peverel, W° Foliot, Herveo de Campels, Rog'o Pictavensi, W° de Wannerville.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 8.

---

## II. Item carta ejusdem Roberti de Lasceio.[1] ? 1090.

[I, Robert de Lascy, &c., have granted, &c., to my monks in Pontefract, as a provision for their horses and those of their guests, a certain lordship . . . . Dodworth, between Silkstone and Barnsley, fully, &c. Through a marshy and watery valley beyond Efkesclif, whereout, by the kindly permission of the monks, hawks breeding there shall be given to me; which valley fixes the boundary between Thurgoland and Stainbrough and Dodworth on that [the south] side, and on another side by a river called Mervinbrook, which descends through the aforesaid valley. And on the third side towards Silkstone, by the wolves' pitfall [Woolley, south of Noblethorp] and by a certain tree, which in English is called Lind, and by a marshy spring; and so by the other brook which runs to Higham [in Barugh], and falls into the stream which comes from Silkstone; which places fix the boundaries between Silkstone and

---

(1) This is the second of the Pontefract charters in the *Monasticon*. It is also copied into *Lansdowne* 207A, the *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 151, and several others.

Dodworth. And so through that valley beyond Hugset, and through the middle of the stream from Silkstone to Barneby, which fixes the boundary between Barneby and Dodworth. And so returning by the brow of the hill to Ravensclou, which fixes the boundary between Barugh and Dodworth. And this lordship, I and my heirs will warrant, &c. I have also confirmed, of the gift of Swain fitzAilric, the church of Silkstone with six bovates there, the chapel of Cawthorn, &c.]

Omnibus in Christo credentibus Robertus de Laceio salutem. Sciatis me pro amore dei et pro salute anime domini mei Henrici[2] regis Anglorum,[3] et pro incolumitate sua et statu regni sui, et pro remedio anime mee et omnium[4] meorum, consilio T. venerabilis archiepiscopi Eboracensis assensu et concessione ejusdem serenissimi regis Henrici concessisse, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et sancto Johanni et monachis meis in Pontefracto, deo ibidem servientibus, ad prebendandos equos suos et hospitum suorum, quoddam dominium meum, scilicet Doddewrdam, quod situm est inter Silkestonam et Bernesleiam, plenarie et sine omni diminutione, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis. Per vallem quandam morosam et aquosam ultra Efkesclif[5] unde ex monachorum benivola permissione dabuntur michi sprivarii ibi hereditantes. Que vallis certificat divisam inter Turgarlandam et Stainburcham et Doddewrdam ex illa[6] parte. Et ex alia parte per rivulum quendam (*sic*) qui vocatur Mervinbroch, et cadit in predicta valle. [Et ex tertia parte versus Silkestonam per luporum foveam, et per arborem quandam que vocatur Anglice Lind, et per morosum fontem, et sic per alterum rivulum qui currit Helilaiam[7] et cadit in aquam que venit de Silkestona. Que loca certificant divisas inter Silkestonam et predictam Doddewrdam. Et ita per vallem illam ultra Huggesside, et per ejusdem aque de Silkestona medietatem usque contra Barneby. Que aque medietas certificat divisam inter Barneby[8] et predictam Doddewrdam in illa parte. Et ita retrahendo sursum per montis supercilium usque in Ravenesclou. Qui Ravenesclou certificat divisam inter Bercam[9] et sepedictam Doddewrdam.[10]] In puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione. Et hoc predictum dominium, per divisas supradictas, ego

(2) This charter is clearly corrupt, either in the names of the witnesses or in that of the king. I suggest that the names of the witnesses are correct, and are those attesting charter No. 1, and that the name of the king should have been "William." No. 7 is witnessed by the same five, and its accuracy is attested by other five who are of a much later date, probably as late as the time of Hugh de Laval. One of them, Warner, attests No. 6. (See also No. 44.)

(3) It is sometimes asserted that this king did not style himself "rex Anglorum," but always "rex Angliæ." Such is, however, not the case in the Pontefract chartulary, where the usage is clearly "Anglor';" though indeed the substitution of "Anglor'" for "Angliæ" may have been only a "correction" made by the transcribing cartographer.

(4) "Antecessorum et heredum" added in No. 7.

(5) Now called Cliff Wood.

(6) The south. (7) Higham in Barugh. (8) In Cawthorn. (9) Barugh.

(10) The whole of this clause is omitted in No. 7, from "Et ex tertia parte."

et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Concessi autem et confirmavi eisdem monachis meis, ex dono Suani filii Ailrici, ecclesiam de Silkestona cum sex bovatis terre in eadem villa cum pertinentiis suis, et capellam de Calthorna et ceteras capellas, et terras et decimas predicte ecclesie vel predicte capelle pertinentes. Hiis testibus, *T., dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Willelmo Peverel, Willelmo Folioth, Herveo de Campeus,*[11] *Rogero Pictavensi,*[11] *Willelmo de Wenrevilla.*

(11) *Sic.* Campels and Pictavus respectively in charter No 1.

## III. Carta Hugonis de[1] Laval.[2] 1122.[3]

[In the name, &c. It is most profitable that whatever has been bestowed on the Church of God, and those serving Him, by predecessors, catholic men, should be continued by those who come after. Wherefore I, Hugh de Laval, the venerable Thurstan, archbishop of York, suggesting it strongly, and assenting, for the salvation, &c., concede and confirm whatever Robert de Lascy and I afterwards have given to the monastery of St. Mary de Charité, for the use, &c.; that is to say the site of the monastery itself and seven acres of land there with their dwellings, and in Brackenhill thirteen acres and the church of St. Mary de Foro, &c.; a half of this church formerly belonged to St. Oswald, but for the common advantage I have given it to the monks. And the church of Ledsham, and either twelve shillings from the castle toll or the tithe of Ledstone. And similarly for the church of Featherstone. Also the half of Ledsham which they formerly had, and Ledstone, and Whitwood, and Dodworth, and in Foxholes six bovates, and the water between the two mills of Castleford; and William Foliot's gift of a carucate before the castle; and six bovates of land in Silkstone, of the gift of Ailsi; and the church of Silkstone, &c., of the gift of Swain fitz Ailric; also the church of Cawthorn with two parts of the tithes of all his demesne, and the tithe of all my rents from Kirkby. And I confirm to St. Clement's that it shall be given to no other monastery. Also the church of Darrington and the church of Kippax, &c. And in Bowland the church of Slaitburn, and in Cheshire the church of Whalley, &c.; and the chapel of my castle of Clitheroe, with the tithes of all things of my demesne of that castle; and the church of St. Mary Magdalene there, and the church of Colne, and the church of Burnley.]

(1) "De la Val," incorrectly, in the *Monasticon*.

(2) This is the third of the Pontefract charters in the *Monasticon*. It is also in *Lansdowne* 207A, and in vols. 8, 9, and 159 of the *Dodsworth MSS.*

(3) The date of de Laval's charter can be proved within a month or two by means of the witnesses, none of whom were of local position, while all were members of the Royal Court. Its date was clearly after June, 1121, in which month Robert le Peche was made Bishop of Chester [ignored by Crockford, except under Lichfield], and before 1124, when Earl David so unexpectedly became King of Scotland. But when we note that out of his long reign of thirty-five years Henry spent only five or six summers in England, and that he went abroad at Pentecost, 1123, and remained in Normandy all 1124, it is evident that the limits within which it is possible to date this charter are as close as from June, 1121, to May, 1123; while as the king was in these northern parts, even at York, during the summer of 1122, and held very important meetings there, as we learn from Simeon of Durham, the inference is tolerably safe that the charter, which was the consequence and result of the acquisition of Pontefract by Hugh de Laval, was then granted.

In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis. Saluberimum[4] est ut quicquid a predecessoribus, viris catholicis, ecclesie Dei et ei servientibus impensum est, a posteris firmum et perpetuum teneatur. Ea propter ego Hugo de Laval, id potissimum suggerente et assentiente Turstino venerabili Eboracensi archiepiscopo, pro salute domini mei Henrici Anglorum[5] regis et uxoris sue, et statu regni eorum, et pro remedio animarum patris et matris et fratris sui Willelmi regis et prioris conjugis sue et Willelmi filii eorum necnon et omnium antecessorum et parentum suorum, et pro salute mea et conjugis mee et liberorum meorum, et pro remedio animarum antecessorum meorum, concedo per Dei gratiam et concessum ejusdem serenissimi regis Henrici, et sub testimonio presentis cartule confirmo quicquid Rodbertus de Laceio tempore regis Willelmi secundi et ego postmodum tempore regis Henrici donavi monasterio sancte Marie de Caritate ad usum monachorum sub regula sancti Benedicti servientium in monasterium[4] sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Kyrkeby castello meo; videlicet situm ipsius monasterii et septem acras terre ibidem cum mansis earum, et in Brachehel xiii acras, et ecclesiam sancte Marie de Foro cum rebus ad eam pertinentibus. Hujus ecclesie scilicet dimidium erat prius canonicorum sancti Osuualdi. Verum pro commoditate quadam, et canonicorum et monachorum, ex beneficio meo, per manum domini Turstini archiepiscopi, illud dimidium canonicorum dedi ipsis monachis. Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama; et aut xii solidos ad festum sancti Andree de theloneo castelli, aut decimam Ledestune per supradictos xii solidos a capellanis meis de sancto Clemente commutatam. Et ita concessum est et gratatum utrimque pro ecclesia de Fedrestana quam modo habent canonici. Rursum concedo predicto monasterio dimidium predicte ville de Ledeshama quod antea habebant, et Ledestonam et Witewodam et Dodewrdam, et in Foxoles[6] vi bovatas terre, et aquam que est inter ij molendinos de Castelford, et ante castellum unam carucatam terre de dono Willelmi Folioth; et in Silkestona vi bovatas terre de dono Ailsi,[7] et ecclesiam de Silkestona cum hiis que ad illam pertinent, de dono Swani filii Ailrici, et iterum de dono ipsius ecclesiam de Caltorna cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii sui. Iterum ex meo beneficio omnium reddituum meorum de Kirkeby decimam eidem monasterio concedo, et hoc privilegium de capella sancti Clementis

(4) *Sic.* (5) See *ante*, charter No. 2.

(6) In the margin of the Chartulary, opposite the word "Foxoles," is a memorandum in Roger Dodsworth's handwriting, "Foxoles, in villa de Altoftes," which is very likely to have been the case, though there is no present trace of the name.

(7) Ailsi was the Domesday tenant of Silkstone, and in No. 2 this gift of the church is said to have been made by Swain, his son.

eidem confirmo ut alteri ecclesie non possit dari quam monasterio sancti Johannis. Ecclesiam quoque de Dardintona et ecclesiam de Kypeis cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus monasterio sancti Johannis in elemosinam tribuo, carrucatam cum mansore[8] infirmorum a subjectione ecclesie Darditone permanente libera. Et in Boolanda ecclesiam de Sleteburna cum hiis que ad se pertinent, et in Cestrieschira ecclesiam de Walleya et ad eam pertinentia, et capellam castelli mei de Clitherow cum decimis omnium rerum dominii mei ejusdem castelli et ibidem ecclesiam sancte Marie Magdalene et ecclesiam de Calna et ecclesiam de Brunlaia. *Ego Henricus rex Anglie signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego Ricardus de Brus signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego Rogerus Salesbiriensis episcopus hoc signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego Robertus Cestrensis episcopus hoc signo sancte + crucis confirmo.*[9] *Ego Gaufridus cancellarius hoc signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego Gaufridus de Clinton hoc + confirmo. Ego Robertus de Oilli + hoc confirmo. Ego Thomas de Sancto Johanne hoc confirmo.*[10] *Ego Robertus de Sigillo hoc signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego Hugo Bigotus dapifer hoc confirmo signo sancte + crucis. Ego Baldwinus filius Gisleberti hoc + confirmo. Ego Willelmus de Munfichet signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego comes David signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego abbas Helyas de Monte signo sancte + crucis confirmo. Ego Hugo de Brietel signo sancte crucis + confirmo. Ego Ricardus Herefordensis episcopus + signo sancte crucis confirmo.*

(8) "Mansura" in *Dodsworth*, vol. 8.
(9) *Ante* 17 H 1 (*Dodsworth*, in margin). (10) Cross omitted.

## IIII. Item de eodem Hugone de Laval.[1] Post 1122.

[Hugh de Laval, to all his men, French and English, &c. I grant, give and confirm my Pontefract town mill to my monks, &c. Also the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas, &c., and the tithe of the toll of the town of Pontefract.]

H. de Laval omnibus hominibus suis, tam Francis quam Anglis, salutem in Christo. Notum sit vobis omnibus quod ego concedo et dono et presentis carte scripto confirmo, meum molendinum[2] de villa Pontisfracti monachis meis deo et sancto Johanni Evangeliste servientibus, in eadem villa. Preterea concedo eis et hoc scripto

(1) There is a copy of No. 4 in *Lansdowne* 207A. It is not among those in the *Monasticon*.
(2) This mill continued till about seventy years ago, when it was burnt down and not rebuilt. The site retains the name of Mill Hill.

confirmo custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholay quam Robertus de Laceio illis ante dederat, sicut melius et liberius habuerunt in tempore ejusdem Roberti. Similiter et decimam telonei de villa Pontifracti[3] pro salute illustrissimi Regis H. et antecessorum eius, et pro salute mea et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. T. *Willelmo Folioth et Ricardo Folioth filio ejus, et Hugone de Stapiltona et Herberto de Chenquit,*[4] *et Ricardo de Evir, et Rogero Pictavense.*

(3) *Sic.* (4) *Sic.*

## V. Carta Ilberti de Lasceyo.[1] Cir. 1190.

[Know that I, (G)ilbert de Lasci, son of Robert de Lasci, have given, &c., to the monks serving God at Pontefract, a bovate of land in Barneby with the toft belonging to it, which Ulvet the smith held, and with the toft which widow Quenilda held, for the salvation of my soul and that of my lord Henry Folioth, &c., free and quit, &c., except *forinsec* service, the eightieth part of a fee; and also two bovates of land in Harwood with the appurtenances, that is to say those bovates which I, Gilbert de Lascy, have held of Thomas the priest, &c.; free and quit, &c., except *forinsec* service, paying three shillings and three pence to the said Thomas and his heirs on the morrow of St. Giles. Reserving his commonage.]

Sciant presentes et posteri, quod ego, Ilbertus[2] de Lasci, filius Roberti[3] de Lasci, dedi et concessi et hac presenti mea carta confirmavi Deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam bovatam terre in Barneby, cum tofto pertinente ad illam bovatam quam Vlvet faber tenuit, et cum tofto quod Quenilda vidua tenuit, pro salute anime mee et domini mei Henrici + Folioth[4] et omnium meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, preter

(1) There is an imperfect copy of No. 5 in *Lansdowne* 207A, in which the scribe, unable to read the words "p'sbit'o" and "s'ti Egidii," left blanks in his MS., which have never been filled. Excepting in that instance I do not know that this important document has been hitherto copied.

(2) Originally "Gilbertus."

(3) Blank in the original, and filled in by a later hand.

(4) It may be noticed that this cross before the name Folioth in the margin of the Chartulary is close to the word which commences a line, in very much the above position. But in the actual charter of this grant to Gilbert de Lascy there is really not the slightest pretence that the grantor was a de Lascy of Pontefract, or that Robert de Lascy was his father. It is probable that the later Robert was the signatory who places his name first; but there are two quite fatal objections to the document in its present form, drawn from its appearance in the Chartulary itself. The eleventh word "Roberti" was, with due distrust, left blank in the original, and filled up only by a much later and more reckless hand, probably as late as 1300 or 1320, while the seventh word "Ilbertus" was at first "Gilbertus," as the second mention of the name in the charter is still. The contemporary rubricated headline was, however, always "Ilbertus." Thus the charter itself speaks with but a faltering voice, and forces upon us the conclusion that in truth the document is of another Gilbert de Lascy, of the Lancashire family, who belonged to the early part of the last decade of the twelfth century; and that so as to fit it for insertion in the Chartulary among the seigniorial documents to which it was thought to belong, it was subjected to what appeared to be necessary corrections, which now expose it to the charge of anachronism.

forense servitium,[5] scilicet octogesimam partem unius militis; et insuper duas bovatas terre in Harawda cum omnibus pertinentiis eisdem bovatis. Illas scilicet bovatas quas ego Gilbertus de Lasci tenui de Thoma presbitero.[6] Has bovatas dedi predictis priori et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberas et quietas ab omne servitio seculari preter forense servitium; scilicet reddendo annuatim predicto Thome vel heredibus suis, in crastino sancti Egidii tres solidos et tres denarios. Ego vero Gilebertus habebo communionem in pasturis meis propriis averiis. Testibus *Roberto de Lasci*, *Ada de Rainevilla tunc senescallo*, *Ada de Prestuna*, *Willelmo de Bulli*,[7] *Thoma filio Petri*, *Willelmo de Lungvillers*, *Ricardo de Lewis*, *Thoma filio Ade de Rainevilla*, *Petro clerico*, *Elya Camberlano*, *Hugone de Melewda*, *Randulpho Coco*, *Ada Pincerna*, *Ivone Marescallo*,[8] et pluribus aliis.

(5) In the original charter of the land at Barneby (No. 86), granted by Hugh Folioth, the equivalent expression is "preter regale servitium, quantum pertinet ad eandem bovatam," the *forinsec* or outer service due to the king according to the local custom of the manor, as distinguished from the home service due to the immediate lord. This *forinsec* service is, in the charter before us, definitely stated to be the eightieth part of a knight's fee: which again informs us that (an entire knight's fee being 640 acres) this bovate contained eight acres.

(6) See forward, No. 240 and No. 408.

(7) Or "Busli," of Tickhill.

(8) Probably "Ivo" or "Eudo" Longvillers, Ivo the Marshal.

VI. **Item de eodem,[1] Ilberto de Lascy.[2]** 1135–1140.

[To all, &c. Know that I have granted to my monks of Pontefract . . . . all the lands and possessions . . . . . which my father Robert de Lacey of old had conferred upon them; that is to say, the site of their monastery . . . . Brackenhill, the church of All Saints, with the chapel of Knottingley; the church of Kippax . . . . the church of Darrington, with the chapel of Stapleton . . . . , the church of Slaidburn . . . . . , the church of Ledsham, with the half of that town . . . . , and the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas . . . . , and the towns of Ledstone and Dodworth, and Whitwood and the Mere, and in Thorp two bovates of land, and in Altofts a carucate of land, &c.]

Omnibus in Christo credentibus, Illebertus de Laceio salutem. Sciatis quod ego pro amore dei et salute anime mee et patris mei, et matris mee, et omnium meorum, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancte Marie, et sancto Johanni Evangeliste, et monachis meis in Pontefracto deo ibidem famulantibus omnes terras et possessiones, tam in ecclesiis quam in ceteris rebus, quas pater

(1) This is of course a mistake. The two Ilberts were very different men, and of different generations.

(2) There is a very good copy of No. 6 in *Dodsworth's* vol. 9 and vol. 159; though in the latter it is called charter 7; and there is a very inferior abridgment in *Lansdowne* 207A.

meus Robertus de Laceio eis ante contulerat; scilicet situm monasterii eorum in Pontefracto et terram de Brackeneil; et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa, cum capella de Knottingleia; ecclesiam de Kipeis cum pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam de Dardingtona cum capella de Stapeltona et ceteris pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam de Slaiteburna cum pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum medietate ipsius ville et ceteris pertinentiis, et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholay intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum, in usus pauperum. Et villam de Ledestona, et Dodewrdam, et Witewde, et Mara, et in Torp duas bovatas terre, et in Altofte unam carrucatam terre. Ut hec omnia habeant et teneant in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut carta patris mei testatur. Hiis testibus, *T. dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Willelmo Folioth, et Henrico fratre meo,*[3] *Rogero Pictavensi, et Warnero.*[4]

(3) That is, the brother of William Folioth; see his pedigree facing the Fourth Fasciculus.
(4) The Chamberlain, see No. 7.

## VII. Carta Roberti de Lasceyo.[1] Cir. 1112.

[To all, &c., Robert de Lascy greeting. Know that, &c., by the counsel of T(homas), Archbishop of York, &c., I have given, &c., to maintain my monks in Pontefract in the service of God, to provide (for) their horses, &c., my lordship of Dodworth, &c., by its bounds as named, &c. Also from the gift of Swain fitzAilric, the church of Silkstone and six bovates of land, &c., and the chapel of Cawthorn, &c.]

Omnibus in Christo credentibus Robertus de Laceio salutem. Sciatis me pro amore dei et pro salute anime domini mei Henrici, dei gratia regis Anglorum,[2] et pro incolumitate sua, et statu regni sui, et pro remedio anime mee,[3] et Matilde uxoris mee,[3] Illeberti patris mei,[3] et Haawis matris mee,[3] et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, consilio T. venerabilis Eboracensis archiepiscopi, et assensu et concessione ejusdem serenissimi regis Henrici, dedisse et concessisse

(1) No. 7 was not in the *Monasticon*, and there is only a corrupt abridgment in *Lansdowne* 207A. It seems to be a condensation of No. 2, granted in order to include Robert de Lascy's wife Matilda. The solecisms of the Latin are the same in each, "prebendandos" for "prebendos," "benivola" for "benevola," "pertinentiis" for "pertinentibus," &c., but it contains the amplification with regard to the names of the fowling birds to which I have made previous reference. The witnesses comprise all those whose names are appended to Nos. 1 and 2, though there are several others who are of later date. It appears very much as if No. 7 were an abridged inspeximus, the last five names being merely added in the way of signature, as an attestation that the copy was authentic; for it should be noticed that these attesting names are in the nominative case, while all the original names are in the ablative. The inclusion of the name of Robert de Lascy's wife, Matilda, fixes the date of this final form of the charter, whatever its character or validity, as not being earlier than their marriage in 1112, while the attestation confines it to 1127, in which year Swain was dead.

(2) "Dei gratia" does not occur in No. 2. "Anglor'," that is "of the English," not "of England." It is sometimes said that Henry is never so described, but in this instance the description is most clear and distinct. (See also Note 2 to charter No. 2.)

(3) The abridged copy in *Lansdowne* 207A has these four pronouns in the third person, an alteration which is very misleading, and indeed has misled; but see *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiii., 483.

et sub presentis carte mee testimonio confirmasse deo et sancto Johanni et monachis meis in Pontefracto in servitio dei sustinendis, ad prebendandos equos suos et hospitum suorum, quoddam dominium meum scilicet Dodewrdam quod situm est inter Silkestonam et Bernesleiam, plenarie, et sine omni diminutione cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, in bosco, in plano, in pratis, in paschuis, in viis et semitis. Per vallem quandam morosam et aquosam ultra Efkisclif ex illa parte unde ex monachorum benivola permissione dabuntur mihi spreuerii[4] falcones et ostorii ibi hereditantes, que vallis certificat divisam inter Silkestonam et Turgarland et Stainburx et predictam Doddewrdam. Et ex alia parte per rivulum quendam qui vocatur Mervinebroc, et cadit in predictam vallem in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis meis ex dono Swani filii Ailrici et confirmavi ecclesiam de Silkestona, et sex bovatas terre in eadem villa cum pertinentiis suis. Et capellam de Caltona, et ceteras capellas, et terras et decimas predicte ecclesie pertinentes. Hiis testibus, *T. dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Willelmo Peverel, Willelmo Folioth, Herveo de Campeus,*[5] *Rogero Pictavensi, Willelmo de Wenrevilla. Swanus filius Ailrici, Godricus, Willelmus,*[6] *Robertus, Warner camberlanus.*[7]

(4) The Domesday form (I. 264d) is "sprevarii." In charter No. 2, as we have seen, only "sprivarii" were mentioned, which Dodsworth, apparently following the contemporary Fleta fo. 89, called "spernarii," and the word is so printed in the *Monasticon*. But in the charter before us, which Dodsworth did not copy, three kinds of fowling birds are named, sparrow-hawks, falcons, and goshawks; and it is probable that the reason of this alteration in the terms of the gift was because sparrow-hawks were nearly exterminated, or at least had ceased to be sufficiently plentiful to answer the steady demand thus made upon them. The Pipe Rolls of a half-century later than this charter have references to gir-falcons as a due to a king; but later still their payment frequently fell into arrears through their scarcity, and had to be commuted for money.

(5) "Campels" correctly, in No. 1. Hervey de Campels and Ilbert de Lascy were fellow-tenants, in Oxfordshire, of lands in the fee of Odo, bishop of Bayeux.

(6) Probably father and son, William fitz Godric being "*alias* Clarfait," the second husband of Albreda de Lisours, and the progenitor of the Fitzwilliam family.

(7) These five names being in the nominative imply an attestation only.

VIII. Item de eodem Roberto.[1] Cir. 1190.

[To all, &c., Robert de Lascy, &c., confirming two bovates of land in Great Marsden, which Uchtred formerly held, with a toft and all appurtenances, &c., and I have caused them to be seised thereof by my bailiff. Warranty.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus de Lasci salutem. Universitati vestre notum facio, me pro amore dei, et pro salute anime mee, et uxoris mee, et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedisse et concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, deo et sancto Johanni, et priori et monachis meis de Pontefracto duas

(1) Like the preceding charter this was not selected for the *Monasticon*, but there is an abridgment in *Lansdowne* 207A, and a better copy in *Dodsworth*, vol. 135. The rubricator was in error. The grantor was the second Robert.

bovatas terre in majori Merkedenna.[2] Illas scilicet quas Uchtred olim tenuit cum tofto et omnibus pertinentiis et communibus aisamentis ejusdem ville in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine, et de illis feci illos saisiari per ballivum meum. Et illas predictas bovatas warentizabimus ego et heredes mei predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus: *Ada de Reinevilla*, *Roberto de Ferreis*, *Willelmo de Lungkevilers*, *Burnello*, *Hugone de Stapeltona*, *Willelmo filio Eustaschii*, *Helya de Ulveleia*,[3] *Gaufrido Hanselin*, *Henrico de Mungeia*, *Helia camberlano*, *Gilleberto de Lasci*,[4] et multis aliis.

(2) Great Marsden, in Whalley.
(3) Elias of Woolley, described in No. 132 as bailiff of the king. (4) The grantor of No. 5.

## IX. Item carta ejusdem Roberti de Lasci.[1] Cir. 1190.

[To all, &c., Robert de Lascy. Grants a tenement which Simon, son of Robert, formerly held in Pontefract.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Robertus de Lasci salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre me dedisse et concessisse, et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse, Deo et ecclesie beati Johannis de Pontefracto totum tenementum quod Symon filius Roberti habuit in Pontefracto, infra villam et extra, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et predecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Vavasour*, *Samsone de Wridlesford*, *tunc senescallo*, *Eudone* (sic) *de Lungvillers*, *et Alano filio ejus*, *Ada de Reinevilla et Thoma filio ejus*, *Willelmo de Lungvillers*, *Roberto Walensi*, *Ada de Prestona*, *Gramatico*,[2] et multis aliis.

(1) This was not in the *Monasticon*, but there is a copy in *Lansdowne* 207A.
(2) Grammaticus was the tenant of Knottingley.

## X. Carta Henrici de Lascy.[1] 1159.

[To all, &c. Know that I have caused to be dedicated the church of St. John the Evangelist in Pontefract, by the advice of the venerable archbishop Roger, who has consecrated it. And I have granted, &c., to the aforesaid church and to my monks there, sixty shillings yearly, &c., and the ferry of Castleford, and all their lands and possessions, &c., in the town of Pontefract; and also . . . . to the tenants

(1) No. 10 was one of the charters selected by Dodsworth for the *Monasticon*, in which collection it is No. iv. There is also a copy in *Lansdowne* 207A, and in the *Dodsworth MSS.*, 8, 9, and 159.

of that church living in my fee, freedom and quittance of all toll and of all secular custom; and the custody of St. Nicholas hospital for the uses of the poor; and each year for the food and clothing of the monk who shall have charge of that hospital a silver mark and twelve hopes of wheat, twenty-four of oats, &c. Also I have given . . . . and on the day of the dedication of their church have confirmed for ever all the churches given by my ancestors, that is to say the church of Pontefract, with the chapels and lands and tithes, and all else belonging; the church of Darrington, with the chapel of Stapleton, and with all else belonging; the church of Kippax and the church of Slaiteburn, with the chapels and lands and tithes, and with all things belonging to them; and Ledstone, and the half of Ledsham, and Whitwood and the Mere, and Dodworth, and Kellingley, with all their purtenances; and a fishery in Beal, and two bovates of land in Thorp, and two bovates of land in Roall, and the east mill in Pontefract. Warranty.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Henricus de Lasci salutem. Sciatis omnes quod ego, Henricus de Lasci, pro amore dei et pro salute anime mee, et patris mei Roberti de Lasci, et Matildis matris mee, et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, feci dedicari ecclesiam sancti Johannis evangeliste in Pontefracto, per consilium Rogeri venerabilis Eboracensis archiepiscopi qui eandem ecclesiam consecravit. Et concessi et dedi et presenti carta confirmavi prefate ecclesie et monachis meis deo ibidem servientibus finaliter in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et dotem, sexaginta solidos singulis annis quos persolvent eisdem monachis receptores mei de Pontefracto, de primis denariis receptis, xxx solidos ad pascha, ex xxx solidos ad festum sancti Michaelis, et passagium de Castelford, et in villa Pontisfracti omnes terras et possessiones suas cum omnibus aisiamentis et pasturis ejusdem ville. Et item in eadem villa in foro scilicet, et extra forum, hominibus ejusdem ecclesie manentibus in feudo meo, libertatem et quietantiam, de omni theloneo et de omni seculari consuetudine. Et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholay in eadem villa intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum in usus pauperum, et singulis annis ad victum et ad vestitum illius monachi qui hoc hospitale custodiet unam marcam argenti et duodecim hopas[2] frumenti et xxiiij avene, ad festum sancti Martini de predicto hospitali. Item concessi prefatis monachis meis et in die dedicationis ecclesie eorum presenti carta mea confirmavi imperpetuum omnes ecclesias ab antecessoribus meis donatas, videlicet ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in Pontefracto cum capellis et terris et decimis, et ceteris pertinentiis, ecclesiam de Dardingtona cum capella de Stapiltona et cum ceteris pertinentiis. Ecclesiam de Kippeis, et ecclesiam de Ledeshama, et ecclesiam de Sleiteburna, cum capellis et

(2) A sixteenth century note to an Inquisition (1283) concerning St. Nicholas Hospital, explains that a hope contains six bushels.

terris et decimis, et cum omnibus ad eas pertinentibus, et Ledestun et medietatem de Ledeshama, et Withewdam, et Maram, et Doddewrdam, et Kelinglaiam, cum omnibus earum pertinentiis, et piscatoriam unam in Bekhala, et duas bovatas terre in Torph,[3] et duas bovatas terre in Rughala, et Estmolendinum in Pontefracto, ut hec omnia prefati monachi mei habeant et possideant, sine omne impedimento et retenemento mei vel heredum meorum. Et ego et heredes mei omnia predicta predicte ecclesie et predictis monachis meis warentizabimus et adquietabimus contra omnes homines sicut nostram puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Rogero venerabili Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Jordano Folioth qui dedit prefate ecclesie eadem die*[4] *unum toftum in Pontefracto, et Henrico fratre suo, Adam filio Petri et Thoma fratre suo, Willelmo de Reinevilla et Adam filio suo, Roberto Pictavensi qui dedit prefate ecclesie unam bovatam terre in Altoftis cum pertinentiis et aisiamentis ipsius ville, Roberto de Stapiltona, Henrico Walensi, Petro de Toulestona.*

(3) Thorp Stapleton.

(4) This charter contains not only a valuable list of the possessions of the monks at the time their buildings were consecrated in 1159, but a list of the donations of Henry de Lascy himself, and of some important gifts made on the occasion by the chief tenants of the neighbourhood. No. 57 is more complete, being of later date, but this No. 10 in its testing clause fixes the date of the two gifts of Jordan Foliot and Robert Pictavensis. It is witnessed by the chief tenants, themselves almost all benefactors. Adam and Thomas, sons of Peter fitzAsolf, were of Birkin and Leeds, respectively, and Henry Wallis was of Newton juxta Castleford, whose successor married one of the co-heiresses of Robert Pictavensis, and gave his name to both Burghwallis and Newton Wallis. The name of Peter de Tolleston is erroneously printed "Towton" in the *Monasticon*. He had married the daughter of Hugh de Dai, the tenant at (West) Hardwick, whose father Ascelinus de Dai had been a benefactor to both Nostel and Pontefract.

## XI. Item carta ejusdem Henrici de Lascy.[1] Cir. 1154.

[To all his men, French and English, &c., Henry de Lascy. I give, grant and confirm to . . . . my monks in Pontefract, . . . . . my hamlet at Kellingley, . . . . . between my towns of Knottingley and Beal, with commonages, &c., of each town, by a ditch which in English is called Poste Leiesic, between Kellingley and Knottingley, &c.; warranty; and if I cannot I will give them a reasonable exchange both in value and easement. I give also to them a fishery in Beal . . . . . The monks have given to me one hundred marks of silver.]

Omnibus hominibus suis, tam Francis quam Anglis, et omnibus fidelibus, Henricus de Laceio salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego H. de Laceio do et concedo et hac mea carta et hoc meo

(1) This is No. v. in the *Monasticon*, and there is a copy in *Lansdowne* 207A. If chronological arrangement had been aimed at, this charter should have preceded No. 10, inasmuch as it is the record of the gift of Kellingley, and of a fishery at Beal, which, as we shall presently learn, had been solemnly dedicated by Henry de Lascy in the presence of archbishop William, the predecessor of archbishop Roger. Archbishop William's charter (No. 44) will help us to the knowledge that the monks had obtained these Kellingley and Beal grants at least as early as 1154, five years previous to the consecration of their new buildings; probably about the time that these were commenced.

sigillo confirmo deo et sante Marie et sancto Johanni et monachis meis in Pontefracto, deo ibidem famulantibus, villulam meam Kelinglaiam nomine, que sita est inter villam meam Nottingle et Bexalam cum communibus aisiamentis utriusque ville per fossatam unam que Anglicè vocatur Poste-Leiesic, que certificat divisam inter Kelinglaiam et Nottinglaiam; et quicquid ad illam pertinet, in bosco, in plano, in pratis, in paschuis, in aquis, in viis, in semitis, pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee, et Illeberti fratris mei et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione, ita quod ego et heredes mei predictam Kellinglaiam predictis monachis meis warentizabimus contra omnes homines; vel si non possimus, dabimus eis rationabile excambium et ad valorem et aisiamentum. Do etiam eis piscatorium in Bexala in perpetuam elemosinam. Pro recognitione hujus donationis dederunt mihi monachi c marcas argenti. Hiis testibus, *R. de Tilli, Willelmo de Rainevilla,*[2] *Jordano Folioth, et H. fratre ejus, Ricardo Bagoth, W. elemosinario, Petro de Archis, Arnaldo et Roberto et Adam presbiteris.*[3]

(2) According to *Liber Niger*, William de Reineville was in 1166 the holder of four knights' fees.

(3) The names of these three priests, Arnald and Robert and Adam, constantly occur in subsequent charters, as those of three friends and chaplains of Pontefract.

XII. **Item de eodem Henrico de Lascy.** Cir. 1160.

[Henry de Lascy to all his men, French and English, &c. Know that the gift of the West Mill in Norton, which Jordan Foliot made to my monks, I confirm to them by my charter and my seal . . . . . my son Robert de Lascy conceding and witnessing.]

Henricus de Laceio omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et omnibus fidelibus, salutes.[1] Sciatis quod donationem West-molendini quod situm est in feudo meo in Nortun quam donationem[2] Jordanus Folioth fecit monachis meis de Pontefracto, ego firmiter concedo et confirmo eisdem monachis per hanc cartam meam, et per hoc sigillum meum, eandem donationem et idem molendinum et sedem molendini cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ad habendum in bene et in pace, libere, solute, et quiete, sicut de ceteris, puram et perpetuam; concedente et testante Roberto de Laceio filio meo.

(1) *Sic*; see also No. 1.

(2) This gift of Jordan Folioth the elder (see No. 89) was a clear addition to the possessions of the monks, and was given on St. Stephen's Day at the time of the consecration of their new buildings. It was a water-mill, and is still in use. A later charter (No. 90) added a toft of an acre.

Testantibus etiam, *Willelmo de Bulli, et Thoma filio Petri, Willelmo de Munbegone, Burnello, dapifero comitis de Warenne, Rogero Gros presbitero, Hugone diacono, et Henrico de Munjai.*

---

**XIII.** **Item de Henrico de Lasceyo.** **Cir. 1160.**

[To archbishop Roger and all sons of Holy Church, Henry de Lascy, greeting. Know . . . . . that I have granted and . . . . . confirmed . . . . . to my monks at Pontefract, the church of Kippax, &c. For that church was given and confirmed to them by my father at the foundation of their church.]

Domino et patri spirituali in Christo reverentissimo Rogero, Dei gratia Eborascensi archiepiscopo, et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Henricus de Lasci salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro amore dei et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et sancto Johanni Evangeliste et monachis meis apud Pontemfractum deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Kippeis cum terris et decimis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et quicquid juris in ea habui eisdem monachis quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Illa enim ecclesia in fundatione[1] ecclesie sue prefatis monachis data a patre meo[2] fuit et confirmata. Hiis testibus: *Ottone de Tilli, Jocl'*[3] *Folioth, Ada filio Petri, et Thoma fratre suo, Ada de Reinevilla, Reinero clerico, Willelmo de Bulli, Roberto Avenel,*[4] *Ascetillo de Hardewic, Jordano de Aula, Alano Hasard* et aliis.

(1) At the original foundation in 1090. (2) Robert de Lascy. (3) *Sic*, for Jordano.
(4) There was a crusader of this name in 1158.

---

**XIIII.** **Item de Henrico de Lascy.** **Cir. 1160.**

[To all the faithful, &c., H. de Lascy, &c. Know that I . . . . confirm to my monks of Pontefract all things in which they were seised from my fee, on the day on which I caused their church to be dedicated. That is to say (as in No. 10, but excluding the church of Kippax, and including the town of Barnsley).]

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie, H. de Laceio salutem. Sciatis quod ego pro remedio anime mee, et patris mei, et matris, et fratris mei Illeberti, hac presenti carta confirmo monachis meis de Pontefracto omnia in quibus fuerunt saisiati de feudo meo in die quando feci ecclesiam eorum dedicari.[1] Scilicet situm loci eorum cum omnibus

(1) St. Stephen's day, 1159.

appenditiis, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in Pontefracto, cum capellis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et custodiam hospitalis de Sancto Nicholao, intus et foris, in usus pauperum et estmolendinum in ipsa villa, totam ecclesiam de Ledeshama, ecclesiam de Dardingtona cum capella de Stapiltona, ecclesiam de Slaiteburna, cum omnibus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus, villam de Ledestuna, medietatem ville de Ledeshama, Kelingley, Barnesley, in Dodewrde, Witewde et Maram cum omnibus ad easdem villas pertinentibus, in terris, in paschuis, in aquis, in molendinis, in bosco et plano, in viis et in semitis, libere et quiete, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, de me et de omnibus heredibus meis. T. *Rogero Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Savarico abbate,*[2] *Osberto archidiacono, Arnaldo et Roberto presbiteris, Willelmo elemosinario,*[3] *Jordano Folioth, Willelmo de Rainer',*[4] *Henrico Walensi, Roberto Pictavensi, Waltero Templario.*

(2) Of York; died 1161; thus fixing the date of this charter. (3) Son of Asolf.
(4) *Sic*, for Rainevilla.

XV. Item de Henrico de Lasceyo.[1] Cir. 1156.

[To all the sons, &c. Know . . . . . that I, H[enry] de Lascy, . . . . . have granted . . . . . to my monks of Pontefract, the town of Barnsley, &c., which we (I, H. de Lascy and Ralph de Capriolecuria) together have given to God, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, H. de Laceio salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego H. de Laceio pro amore dei et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancte Marie et sancto Johanni, et monachis meis de Pontefracto deo ibidem famulantibus, villam de Barnesleya, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam simul dedimus Deo et prefatis monachis, ego H. de Laceio et Radulphus de Capriole curia[2] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Et ego et heredes mei adquietabimus eam in omnibus locis, et in omnibus rebus, sicut liberam elemosinam per totum. Hiis testibus, *Jordano Folioth, et Henrico fratre suo, Willelmo de Ranevilla, Ottone de Tilli, Adam de Wenrevilla,*[3] *Willelmo de Prestuna,*[4] *Henrico Hatecorst,*[5] *Willelmo elemosinario, Lamberto medico, Roberto dispensatore, Aschetillo de Hartwic*[6] *et Warnero.*

(1) Nos. 12 to 15 are to be found in the *Lansdowne MS.* only, but the copy is generally imperfect and frequently materially abridged.
(2) In two words; subsequently Chevercourt. (3) Of Hemsworth.
(4) Of Preston by Allerton Bywater. (5) Hatechrist.
(6) West Hardwick, next Nostel. Aschetil was a benefactor to both Nostel and Pontefract.

**XVI.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Cir. 1147.**

[H. de Lascy to all his men, &c. Know that I confirm and grant to my monks of Pontefract a carucate of land in Ingolvesmells, which Lady Alice, (now) wife of Roger de Mowbray, gave to them for the soul of her former lord Ilbert, my brother, &c.]

H. de Laceio omnibus hominibus suis cunctisque sancte matris ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Sciatis quod confirmo et concedo monachis meis de Pontefracto carrucatam terre in Golvesmeles[2] quam domina Aliz[3] uxor Rogerii de Molbrai dedit[4] eis pro anima prioris domini sui Ilberti fratris mei, in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis, sicut decet elemosinam, in plano, in aquis, in pratis, et in omnibus apentitiis que pertinent predicte terre. Hujus donationis testes sunt, *Samson*[5] *capellanus Rogeri, Ricardus Gubold, Radulfus et Rogerius de Tilli, Willelmus de Merl, Nicholaus capellanus, Hugo de Mainilherm, Landri de Age, Noel, domina Gundira,*[6] *Matildis de Lasci,*[7] *Aliz de Albemarle, Johannes de Inpingeam.*

---

(1) There is a bad copy of this also in the *Lansdowne MS.*, and one of a very much better character in the *Dodsworth MS.*, vol. 159; but I do not find that I have met with it in print.

(2) *Sic*, for Ingolvesmells.

(3) Alice (called Adelicia in one of the Drax charters in the *Monasticon*), who had Ilbert de Lascy for her first husband, was the younger sister of Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln in right of his wife Avicia de Romare, through whom he claimed Pontefract, and in whose right he contended, though unsuccessfully, with Henry de Lascy (see No. 399). Gilbert had been the companion in misfortune of Ilbert de Lascy (Lincoln, Candlemas, 1140–1); but, being taken prisoner by Wm. de Romare, married his daughter. The other brother of Alice was Robert de Gaunt, grandfather of Maurice de Gaunt (incorrectly called Paganel), lord of Leeds. The following will illustrate this relationship, but a fuller genealogy will face the Ninth Fasciculus:—

Nigel de Albini=Gundred de Gournay.

Peter de Brus, 2nd husband.=Avicia or Rohais, grand-daughter of Eudo, earl of Albemarle, Blois, and Champagne.=William de Romare (1st husband), earl of Lincoln, with grant of Conisborough and Pontefract, founded Revesby in 1142.

Walter de Gaunt, died 1139.=Maud, daughter of Alan, earl of Britany.

William de Romare, lord of Bolingbroke, was joined in the foundation of Revesby, and died in 1152, before his father.

Avicia or Rohais=Gilbert de Gaunt, unsuccessfully claimed Pontefract (see No. 399) and the earldom of Lincoln through his wife; dead 1156.

Robert de Gaunt, died 1192.=Adeliza Paganel, died 1182.

Robert the younger=. . . . *o.v.p.*

William de Romare had 47½ k.f. in 1166; and, as nepos of the earl William, confirmed the Revesby grants in 1172.

Maurice de Gaunt, lord of Leeds through his grandmother.

Margaret, married Otho fitz William.

Ilbert de Lascy (1st husband). *o.s.p.*=Alice=Roger de Mowbray (2nd husband).

(4) The corresponding grants from Alice de Gaunt and Roger de Mowbray are *post*, No. 409 and No. 410. They are xii and xiii in the *Monasticon*.

(5) See also No. 410.

(6) Gundred, the mother of Roger de Mowbray, the second husband.

(7) Matilda, the mother of Ilbert de Lascy, the first husband.

**XVII.** **Item de eodem.** **Cir. 1154.**

[Henry de Lasci to all the faithful of Holy Church, cleric and lay, French and English. . . . . I have granted and confirmed . . . . . to God . . . . . and the monks of Pontefract, Barnsley with all its appendages, &c.]

Henricus de Laceio omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie, clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse et presentis carte testemonio[1] confirmasse deo et sancte Marie et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et fratribus ibidem deo servientibus, Barnesleyam cum omnibus appenditiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et solutam et quietam ab omni servitio, exceptis orationibus et elemosinis. Hujus rei testes sunt: *Lambertus clericus et medicus, Adam filius Petri, Willelmus filius Aldelini,*[2] *Aschetinus de Malamicario, Fabianus, Willelmus de Holland,*[3] *Willelmus Aurifaber, Willelmus elemosinarius,*[4] *Arnaldus presbiter, Robertus socius ejus.*

(1) *Sic.*

(2) William fitz Aldelin owned Thorp Audlin (which took its second name from him) with its mill. He was afterwards king's steward, and became an active agent in the conquest of Ireland, of which he was at one time the Governor.

(3) Perhaps Hoyland. (4) William fitzAsolf.

**XVIII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Cir. 1170.**

[I, Henry de Lasci, &c., grant to the brethren serving Christ (at Pontefract), all the tithe of my hunting, both of flesh and skins. And I command my stewards that they faithfully pay it. But if they shall do otherwise, may God return it on their souls!]

Sciant presentes et posteri, quod ego Henricus de Lasci pro salute anime mee, et pro salute omnium amicorum meorum vivorum seu defunctorum concedo deo, et sancto Johanni, et fratribus ibidem Christo servientibus, omnem decimam venationis mee, et carnis et coriorum. Precipio, insuper, dispensatoribus meis, ut illam fideliter reddant. Quod si aliter fecerint, retribuat Deus animabus eorum. Hujus donationis testes sunt, *Willelmus elemosinator, et Robertus de Campels, et Willelmus de Rainevilla.*[2]

(1) No. 17 and No. 18 are in *Lansdowne* 207A, and there is a copy of No. 18 in *Dodsworth*, vol. 159, where it is erroneously stated to be No. 17, the charters not having been numbered till after their transcription for 207A.

(2) The charters of the second Robert de Lasci, Nos. 8 and 9, should have come in this place if strict chronological order had been adopted in the arrangement of the Chartulary. But the illogical order is probably due to the confusion made by the monks between the two Roberts.

**XIX.** **Carta Rogeri de Lascy.** **1195 at earliest.**

[Know, &c., that I, Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, . . . . . have granted and . . . . . confirmed, &c., all liberties and churches, lands, rents, possessions and all things which my ancestors, Robert de Lascy. . . . . and Henry de Lascy, conferred upon them . . . . .]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Rogerus de Laceio constabularius Cestrie pro salute anime mee, et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes libertates et ecclesias, terras, redditus, possessiones et omnia que antecessores mei Robertus de Laceio, fundator ejusdem ecclesie, et Henricus de Laceio[1] prefate ecclesie et predictis monachis contulerunt, et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Hiis testibus, *Ricardo abbate de Seleby*,[2] *Rogero de Monte Begone*, *Symone filio Walteri*, *Johanne de Birkina*, *Roberto Walense*, *Henrico filio ejus*, *Adam de Rainevilla*, *Thoma filio ejus*,[3] *Willelmo de Stapiltona*, *Gilleberto de Nottona*, *Willelmo de Lungvilla*, *Matheo de Sepelia*,[4] *Johanne Tirel*,[5] *Willelmo Gramarie*,[6] *Ada de Kelingtona*.[7]

(1) It is remarkable that this grantor names neither Ilbert de Lascy the second nor Robert de Lascy the second.

(2) The name of Richard, abbot of Selby, limits the date of this charter as being not before 1195, the year of his accession to that dignity.

(3) For at least two decades Adam de Raineville and Thomas his eldest son are constantly grouped in this way, so that this latter must have been a very prominent man, and yet Thomas is ignored in all the genealogies.

(4) Shepley, near Kirkburton, of which parish Shepley was a member He was a considerable benefactor of the abbey of Roche, and was in 1219 a witness to the confirmation deed to that abbey of Alice countess of Eu, widow of Ralph Ysondun, formerly earl of Eu.

(5) Parson of Royston, in the patronage of the monastery of Monk Bretton.

(6) Of Knottingley; see No. 9.

(7) Son of John, parson of that place, and afterwards Vicar of Darrington, to which living he was appointed by the monks at the request of Roger de Lascy, with a special reservation of their rights in the advowson (see No. 28).

**XX.** **Item de eodem.** **1195 at earliest.**

[To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, &c., Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, &c. Know all of you, &c., that I granted . . . . to my monks of St. John's . . . . . the church of Kippax, &c. . . . . so that when the aforesaid church shall be vacant, it may be free to them to give it to whomsoever they will, or to hold it for their own benefit, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Rogerus de Laceio constabularius Cestrie salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitu, et pro salute anime mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de

Pontefracto et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Kippeis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine omni retenemento vel impedimento de me vel de heredibus meis, secundum tenorem cartarum quas habent de antecessoribus meis Roberto et Henrico de Lasci; et omne jus et clamium quod dicebam me habere in eadem ecclesia de Kipeis, eis remisi imperpetuum et quietum clamavi, ita ut cum predicta ecclesia vacaverit liberum sit eis eam dare cuicumque voluerint, vel in usus proprios retinere. Et ne ego vel heredes mei possimus in posterum contra hanc concessionem et quietam clamationem venire, presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus,[1] *Ricardo Abbate de Seleby, Rogero de Monte Begone, Symone filio Walteri, Johanne de Birkina, Roberto Walense, Henrico filio ejus, Adam de Reinevilla, Thoma filio ejus, Willelmo de Stapiltona, Gilleberto de Nottona, Matheo de Sepeleya, Adam de Kelingtona.*[2]

(1) The concurrence of so many as twelve of the fifteen witnesses (all but William de Longville, John Tyrel, and William Grammaticus) is sufficient to prove that the two charters, No. 19 and No. 20, are of the same date or nearly.

(2) Adam de Kellington is in No. 28 called "our clerk," showing at once his clerical orders and his dependence upon Roger de Lascy (see previous charter).

**XXI.** **Carta Johannis de Lascy.**[1] **1218.**

[To all, &c., John de Lascy, constable of Chester, greeting in the Lord. Know . . . . that we have confirmed . . . . to God and St. Mary, and the church of All Saints of Pontefract . . . . . certain land which lies without the burying-ground of the said church, on the east side between two roads there closely converging, to make there a common sepulchre for the faithful dead, that is to say, a charnel-house. And to erect a chapel upon the charnel-house in honour of St. Sepulchre and St. Cross, for the souls of all the faithful. And, besides, we have given and . . . . granted for the enlargement of the burying-ground of the said church, certain land to the north of the said burying-ground, where there were shop-sites, and near the wall of the burying-ground, from the eastern end of the site of the charnel-house and of the chapel aforesaid, as far as the western end of the said burying-ground in length. Yet preserving the width of the roads next adjoining on both sides, which they had on the very day on which I commenced my journey towards the Holy Land, Jerusalem.]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, tam presentibus quam futuris, Johannes de Lascy, Cestrie constabularius, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos divine caritatis intuitu et pro animabus patris et matris nostre et predecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse et concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse deo, et

(1) Son of Roger and father of Edmund.

sancte Marie, et ecclesie omnium sanctorum de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quandam terram, que jacet extra cimiterium dicte ecclesie, juxta cimiterium ex parte orientali, inter duas vias ibidem proximo convenientes, ad faciendum ibidem commune sepulchrum fidelium mortuorum, scilicet carnerium. Et ad quandam capellam super carnerium in honore sancti Sepulcri, et sancte Crucis, pro animabus omnium fidelium construendam. Et preterea dedimus et eadem caritate concessimus ad aucmentationem cimiterii dicte ecclesie quandam terram ex parte septemtrionali dicti cimiterii ubi selde[2] site fuerunt, et ad murum cimiterii firmate, a capite orientali situs carnerii et capelle pretaxate[3] usque ad capud occidentale dicti cimiterii in longitudine. Salva tamen amplitudine viarum ex utraque parte proximo adjacentium, quam habuerunt eodem die quo versus terram sanctam Jerosolimitanam iter arripui. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Kent, temporis tunc senescallo, Henrico Teutonico, Baldewino fratre suo, Willelmo de Sothull,*[4] *Jordano de Ranavilla, Johanne de Estona, Roberto de Karleolo, Philippo de Alta Ripa, Magistro Rogero medico, persona de Kippeis,*[5] *Roberto Gramatico*[6] *persona de Edburford,*[7] *Rogero portario de Pontefracto, Willelmo de Sumervilla, Hermero coco, Martino de Seleby, Hugone de Alta Ripa*, et multis aliis. Apud Damietam.[8] _____

(2) In the Inquisition (42 H. 3) of Edmund de Lascy, son of this grantor (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, I. 50), it was returned that there were in the borough of Pontefract fourteen score tofts and two parts of a toft (of which eighteen tofts were tenantless), and seventy-eight *selde* paying 2*d.* each, of which six were unoccupied; and that there were forty-two *selde* of cobblers and those who sell salt, and sixty stalls. The tofts paid 12*d.* each, the shops and booths 2*d.*, and the stalls 1*d.* These *selde* or booths were "encroachments" in the open spaces of the town, and were legalised in 7 Edward I. by a charter of Henry de Lascy, son of Edmund, son of John. They all subsequently became tofts or houses, though in two districts of the town, the name "Booths" was continued in the Fleshers' or Butchers' Booths to the north of The Market Place, and The Booths between the Castle and St. Nicholas hospital. At the latter site the name has adhered till the present time.

(3) "Preluxate" is the absurd transcription in 207A.

(4) Southwell (see also No. 43).

(5) As Master, as medicus, or as parson of Kippax, he also witnesses Nos. 178, 184, 209, 249, 253, and 254.

(6) Called Cramar in archbishop Gray's register No. 28. (7) Aberford.

(8) Where the pious constable of Chester was then engaged in the Holy War.

---

**XXII.** **Item de eodem.** **1221–1232.**

[Know, &c., that I, John de Lasci, constable of Chester, have granted, &c., to the church of St. John of Pontefract, and my monks there serving God, all that land, &c., which Humphrey and William, the shoemakers, have held from me in the town of Pontefract, between the garden of the aforesaid monks and the aqueduct which flows down through the courtyard and the mill of the said monks. And that I hold valid and welcome that gift which Walter the clerk, son of Ciprian the clerk, made to them formerly in the aforesaid land . . . . .]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes de Lasci constabularius Cestrie[1] concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus totam illam terram[2] cum toto servitio mihi et heredibus meis pertinente, quam Umfridus et Willelmus cordewanerii[3] tenuerunt de me in villa Pontisfracti. Jacententem[4] inter gardinum predictorum monachorum et aqueductum qui descendit per curiam et molendinum eorumdem monachorum. Et quod ratam et gratam habeo donationem illam quam Walterus clericus, filius Cipriani clerici,[5] in prefata terra eis prius fecerat. Tenendam et habendam prefatis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, quietam et solutam ab omni servitio seculari et exactione. In hujus vero rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walense, tunc senescallo, Roberto de Cantia, Roberto de Cestria,*[6] *Colino de Amevilla,*[7] *Gaufrido de Burgo,*[8] *Baldewino Theutonico, Waltero clerico, tunc receptore,*[9] *Hugone clerico, Johanne de Crickelestona.*

(1) John de Lascy became Earl of Lincoln in 1232.

(2) This is a grant of a small slip in the immediate neighbourhood of the monastery, and difficult to identify. But it may be remarked that the charters speak incidentally of the stream which bounds the site of the courtyard of the monastery, and which is usually thought to be the natural brook, as an aqueduct. Such is indeed the case; the real brook is a foot or eighteen inches lower in level, and has still the underground course which was given to it, as we now learn from these Pontefract charters, at least above six hundred and fifty years ago.

(3) See No. 92. (4) *Sic.*

(5) See No. 92. (6) Brother of John de Lascy.

(7) Colin de Quartemars (see *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vii. 274).

(8) Burghwallis, which had not then come into the possession of the Wallis family.

(9) Walter, son of Ciprian the clerk, named in the body of the charter.

XXIII. Item de eodem.[1] Before 1232.

[Know, &c., that I, John de Lascy, constable of Chester, . . . . . have granted and confirmed . . . . to my monks serving God at Pontefract, . . . . . the charter of the lord my father, and all . . . . which my ancestors, Robert de Lascy, founder of that church, and Henry de Lascy and others, have conferred on the aforesaid church and monks, and confirmed by their charters.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes de Lascy constabularius Cestrie pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cartam domini patris mei, et omnes libertates, et ecclesias,

(1) There is a copy of each from No. 19 to No. 23 in *Lansdowne* 207A.

terras, redditus, possessiones, et omnia que antecessores mei Robertus de Lascy, fundator ejusdem ecclesie, et Henricus de Lascy, et alii prefate ecclesie et predictis monachis rationabiliter contulerunt, et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Hiis testibus, *Carolo abbate de Stanlaw*, *Adam de Novo Mercato*, *Hugone Buticulario*,[2] *tunc senescallo*, *Rogero et Roberto de Cestria*, *militibus*,[3] *Henrico persona de Rowella*,[4] *Roberto capellano*, *Waltero receptore*, *Waltero de Kingsetona*.[5]

(2) Despenser. (See No. 29 and No. 30.)

(3) Roger and Robert were brothers of the donor, John de Lascy. Robert was the progenitor of the Constables of Flamborough. (4) Rothwell (see also No. 230).

(5) See No. 225, where he precedes Walter the receiver.

---

**XXIIII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **1233.**

[To the reverend father in Christ, and very dear lord, W(alter), by the grace of God, archbishop of York, and primate of England, John de Lascy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, greeting in the Lord, and as devout reverence as is due in all things. We make known to your fatherhood that having seen the deeds and charters of my father, Roger de Lascy, and of my ancestors, piously granted by those ancestors to God and St. John the Evangelist of Pontefract, and to my monks there serving God, concerning the church of Kippax, the truth has shown itself to be other than we believed. Nor might what had been given be known to us. And, therefore, moved as much by reason as by duty, we have remitted to them for ever all the right and claim that we claimed to have in the said church of Kippax. On which account, as much as we know and can, we humbly and devoutly entreat your fatherhood that from motives of piety, and at our intervention of requests, you will receive lovingly to the vacant church of Kippax, at the presentation of the prior and those same monks, the presentee of those monks: and, our contrary claim or adverse motion notwithstanding, that you will graciously admit him to the said vacant church of Kippax. If only it pleases you to do these things, that we may be bound to you and yours to deeds of thanks. May your dear fatherhood ever fare well in the Lord. Given at Rothwell on the fourth day next before the feast of St. John Baptist, in the year of our Lord 1233. Return their letter to the bearer.]

Reverendo patri in Christo et domino karissimo, W[altero] dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo et Anglie primati, Johannes de Lascy, comes Lincolnie et constabularius Cestrie, salutem in domino, et tam devotam quam debitam in omnibus reverentiam. Vestre paternitati notum facimus quod visis instrumentis et cartis patris mei Rogeri de Lacy et antecessorum meorum, deo et sancto Johanni Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, super ecclesiam de Kippeis, ab eisdem antecessoribus pie collatis, aliter se habuit veritas

(1) There is a copy of No. 24 in the *Lansdowne MS.*, 207A, in which "W. Archiepiscopo" is incorrectly extended as "Willelmo," and other miscopyings are made; and yet still so faulty is each, that a fairly good transcript in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, can be corrected in many places by comparison with the copy in 207A.

quam credebamus; nec quod datum fuisset nobis intelligi. Et ideo tam ratione quam pietate mori,[2] totum jus et clamium quod nos dicebamus habere in dicta ecclesia de Kippeis eis inperpetuum remisimus. Quare paternitatem vestram in quantum scimus et possumus humiliter et devote rogamus quatinus presentatum ab ipsis monachis, divino intuitu et nostrarum precum interventu, ad presentationem prioris et ipsorum monachorum ad ecclesiam de Kippeis vacantem caritative recipiatis; et ipsum non obstante contentione nostra vel mota contradictione ad dictam ecclesiam de Kippeis vacantem benigniter admittatis. Tantum si placet inde facientes, ut nos vobis et vestris teneamur ad gratiarum actiones. Valeat cara paternitas vestra semper in domino. Datum apud Rowell feria quarta proxime ante festum sancti Johannis Baptiste,[3] Anno domini millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo tertio. Reddite litteras eorum Latori.

(2) *Sic*, an evident mistake for "moti." (3) Monday, June 20th.

XXV. **Item de eodem.**[1] Cir. 1237.

[Know, &c., that I, John de Lascy, &c. . . . . have confirmed . . . . . to my monks there serving God, a bovate of land, lying in the territory of Ledsham. That is to say, that which John, son of Walter de Micklefield, surrendered to me in my court of Pontefract, for which I paid in hand to the said John twelve silver marks . . . . . Yet so that if by the land-law, the aforesaid monks have lost the aforesaid land with its appurtenances, I and my heirs are not bound to warrant the aforesaid land to the aforesaid monks . . . . .]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes de Lascy comes Lincolnie, et constabularius Cestrie dedi, concessi, et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, unam bovatam terre jacentem in territorio de Ledeshama.[2] Illam scilicet quam Johannes filius Walteri de Michelfeld[3] sursum michi reddidit in curia mea de Pontefracto, pro qua dedi dicto Johanni pre manibus duodecim marcas argenti. Tenendam et habendam cum suis pertinentiis prenominatis monachis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ita tamen quod si predicti monachi predictam terram cum pertinentiis per

(1) There is a copy of No. 25 in the *Lansdowne MS.*, 207A.

(2) The monks had had from the earliest a large interest in Ledsham and, from its foundation, the patronage and advowson of its church. They were at this time enlarging and consolidating their possessions in the district, as we shall see when we come to consider the Ledsham charters, of which there is an exceedingly interesting group at the commencement of the local charters which occupy the Sixth Fasciculus of the Chartulary (Nos. 200 to 203).

(3) Formerly Walter de Wheldrake (see No. 200).

legem terre amiserunt,[4] ego et heredes mei predictam terram predictis monachis warantizare non tenemur. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Ada de Neirford, tunc senescallo, Roberto de Stapeltona, Rogero de Notton, Willelmo de Swinglingtona, Roberto receptore, Ricardo de Crul,*[5] *Roberto Albo de Smythetona, Hugone Biset* et aliis.

(4) The donor was apparently uncertain of the effect in this peculiar case of the recently passed Statute of Merton (20 H. iii.).

(5) No. 202 is the quit claim of this land alluded to in this charter, and it is tested by the same witnesses, with this single exception: Richard of Crowle is described as Richard de Paganel, a most interesting variant as throwing light upon somewhat of a difficulty in the catalogue of Lincolnshire tenants in *Claudius*, C. 5, as given by Hearne in his *Liber Niger* volume, and showing the probability that the Ralph de Criole and the Ralph de Paganel of that document were one, and that the alternative names had continued during the three or four intervening generations.

## XXVI. Item de eodem.[1] 1238.

[To all, &c., John de Lascy . . . . Know that I have received from the lord Peter the prior, &c., on the feast of St. Botolph, 1238, by the hand of Thomas of Knaresborough, thirty marks of silver; those thirty marks, that is to say, in which the said prior and convent were bound by their charter to Master Robert de Winton, precentor of York, to be paid at the aforesaid feast. And because I have not, as receipt of the said thirty marks, restored to the said prior and convent the charter of the said obligation from the aforesaid Master Robert, delivered to me and lost by the carelessness of Osbert my clerk, I have under testimony of these presents, faithfully undertaken and promised that in case of the said charter not being returned to them nor cancelled, yet both I and my heirs will keep them harmless for ever, by whomsoever in the future the aforesaid charter may be found. In witness, &c., &c.]

Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Johannes de Lascy, comes Lincolnie, et constabularius Cestrie, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me recepisse de domino Petro[2] priore et conventu sancti Johannis de Pontefracto triginta marcas argenti in nundinis sancti Botulfi[3] que fuerunt anno gratie m°. cc°. xxx°. octavo, per manum Thome de Knaresburg. Illas scilicet triginta marcas in quibus idem Prior et conventus obligati fuerunt per cartam suam magistro Roberto de Winton,[4] precentori Eboracensi, solvendis in predictis nundinis. Et quia cartam dicte obligationis michi a predicto magistro Roberto liberatam, et per negligentiam Osberti clerici mei perditam,

(1) There is a copy of No. 26 in the *Lansdowne MS.* 207A, and one in the *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 151. This document, as an acknowledgement of the receipt of money, is perhaps unique.

(2) This is the only prior named among the seigniorial charters.

(3) June 17th. The chapel at Knottingley was dedicated to St. Botolph.

(4) This charter speaks for itself, and for the straightforward upright character of John de Lascy. It may be noted that on the lapse of the monks this Robert de Winton, then only a canon of York, had been the presentee of archbishop Walter to Silkstone, and that he was instituted to that vicarage in 1218 (see No. 50). He became precentor of York in 1235, on the elevation of Geoffrey de Norwich (see No. 50) to the deanery.

dictis Priori et Conventui in perceptione dictarum triginta marcarum non restitui, presentium testimonio fideliter manucepi et promisi quod occasione dicte carte illis non restitute nec cancellate, eos tam ego quam heredes mei inperpetuum conservabimus indempnes, a quibuscumque predicta carta inposterum inveniatur. In hujus rei testimonium huic scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui et predictis priori et conventui tradidi. Hiis testibus *domino Ade de Neirford tunc senescallo meo, Willelmo de Longo Campo, Roberto capellano, Osberto clerico, Thoma de Knaresburga*, et aliis.

---

**XXVII.** **Carta Roberti de Lasci.**[1] **Cir. 1190.**

[Know, &c., that I, Robert de Lasci, . . . . . have confirmed to William fitz Eustace, my uncle, . . . . . a bovate of land . . . . . in Great Marsden . . . . . That which was Gamel's, the son of Uhtred . . . . towards the north from the road . . . . To be held of me and my heirs . . . . . for pasturing his beasts and his cattle. Paying annually to me and my heirs a spur, worth fourpence, or four pence. . . . . Warranty, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Lasci dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Willelmo filio Eustachii[2] avunculo meo pro servitio suo unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis suis in magna Merclesdene[3] in feodo et hereditate. Illam que fuit Gamelli filii Uhtredi, inter Torphinum filium Elfuad et Hugonem filium Lefwin, versus north[4] de via. Illi scilicet et heredibus suis, vel cui post se dare voluerit. Tenendam de me et heredibus meis solutam, liberam, et quietam ab omni consuetudine, in boscho, in plano, in pratis, in paschuis, in viis, in semitis, et in omnibus communibus libertatibus et aisiamentis que ad liberam terram pertinent, ad paschua habenda animalibus et averiis suis. Reddendo annuatim michi et heredibus meis una[5] calcaria quatuor denariorum, vel quatuor denarios, ad festum sancti Egidii apud Pontemfractum pro omni servitio. Istam vero prenominatam terram ego et heredes mei warantizabimus prenominato Willelmo et successoribus suis, contra omnes homines, sicut hec mea carta testatur. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo Painel, Eudone de Lungevilers, Willelmo fratre ejus, Roberto de Ferers*,

(1) There is a copy of No. 27 in the *Lansdowne MS.* 207A, and other copies in each of the *Dodsworth MSS.*, vols. 135, 136, and 151.

(2) William de Vescy, or fitz Eustace de Vescy, the brother of Albreda de Vesci, the mother of the grantor.

(3) Great Marsden (see No. 230, by which this bovate was granted to the monks by another William de Vesci, a son of the grantee of No. 27).

(4) *Sic.* (5) "Duo" in No. 230.

*Gaufrido Hanselin*, *Moraunt de Turi*, *Alano vicecomite*,[6] *Serlone de Mirefeld*, *Gibelot de Lasci*,[7] *Roberto Noel*, *Petro de Brus*, *Rainero de Stivetun*, *Ricardo Noel*, *Hugone de Elande*, *Willelmo de Stapiltona*, *Willelmo filio Thome de Heddinglei*, et multis aliis.

(6) It is very interesting to notice that No. 27 thus adds a new name to the list of the vice-sheriffs of Yorkshire. In No. 97 he is called even more definitely "Alan the vice-sheriff, of Kippax"—"Alano vice-comite, de Kipeis." Now the Yorkshire vice-sheriffs commence with Hugh de Bobi (father of Eva, wife of Thomas de Reineville, who in 1218, as a widow, claimed dower from the estate of her deceased husband); and Hugh de Bobi is given as having exercised the office during three years, 4, 5, and 6 Richard I. (1193-5). (See list in the thirty-first Report of the Deputy Master of the Public Records.) He was the vice to Hugh Bardolf, whose predecessors were Ralph Granville (22 Henry II. to the close of that king's reign, and during 1 Richard I., *i.e.* 1176-1190), John de Marshall and Robert de Longchamp half of 1191 each, and Osbert de Longchamp in 1192; and it is to one of these, *i.e.* before 1192, that Alan the vice-sheriff (compare No. 27 with Nos. 97 and 240) must have been vice.

(7) Gilbert. In No. 8 his name comes last, after all the officials and the other inferior tenants.

## XXVIII. Carta Rogeri de Lascy.[1] Post 1194.

[Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, to all the sons of Holy Mother Church, greeting. Know all of you that the monks of Pontefract, who are the patrons of the church of Darrington, have on our petition granted and given the vicarage of that church, with all its appurtenances, as Robert de Triberg had and held it, to Adam de Kellington, our clerk, and at their presentation the lord archbishop of York has admitted him to the said vicarage. . . . .]

Rogerus de Lascy, constabularius Cestrie, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra monachos de Pontefracto qui patroni sunt ecclesie de Dardingtona ad petitionem nostram concessisse et dedisse vicariam ejusdem ecclesie cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, prout Robertus de Triberge eam habuit et tenuit, Ade de Kellingtona[2] clerico nostro, et ad eorum presentationem dominum Eborascensem archiepiscopum eum ad predictam vicariam admisisse. Et hoc maxime fecerunt intuitu divine pietatis. Valete in domino.

(1) There is a copy of No. 28 in *Lansdowne* 207A.

(2) This Adam, probably Adam the priest of Nos. 11, 19, and 20, was a son of John the parson of Kellington, and brother to Thomas his successor. By this charter we learn that a vicarage had thus early been established at Darrington (*temp.* Roger de Lascy, 1194-1211). Subsequent charters will show (1) a confirmation by the archbishop of a pension to the monks, and (2) the tithes confirmed to them, which they continued to hold till the Dissolution. The monks showed their business-like prudence in thus obtaining from the new lord what was virtually an acknowledgment of their title to the church of Darrington.

## XXIX. [Carta Eadmundi de Lasci.][1] 1258.

[Know, &c., that I, Edmund de Lascy, . . . . have granted and . . . . confirmed . . . . the charter of the lord John de Lascy, my father . . . . And moreover I have

(1) Nos. 29 and 30 are two unrubricated charters of Edmund de Lascy, and mark the close of the First Fasciculus of the Chartulary proper, of which they were a continuation. A copy of No. 29 is in the *Lansdowne MS.* 207A, and one in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, in which latter the three strokes of the "m" in "Im°" were read as "ij°" —the date being thus misstated as "liii°," the 8th before the Ides of May, 1253 or 1254. There is also a brief abstract in *Dodsworth*, vol. 117.

granted . . . . to the aforesaid monks all the town of Barnside, &c., and two bovates of land in Marsden, which they have of the gift of William de Vescy, &c.]

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Eadmundus de Lascy, constabilarius[2] Cestrie, pro salute anime mee, et pro salute anime patris mei et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cartam domini Johannis de Lascy patris mei, et omnes libertates et ecclesias, terras, redditus, possessiones et omnia que antecessores mei Robertus de Lascy fundator ejusdem ecclesie, et Henricus de Lascy et Rogerus de Lascy, avus meus, et alii fideles prefate ecclesie et prefatis monachis contulerunt, et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Et insuper concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi predicte ecclesie et predictis monachis totam villam de Bernessette[2] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, et pasturis moris et mariscis, et in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad dictam villam de Bernessette[2] pertinentibus, et duas bovatas terre in Merchisdene quas habent ex dono Willelmi de Vescy[3] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et quicquid habent utrobique ex dono prenominati patris mei. Tenenda et habenda prenominatis monachis meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, exactione, impositione et ab omni secta, et ab omni demanda, et ab omni re servili; sine aliqua contradictione, gravamine vel impedimento, mei vel heredum meorum, vel alicujus alterius, per nos vel pro nobis, imperpetuum. Et in omnium predictorum testimonio presenti scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Rowell pridie Idus Maie, anno gracie m°.cc°.lm°. octavo. Hiis testibus, *domino Hugone dispensatore*, *domino Ricardo Folyot*, *domino Gaufrido de Duttona*, *domino Ada de Novo Mercato*, *domino Johanne de Hoderode*, *tunc senescallo Pontisfracti*, *domino Roberto de Sancto Andrea*, *domino Rogero Pictavensij*,[4] *domino Francone Teutonico*, *domino Henrico Walensij*,[4] *domino Osberto tunc rectore ecclesie de Silkistona*, *Henrico rectore ecclesie de Normanthona*, *Roberto Noel*, *Ricardo de Hermitagio*, et aliis multis.

(2) Barnside. (3) See No. 27 and No. 230. (4) *Sic.*

## XXX. [Carta Eadmundi de Lasci.][1] 1258.

[Know . . . . . that I, Edmund de Lascy, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . to my monks serving God there . . . . a cartload of dead wood to be taken for ever in my

(1) There is a copy of No. 30 also in *Lansdowne* 207A, and a brief abstract in *Dodsworth*, vol. 117.

park of Pontefract, under the oversight of my park-keepers . . . . as compensation of a certain tithe from land which I have granted to the Friars Preachers of Pontefract.]

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Eadmundus de Lascy, constabularius Cestrie, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et beate Marie et prioratui sancti Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis meis ibidem deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum vel successorum meorum, singulis diebus, unam carectatam de mortuo bosco in parco meo de Pontefracto, in perpetuum capiendam per visum parcariorum meorum. Tenendam et habendam dictis monachis de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere, quiete, bene et in pace, cum libero dicti parci introitu et exitu sine alicujus impedimento vel contradictione mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum. Dictum autem donum specialiter concessi predictis monachis pro recompensatione cujusdam decime de terra[2] quam contuli fratribus predicatoribus de Pontefracto. Et ego dictus Eadmundus de Lascy et heredes mei dictam carectatam bosci mortui prout predictum est percipiendam dictis monachis warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio perpetue firmitatis robur obtineat, huic scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *dominis Hugone dispensatore*,[3] *Ricardo Foliot*, *Gaufrido de Duttona*, *J. de Hoderod*, *tunc senescallo Pontisfracti*, *Roberto de Sancto Andrea*, *Francone Teutonico*, *militibus*, *domino Osberto rectore ecclesie de Silkistona*, *Roberto rectore ecclesie de Kinstan*,[4] *Henrico rectore ecclesie de Normantona*, *Roberto Noel*[5] et multis aliis.

---

(2) It appears from the *Inq. post mortem* of Edmund de Lascy (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, Record Society, p. 51) that he gave to the Borough of Pontefract twenty-six acres of land from his domain, in exchange for the site which he wished to give to the Friars Preachers, but there is no indication in which part of the borough these twenty-six acres were located.

(3) Buticularius. (See No. 23; see also No. 189 and No. 210.)

(4) All but one of the witnesses who signed No. 30 are named in the testing clause of No. 29, including Sir Hugh Despenser and Sir Richard Foliot. The only witness whose name is not common to both is "Robert, rector of the church of Kinstan." He occurs also in No. 152, but there was no church of that name in connection with the de Lascy lords. It is possible that he was "Robert de Nottingham, rector of the church of Almondbury," who was instituted to that church in 1235, and that he had the alternative name of Robert de Kinstan. But this is only a surmise, and I have met with no confirmation of it, while in the above charter Kinstan reads as the name of the church. Robert of Nottingham was at the date of this charter a man of some standing in both Church and State, having on 10 Kal. July, 1235, been instituted to the church of Almondbury on the presentation of John de Lascy. In 1245 he had become a justiciary, and Fines were during that year acknowledged before him. Foss says that it is probable he then died, as no further mention is made of him, and no records have been discovered by which his personal history can be traced. The next appointment to the rectory of Almondbury was on 11 Kal July, 1286, and if that was occasioned by his decease, he must have become a very aged man. Could he have been the Robert fitz Ralph fitz Fulco de Nottingham who founded St. John's hospital in that town shortly before 1230?

(5) This Robert Noel appears to have been the "nepos" of Thomas the canon, son of Paulinus, son of Ralph Noel the bishop of the Orkneys, who acted as the representative of archbishop Thurstan at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. The birth of Paulinus, the son of a man in orders, was recognised without demur, that of Thomas with only an occasional scruple. His son, however, this Robert, was born and brought up while the storm against a married clergy was raging; and accordingly he was styled his father's "nepos," a perfectly legitimate term, by which was indicated the son of a married clergyman. (See also No. 163 and No. 190.)

There is a considerable discrepancy between charters No. 1, No. 2, and No. 7 in this Fasciculus, but the discrepancy can be reconciled by the assumption that there were three separate stages in the process by which the manor of Dodworth was conferred upon the monks.

The history of this manor opens in 1086 with the Domesday Survey. It was then in the possession of Swain fitzAilric, apparently on the same terms as those on which his father held Silkstone; that is, with no dependence upon any one but the over-lord, Ilbert. At the date of charter No. 2, Ailric was dead and Silkstone had fallen to his son Swain; while Swain had given it to the monks with six bovates of land, which latter gift is in No. 3 attributed to the father. On the other hand, when Ilbert died and his son Robert succeeded, Swain by some process not ascertainable was disseised of Dodworth. It may be that on the death of his father, when he should have inherited his father's manors, there was a resumption of that of Dodworth by the over-lord; or it may be that Swain allowed Dodworth to pass to the new monastery as his contribution to its foundation, though if such were the case there is no deed existing by which the transference was accomplished. So that, if the Domesday record had not been in evidence, there would have been nothing to show but that the donation was the independent gift of Robert the new over-lord, and a donation contemporaneous with the foundation; for it had exactly the same witnesses, whose names were recorded in exactly the same order.

The second stage of the process is indicated by the appearance of the name of King Henry where we should be prepared for that of his brother William. This substitution I suggest to have arisen from the charter having been renewed and confirmed in the time of King Henry, and that as a consequence of such renewal, the royal name in the original charter was altered without the preparation of a new document. This was the form taken by No. 2, the statements of which were improved on by No. 40, with the assertion that the king was the common lord, "his lord and ours."

The third and final stage of the evolution was reached after the marriage of Robert about 1112, and in this third form a further alteration was made by the amplification of the phrase "omnium meorum," so as to include Robert's living wife, his dead father and mother, and his future children.

After the five witnesses, which are those of No. 1 and No. 2, and which belong to the date 1090, No. 7 gives five others, evidently as an attestation only to the accuracy of the document and not as witnessing its execution. These include Swain himself, and as he died before 1127, its date is thus limited to the time of de Laval.

There is a very corrupt abridgment of No. 7 in *Lansdowne* 207A, which goes far to justify the dispraise to which alone Sir Gervas Holles the owner seems to have considered the transcript to have been entitled; but the document itself is I think printed here for the first time.

# Fasciculus II.

## (THE ECCLESIASTICAL CHARTERS.)

The Second Fasciculus of the Pontefract Chartulary includes the charters granted by ecclesiastical authorities, and firstly those of the archbishops. These divide themselves into three principal groups, each appearing to represent an advance in the life of the priory.

There are four attributed to archbishop Thurstan, not one of which has, I believe, been hitherto printed, while at least one of them may have been of archbishop Thomas, if we credit charter No. 2. There are one of archbishop William (the saint), four of archbishop Roger, and six of archbishop Walter (Gray), oddly enough called "William" in the original index. One of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, as papal Legate, and a fifth of Thurstan (a variant of No. 40) escaped the index-maker altogether.

In looking through these charters of the Second Fasciculus, one cannot but feel that the compiler of the Chartulary was very defective in his sense of what may be called chronological perspective. This displays itself by his enrolment of the charters indiscriminately with no method, but apparently as they came to hand: the only classification being that those which were supposed to be from the same person were placed together.

No. 38 is the correlative of charter No. 2, in a later form, that is with the name of King Henry as "his lord and ours." But it must be remembered that there is no authority but the heading for ascribing it to Thurstan; and as the text claims that Dodworth was granted "ex consilio nostro," it follows that if No. 2 was given by Thomas the elder, the same archbishop granted No. 38 also. And it names Walter the prior as being at the head of the petitioners for the grant, who would appear to be the prior who was preferred to Selby in 1139, and who as abbot of Selby witnessed both the recapitulation of the grants to St. Clement's Chapel and No. 40. It is possible that there were two priors of the name: one who obtained this charter before 1100, and a second who was transferred to Selby in 1139 and died in 1143. Nothing, however, is absolutely conclusive against the identity of the prior in both charters.

A key to the date of No. 40 is provided by the fact that Walter, who had been previously prior of Pontefract, was not made abbot of Selby till 1139. But Thurstan died in 1140–1, and in the interval the monks had replaced their promoted prior by Reginald (or Rog., as he is called in the non-contemporary charter 59, in mistake for Reg'; in No. 40, however, the name is given in full); while the new prior had made with Robert the chaplain (a son of Gilbert the previous parson) the agreement spoken of. No. 40 is thus clearly of 1140, and read with its later variant, No. 59, throws much light on the very early relations of the monastery of Pontefract towards their parsonage at Darrington, and how that living was being squeezed for their benefit and advancement.

No. 41 seems to be intended as the corollary of No. 6 and, like that charter, contains no mention of either the church of Silkstone or the chapel of Cawthorn. And yet it makes the assertion that it was granted at the petition of Robert de Lascy, which would place it either between 1090 and 1100, when Robert was contemporary with archbishop Thomas senior, or between 1109 and 1121, the date of his final dispossession, during which period there were two archbishops with the initial "T.," the second Thomas, and Thurstan himself.

The witnesses belong to this second period, and the name of William de St. Barbara tends to fix the date as before he was made dean in 1133; for after that year he could hardly have witnessed such a document without using the new title which he had obtained. Hugh de Sotevagina, who afterwards became precentor, was an eminent man, and the ecclesiastical poet of the north in the early part of the reign of King Stephen. He was also archdeacon of the west riding, and according to Richard of Hexham (*De Gestis Stephani*) he was present as archdeacon at the Battle of the Standard in 1138.

No. 44 is the only Pontefract charter of St. William; and it is interesting not only in itself, but in the circumstance that it adds to our information the fact that Kellingley was an earlier donation to the monastery than has been thought, and that its grant was made in the actual presence of archbishop William. That manor is generally supposed to have been given by Henry de Lascy as a consecration gift in 1159; but here we have a distinct assertion that the grant of Kellingley to the monks of St. John was made in the presence of archbishop William, at least five years, it might be fifteen or sixteen, before the date of the consecration of the building of the second monastery. There is nothing, however, to show with certainty whether the donation was made at Pontefract or in York.

The middle of the twelfth century, the ten or twelve years from 1143 to 1154, included a very disturbed period throughout Christendom. Such was especially the case in the ecclesiastical affairs of this northern province, in which the changes of position among the various cliques who contended for the pre-eminence were frequent, Death, the great arbiter, having in several instances interposed with a suddenness almost appalling to correct and overturn an apparently well-established ascendancy.

During the period named there had been likewise, within the very precincts of the Pontefract monastery, a "war" for the Pontefract estates between Gilbert de Gaunt (as heir by marriage of William de Romare, to whom the honour had been granted on the death of Ilbert de Lascy in 1142) and Henry de Lascy, Ilbert's brother, whose coming of age nearly synchronised with the death of William de Romare. The dispute was settled in favour of Henry, apparently by the arbitrament of war and by no interposition of the royal authority. In Durham also, almost at the same time, there had been a bitter and envenomed contest for the bishopric between William Cumin, who had been intruded, and William de St. Barbe, dean of York, who had been canonically elected.

At Rome, besides several anti-popes, there had been as many as six popes during the period. Innocent II. died in 1143, Celestine II. in 1144, Lucius II. in 1145: three in three years. Eugenius III. did much to consolidate the power of the papal throne during the eight years of his papacy, but when he died in 1153 there was another period of rapid change, for Anastatius IV., his successor, was succeeded in 1154, shortly before the accession of Henry II. to the throne of England, by Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever occupied the papal throne. That year therefore inaugurated a period of able government in both Church and State, for it witnessed successively a new and strong holder of offices in every important position, the establishment of peace in the archbishopric, and more important than all, a new young king who was to prove his capacity during a lengthened reign.

But to add to the difficulties of those who seek to disentangle the local historical threads, there were at the very close of this period not only two deans of York named Robert, but also two archdeacons of York named Osbert, between whom those who have been most painstaking in their endeavours to elucidate the history have so entirely failed to discover the connecting links, that the two Roberts and the two Osberts have in each case been treated as one. So far

indeed has this been, that the evidence of the truth can be ascertained only from a collation of the chartularies of the northern monasteries which have been but recently given to the world, especially that of Rievaux and this of Pontefract, each of which had especial connection with the chapter of York.

It does not so much affect the history that there had also been two contemporaneous archdeacons of the name of Hugh, Hugh Sotevagina of the west riding (who, as Richard of Hexham informs us, was present at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, and becoming precentor was succeeded by the first Osbert) and Hugh de Puiset (who held that of the east riding even while he was treasurer [*Monasticon Anglicanum*, i. 510], and till he became bishop of Durham). Not only, however, was each of these entirely overlooked by Le Neve, but he also omitted to notice that Robert de Butivelein had been archdeacon of the west riding before he became dean of York.

Of the York ecclesiastics the succession of the archbishops alone is at this period clear. William fitz Herbert was consecrated in 1144, and deprived in 1147. Henry Murdac succeeded him, being favoured by Eugenius III. at Rome and the anti-Stephen faction at home. When Murdac died in October, 1153, his death synchronising with the changed policy of the papal court led to the restoration of archbishop William, who returned in triumph to the archiepiscopal city amid great rejoicing, though the feeling of the chapter headed by a new dean, Robert de Butivelein, and a new archdeacon, Osbert II., was inimical to him. There was some excuse for the confusion of the two archdeacons, for each was the opponent of archbishop William (Osbert I. in 1144, and Osbert II. ten years afterwards), but there was little reason to confuse the two deans, for Robert de Gant had been a consistent favourer and friend of archbishop William, while Robert de Butivelein was his staunch opponent. There had been moreover a decided gap between the two archdeacons (Osbert I. had been slain in 1147 in a riot connected with the dispute as to the archiepiscopal chair), and this gap had been filled by one Ralph, who indeed has left evidence in R 74 of at least his pretensions to occupy the decanal chair in 1153 or 1154, as a contemporary of John Galvace, the treasurer. But no more is heard of him; and in May, 1154, Robert de Butivelein and Osbert the archdeacon were in full possession, and determined in their opposition to archbishop William. The circumstances of the occurrence are worth recapitulating, especially considering that the entry to York of the archbishop has been alleged to have been the occasion of the creation of the name Pontefract.

The archbishop, one of the nephews of King Stephen, had passed his Easter (1154) at Winchester with his second uncle the bishop, and came northwards to York in May. It is possible that he rested at Pontefract on Saturday, May 8th, in preparation for his triumphal entry into his archiepiscopal city on the following day, though there is no record that he did so, so far as I can ascertain, and he might have stayed at his palace at Sherburn. The course of his journey would probably have been from Doncaster through Barnsdale to Wentbridge, thence along the road which passed through that outlying portion of Pontefract called the Greave, or the Greave Field, to Ferrybridge, where he would cross the Aire; and the near neighbourhood of the monastery (much under a mile away) might have invited him to refreshment and recuperation against the toils and excitement of the morrow. If he did so, when the next morning he entered York (where he was personally well-known and beloved, having been treasurer for many years previous to his first election to the see eleven years before) he had, only an hour or so previously, passed over Ferrybridge, the alleged scene of the miracle of the Broken Bridge, which was so long supposed by many to have given its name[1] to the town of Pontefract. The best authorities had indeed always placed the scene of the miracle at York, which the archbishop entered amid applauding crowds on the fifth Sunday after Easter, the Sunday before the Ascension (May 9th). Three weeks afterwards, on Trinity Sunday, the prelate was taken ill, struck for death, and when he died, June 1154, the opposing faction contrived with little difficulty the election of Roger of Bishopsbridge, archdeacon of Canterbury, who had long been marked out for the position.

The insertion of the name of R(obert) dean of York among the witnesses to No. 44 leads, however, to the conclusion that that charter was granted by the archbishop before his deposition in 1147. For the dean of 1153, Robert de Butivelein, his bitter opponent, certainly did not come to Pontefract to meet him on his northward journey, or to join him in any friendly act; for he was at York, and on the Sunday morning came out of the city to protest against his entrance as archbishop. On the other hand, he would hardly have accompanied the archbishop to Pontefract as one of his court on any subsequent occasion during the short interval which preceded his illness. We are thus driven to the conclusion that No. 44 belongs to the portion

(1) The present writer pointed out as far back as in 1869 that the name was given as Fractus Pons by Richard of Hexham, whose history must have been written at least fifteen years previously to 1154.

of William's archiepiscopate before his deposition, and that it was witnessed by the earlier dean, the archbishop's friend, Robert de Gaunt.

There seems no reason why No. 49 should have appeared at the head of all the charters granted by archbishop Gray. It was really third in order of time.

Each of the six charters of that archbishop (which were signed at five different places) illustrates the orderly and methodical manner in which he transacted his business, and each is dated by the year of his pontificate, which is always reckoned from 10th November, 1215, the day of his confirmation at Rome by Innocent III.

And now again, after charter 54, as after charter 26 among the seigniorial charters, the cartographer gathered up for preservation several documents which he had omitted to insert in order of time. The first, No. 55, was quite a century old; No. 57 was nearly as old; No. 59 much older. This last is a variant of No 40, with some small differences. The prior is said to be Roger; in No. 40 it was Reginald, while this version does not name the half-yearly terms at which the rent was to be paid, and has no mention of Stapleton, or of the consecration of the chapel there.

No. 59 concludes on folio 14 a first part of the Second Fasciculus, and it is succeeded by documents in various later hands, and in sprawling lines extending the whole width of the page, to the close of folio 16. The papal bulls then commence on folio 18 with No. 65, as a second part of the fasciculus.

The three bulls of Alexander III. (1159–1181), of Celestine III. (1190–1198), and of Gregory IX. (1227–1241), are apparently placed in the Chartulary in the order of their importance, Celestine's, although later than that of Alexander, coming first in order. Neither had a title, though space was in every case left for one; but each had a six-line initial in red and blue, and the handwriting is in the later style of the original writer. Dodsworth judged it necessary to preserve only that of Celestine in the *Monasticon*, and as usual he printed it without note or comment. In the New *Monasticon* doubt is expressed more than once whether its author was Celestine II. or Celestine III., although there are at least three marks by which it can be safely ascribed to the latter pope, and which should have made the supposition impossible that it could have proceeded from a pope who died in 1144.

In the first place, the document refers to the dedication of the church of the monastery in the time of Henry de Lascy as an occurrence long past, and that dedication took place fifteen years

after the death of Celestine II. Then it goes on to speak of the receiver of the heir of Henry de Lascy, as if Henry, who died in 1187, were already dead, and the receiver of his heir had had time to establish a custom of paying in a certain way. But, further, it styles Roger the "quondam" archbishop, while as he did not die till 1181, the charter is clearly subsequent to that year. How, therefore, this utterly unnecessary confusion could have been imported into the case is almost inconceivable.

Then follow in a later hand (that of the time of Edward I.), with a paler ink, and with no attempt at an initial, although a place was reserved for one, thirteen words of a bull commencing 'ICHOLAUS Episcopus; but there is nothing to show whether it was from Nicholas III. or Nicholas IV.

A break of two lines precedes part of a Latin text taken from St. John's Gospel, i. 6, and written in an early fifteenth century hand, and this is followed by a formal receipt for xx*li.* ij*s.* ij*d.*, "on the xth daye of Julij, In the v yeare of o' sufferant lorde and ladye, by the graies of God King and quene of England, Fraunce and Jureland, defendoure of the faith." The payment was made to "John Hall, of Carleton, yeman," "at the handes of James Turner." This receipt occupies a vacant space at the lower part of the second column of folio 18.

Two complete folios, originally left entirely blank, apparently for papal bulls which might come, were subsequently filled with copies of later documents written across the page in a larger coarser hand, completing the Second Fasciculus.

Since I have repeatedly referred to the imperfection of the lists of the York dignitaries in the period covered by the Pontefract Chartulary, especially those of the archdeacons as given by Le Neve, I append those which I compiled as an assistance to my labours on behalf of this publication, being a contribution to their correction. [Their basis is Le Neve's lists; my additions thereto being printed in *italics*, and enclosed in brackets. G, N, P, R, S, and W refer respectively to the chartularies of Guisborough, Newminster, Pontefract, Rievaux, Selby, and Whitby; of which the third, fourth, and sixth have been most fruitful, though, as will be seen, I have obtained a few helps from that of Guisborough.]

### Archbishops of York.

Thomas I., 1070–1100. [*He reorganised the whole cathedral staff, which, about 1090, he converted from abbot and monks to dean and chapter.*] died 1100.

Gerard, 1100. died 1108.
Thomas II., nephew of Thomas I., 1109. died 1113-4.
Thurstan, 1114; consecrated by the pope, 1119. died 6th Feb., 1140-1.
[*Henry de Sully, abbot de Féchamp, and nephew of the king, nominated 1141, but his election not confirmed by the pope.*]
William fitz Herbert, another nephew of the king, 1143-4. deprived 1147.
Hilary, [*pope's clerk*], unconfirmed. [*bishop of Chichester 1147.*]
Henry Murdac, 1147.[1] died 14 October, 1153.
William fitz Herbert, restored 1153. died 8 June, 1154.
Roger of Bishopsbridge, consecrated 10 Oct., 1154. died 22 Nov., 1181.
Vacancy ten [*eight*] years.
Geoffrey Plantagenet, natural son of king Henry II. [*Houeden, 1189*], abdicated 1207. died 1212.
Simon de Langton elected, but set aside by the pope; vacancy four years.
Walter de Gray, 27 March, 1216.[2] died 1 May, 1255.

---

DEANS OF YORK; FORMERLY ABBOTS.

Hugh, first dean, occurs *Mon. Ang.*, I. 373, 1090; [*do. I. 385*], 1093; 1113.
Aldred occurs 1113.
Hugh [*W 374, cir. 1126; Mon. Ang., III. 146, 1128*] tested the foundation of St. Clement's, York, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 510, 1130: and that of Fountains, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 742, 1132; [*Mon. Ang., I. 394, when Peter the canon is named as his nepos; W 204, cir. 1136.*]
William de St. Barbe [*not yet dean, P 41, cir. 1120; P 42, 1137*], 1138 (John of Hexham). bishop of Durham, 1143.
Robert de Gaunt[3] [*who with Hugh de Puiset, treasurer, had been promoted by archbishop William, post 1143, (John of Hexham), tests P 44 and W 56; chancellor to Roger, king of Sicily, at whose court he and archbishop William stayed in 1147 (John of Hexham); W 199, in or before 1153.* dead in 1154.
*Ralph, a contemporary of John the treasurer, R 74, 1153.*]
Robert de Butivelein [*archdeacon only, in time of Murdac, R 43, R 219; as dean opposed the restoration of archbishop William 1154, and witnessed R 44 in time of archbishop Roger; styles himself Robert II., R 120; W 46, before 1166, after which John Letold became archdeacon; and W 55 and R 229 afterwards*]. died [*July*] 1186.
[*Hubert Walteri the dean occurs Mon. Ang., III. 148 and 150, in time of archbishop Roger and Osbert the archdeacon; but he was probably uncanonically nominated, and therefore unconfirmed.*]
Hubert Walter [*suggested for the archbishopric: Np. 179*], 1186; *opposed the election of Geoffrey, Houeden, 1189.* bp. of Salisbury 1188 [*1189*].
Henry Marshall, 1189 [*Houeden, sub anno; K 145a*]. bp. of Exeter 1193.
Simon de Apulia, 1193 [*G 817, 1194–8; Mon. Ang., III. 149 and 151, 1199; R 363, 1206; W 35 and W 36, 1212; G 818, 1199–1213*]. bishop of Exeter 1214.

---

(1) Elected at Richmond 24th July, 1147, and consecrated on the octave of St. Andrew, the second Sunday in Advent. This concurrence proves the year to have been 1147.

(2) He dates the years of his pontificate from 10 November, 1215.

(3) An ambiguous allusion in John of Hexham gives colour to the statement that Robert de Gaunt was chancellor to King Stephen; but the allusion may be only to the King of Sicily, though the expression literally refers to the King of England, the uncle of Hugh de Puiset: "Robertus, enim, de Gant, cancellarius regis et decanus, et Hugo Putheacensis, nepos regis et thesaurarius."

[1*Hamo, Surtees, lvi., pp. 128, 132, 133, 1217; p. 141n, 1220.* *1220.*]
Roger de Insula [*Surtees, lvi. p. 139n, 1220*], *Mon. Ang.*, III. 165, 1221-2; [*III. 151, 1226; Surtees, lvi. pp. 230n, 231n, 1228.*] died 1235.
Geoffrey de Norwich [*P 43 and P 53, 1235.*] died 1239.
Fulco Basset, 1239 [*Mon. Ang., III. 157, 1241.*] bishop of London 1241.
Walter de Kirkham [*not yet dean, Mon. Ang., III. 157, 1241; Surtees, lvi. 252n, 1241; P 56, 1247.*] bishop of Durham 1248.

## Precentors; created by Archbishop Thomas I.

Gilbert, first precentor, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 373, 1090; 1093; 1113.
[*R . . . . with W. treasurer, Mon. Ang., III. 150, cir. 1130.*
*Hugh Sotevagina, P 41, cir. 1120; W 204, cir. 1136, before he was precentor; "Cantor" at Battle of Standard, 1138 (Richard of Hexham).*
*William de Augo, 1144, 1148 (John of Hexham); Mon. Ang., II. 799, temp. Murdac.*]
Hamo, 1155, *Dodsworth*, lxiii.; [*the canon, R 115, post 1166.*
*William (? still de Augo), R 221, cir. 1156; Ralph, succentor, P 327, cir. 1160; R 232, with Hamo, vice-cantor, cir. 1165; R 115, post 1166.*
*Hamo or Hamund; Surtees, lvi. p. 70n, before 1181; Houeden, sub annis 1189, 1193; G 817, 1194–8; York synod 1195; Rot. Cur. Regis, I. 264, 1199; Mon. Ang., III. 149 and 151; G 818, 1199.*]
Reginald [*or Roald*] Arundel, some time between 1193–1214, *Dodsworth*, cxxii. 75; [*G 686c, 1199.*]
Peter de Russignol, 1215 [*nominated by the king 26th June, 15 John, 1213*].
Geoffrey de Norwich [*not yet precentor, P 50, 1218; Surtees, lvi. p. 139n, 1220; Monasticon Anglicanum*, III. 165, 1221-2]; *Dodsworth*, cxvii. 134, 1225; [*Surtees, lvi. 191n, 1231-2.*] dean 1235.
Robert [*de Winton, not yet precentor, P 50, 1218; nor in Mon. Ang., III. 165, 1221-2. P 43, P 53, 1235; he had two nepotes, Luke and Benedict, Surtees, lvi. p. 185.*] 1239.
Simon de Evesham, 1239; *Mon. Ang.*, III. 149 and 157, 1241.
[*archdeacon of Beverley 1249.*
*G. de Ludeham, Surtees, lvi. p. 252n, 1241; p. 261n, 1249.* *abp. 1258.*]

## Chancellors; formerly Magistri Scholarum.

Sirus, cir. 1113; [*Robert, R 232, cir. 1165.*
*Simon de Apulia, S 975, 1193.* *dean 1193.*]
John de St. Laurence (Spelman II. 123, 1195); had letters of protection (1 John, No. 119, 1199); [*R 363, 1206; Surtees, lvi. pp. 128, 133, 1217.*]

(1) Both before Simon de Apulia obtained possession and after his promotion to Exeter, there was much contention between the archbishop and the chapter at York, each alleging that the presentation of the other had lapsed. It appears that the king, from his place of captivity in Germany, having nominated the dean of York to Exeter, archbishop Geoffrey named as dean his brother Peter archdeacon of Lincoln, although the king wished him to appoint John prior of Douay. But as Peter was in Paris he could not be installed without delay, on which the archbishop named Simon de Apulia, the chancellor, but afterwards claimed that he had done so, intending that Simon should hold the office on behalf of Peter. The chapter themselves then nominated Simon, on which the archbishop named Philip of Poitiers, but Simon of Apulia maintained his position and was duly installed. Again, when dean Simon had been presented to the same see of Exeter in the next reign, there was a very similar contest. The king (John) nominated 13th April, 15 John, 1214 (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* 113*b*), Bartholomew, archdeacon of Winchester, nepos of the bishop there; which nomination failing, he nominated (*Close Rolls*, 20th September, 16 John, 1214) and repeated the nomination (*Letters Patent*, 29th October, 16 John, 1214, *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 126), William Testard, archdeacon of Nottingham. This nomination also failing, Hamo, who as precentor, according to Roger de Houeden, had taken a prominent part in the contest of twenty years previously, and was now treasurer, obtained the office, which he held till 1221.

Richard of Cornwall [*not yet Chancellor in 1217, Surtees, lvi. pp. 132–3; or in 1221, p. 326*], *Dodsworth*, cxvii. 134, 1225; [*Surtees, lvi. 191n, 1231-2; 225n, before 1235.*]
John Blund, in 1237-8. died 1248.
[*William de Rotherfield, nepos of abp. Gray, Surtees, lvi. p. 266n, 1250.*]

---

Treasurers; created 1090 as "custodes civitatis."

William, first treasurer, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 373, 1090.
Ralph, 1093; 1113.
William fitz Herbert, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 510, and III. 150, cir. 1130. abp. 1143.
Hugh Pudsey, [*de Puiset, at the court of the King of Sicily, 1147 (John of Hexham).*] bishop of Durham 1153.
John [*Talvace, R 74, with Ralph the dean, 1153*], *Dodsworth*, ix. 116, 1154; [*Mon. Ang., II. 800, 1155; R 197, 1155; R 57 and R 225, temp. Roger the archbishop.*] bishop of Poitiers 1163.
Ralph de Warneville, 1173. chancellor 1173 [*bishop of Liseux 1181*].
Richard [*should be Buchard, nepos of Hugh*] de Puiset, 1189. [*died 1196. Eustace, the king's sealbearer, 1196* (*Houeden, sub anno.*) *bp. of Ely 1197*].
Hamo [*precentor, Houeden, 1189; S 925, 1202*], *Dodsworth*, lxxviii. 301, 1204; [*R 145u, post 1197; W 35, 1212;*] 1215 (patent 17 John, No. 69). dead in 1217.
[*Henry, Monasticon Anglicanum, III. 152, 1220. 1221.*]
William de Rotherfield, *Dodsworth*, cliv. [*nepos of archbishop Gray, Surtees, lvi. p. 139n, 1221; p. 326, 1221; p. 329, 1226.*] died 1241.
Robert Haget, 1241 [*Monasticon Anglicanum, III. 157, 1241; Surtees, lvi. p. 252n, 1241; p. 261, St. Matthew's day, 1249.*]
John le Romaine, sub-dean, 1226 [*Surtees, lvi. 135, 162, 195, 320; P 43, P 53, 1235; N, p. 129, 1237; Surtees, lvi. p. 120n.*] died 1255-6.
John Maunsell, 1259, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 258. [*died 1264.*]

---

Archdeacons of York; or the West Riding.

Durandus, 1093; 1113.
William [*son of Cole*] *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 396, 510,[1] 1130.
[*Hugh Sotevagina, not archdeacon in 1120, P 41; nor in 1130* (*Monasticon Anglicanum, I. 510*); *archdeacon W 204, W 253, cir. 1136; in 1138 at the Battle of the Standard* (*Richard of Hexham*); *W 235, and W 271, before 1140, temp. Adam de Brus and Robert his brother.*]
Osbert [*de Baines*[2]], 1140; [*opposed the election of archbishop William, 1143; favoured the election of Murdac, and was slain by William's partisans* (*William of Newburgh, I. xvii*) *1147.*
*Robert de Butivelein, temp. archbishop Murdac, R 43, R 219, W 199, W 296; Mon. Ang., II. 799.*
*Ralph Baro, R 229; temp. archbishop Murdac, W 78; before John Letoldi was archdeacon, R 57 and R 225, in which archbishop Roger styled*

(1) In *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 510 (1130), the Foundation of St. Clement's, York, all the then three archdeacons and eleven canons are named, each in the order of their capitular seniority.

(2) This is always so read, but I find the name nowhere else. Possibly it should have been Baiues for Baieux, of which city archbishop Thurstan was a native. During the long election contest, there is frequent mention in John of Hexham of Walter de London, archdeacon, as in coalition with and senior to Osbert: but I cannot ascertain further particulars of him.

*him "our archdeacon," probably as of his own nomination, in opposition to that of the dean and chapter.*

*Osbert II., deputed by the dean and chapter to restore Helias Paganel to Selby (S p. [45]), during vacancy after death of archbishop Murdac, 1153; opposed William's return, 1154; and was influential in the election of archbishop Roger, 1154; tested P 46, 1158; named on the Pipe Roll, 4 Henry III., P 14, P 380, 1158; W 209 and W 283, temp. Geoffrey, prior of Nostel, dapifer to Hugh de Tilli, P 89, all cir. 1160; W 46, before 1166; held half a knight's fee from Henry de Lascy (Liber Niger) in 1166.*

*John, son of Letold (cir. 1156, before he was archdeacon, R 221, R 225, W 46); P 45 and P 47, after 1166 (see note (2) to charter 45); R 115, R 190, R 222, W 44, W 55, W 205, after 1166; R 239, in which he appears contemporary with Ralph de Aulnai.*

*Robert, vice-archdeacon, with Roger and Thomas his brothers, R 115, after 1166; (Fitz William) sub-archdeacon, R 239; archdeacon of Nottingham, 1187; in time of archbishop Roger, R 225 and R 57, in which Ralph and Robert were contemporary before 1166; and R 229, in which Robert and Ralph were contemporary afterwards.]*

Geoffrey, 1176, (Ralph de Diceto, *sub anno*) [*nepos of archbishop Roger, made chancellor to the young king, 1175; see also R 213, 1176.*]
drowned 1177 [*Roger de Houeden*].

Ralph [*de Aulnai, R 239 (perhaps as of Richmond); de Alneto, nepos of archbishop Roger, then legate, G 816, G 819, before 1180.*] died 1194.

Peter de Dinan, nominated by the archbishop, 1195; but the dean and chapter, alleging a lapse, appointed

Adam de Thorner, *Houeden, sub anno* 1195 [*R 145u*].

[*Nicholas de Tadcaster, son of Arnald priest of Tadcaster, P 330, acted as archdeacon that year, probably during the vacancy.*]

Alexander, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, III. 150 [*cir. 1210.*

*Sampson, nepos of N., bishop of Tusculan and papal legate, resigned 1215.*

*Simon, his brother, another nepos of the same bishop, was appointed by letters patent 11th January, 16 John, but neither resignation nor appointment took effect, for Sampson was still archdeacon in 1217, and for years afterwards, Surtees, lvi. pp. 128, 132, 141n, 232n, 279.*

*W . . . , Surtees, lvi. p. 238n, 1230-1.*]

Laurence of Lincoln, *Mon. Ang.*, III. 157, 1241. [*died 1247.*

*W. . . . , Surtees, lvi. p. 261, St. Matthew's day, 1249.*]

Sewal de Bovil [*Surtees, lvi. p. 252n, 1241*], 1249-50. dean 1252.

---

## Archdeacon of Richmond; or the North Riding.

Conan, 1088, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 391.

[*H . . . . , W 561, cir. 1090.*]

Thurstan, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 510, 1130.

[*Bartholomew, opposed archbishop William, 1143; R 225, post 1166.*

*Jeremiah, R 172.*

*Godfrey de Lucy, nominated to see of Lincoln, 1186. bp. of Winchester 1189.*]

William de Chanville, 1189; Bromton, *sub anno.* [*bp. of Evreux 1196.*]

Eustace [*the king's sealbearer, Houeden*], 1196. [*bishop of Ely 1197.*]

Roger de St. Edmund, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 825, 1198.

Honorius, appointed by the archbishop, 1198-9; but
Roger de St. Edmund, was confirmed by the king, 1200-1.
Richard de Marisco [*W645, 1213.*] bishop of Durham 1217.
William de Rotherfield [*a nepos of archbishop Gray*], 1217-8 [*Surtees, lvi. pp. 132, 139n, 140, 1220; p. 141n, 1221.*] treasurer 1221.
Walter de Woburn [*Surtees, lvi., not yet archdeacon, p. 329, 1226; 373, 1239.*]
Robert Haget, *Surtees, lvi.*, ii. 97, 1241. treasurer 1241.
John le Romaine, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, III. 157, 1241. treasurer 1249.
William [*Surtees, lvi., ii. 162, 1252*], 1256; 1259.
Ralph.
Simon de Evesham, *Dodsworth*, cxxii. 126, 1267. died 1272.

## Archdeacons of Beverley; or the East Riding.

William filius Durandi, 1114; *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 510, 1130; [*called also de Beverley, 1118–1130, by Stapleton in his paper on "Holy Trinity, York," p. 26.*
*Hugh de Puiset, Mon. Ang., I. 834, treasurer and archdeacon, 1143.*]
Godfrey de Lucy (*Bromton, sub anno* 1189;) [*but ?*] bp. of Winchester 1189.
Walter de Wisbech [*Surtees, lvi. pp. 136, 139, 1220; Monasticon Anglicanum, III. 165, 1221-2*]: *Dodsworth*, cxvii. 134, 1225; [*Surtees, lvi. pp. 186, 187, 329, 1227-8.*
*E. Ruffus, Surtees, lvi. 22n, ?1228.*
*Walter de Taney,*[1] *or Thaney, Surtees, lvi. 109, and p. 161, 1228.*]
W. . . . de Thorney, patent 24 June, 15 Henry III., 1230.
Walter [*P43, P53, 1235; Surtees, lvi. p. 192n, 1241;*] *Dodsworth*, cliii. 54.
Simon de Evesham [*Surtees, lvi. p. 261n, 1249.*] to Richmond [*1267.*]

## Archdeacons of Cleveland.

[*Jeremiah, W104, cir. 1170.*]
Geoffrey de Muschamp [*S977, 1193; W73, G817, 1194–8; Houeden, sub anno, 1195.*] bishop of Lichfield 1198.
John de Gray, patent 1 John, 1199.
Hugh Murden [*Murdac*], 1200.
William, patent 6 John, No. 11, 1204; 1218.
[*Serlo, John and Roger, W292, ante 1230.*]
Matthew, *Dodsworth*, cxvii. 134, 1225; [*Surtees, lvi, 139, 1229; W291, 1230.*
*John de Langeton, Surtees, lvi. p. 252n, post July, 1241; p. 261, 1249.*]

## Archdeacon of Nottingham.

[*Geoffrey Turcople, before he was archdeacon, W259, cir. 1139; P40, P59, cir. 1140; he had a vision of Thurstan, 1141 (John of Hexham).*]
John, 1174 [*G816, before archbishop Roger became legate; R237 as legate.*]
Robert Fitzwilliam, *Mon. Ang.*, I. 599, 1185–8 [*1187*].
William Testard [G 817, 1194–8; *Houeden, sub anno 1195*]; *Mon. Ang.*, III. 151 [*1199; S925, 1202; received a royal nomination to the deanery 29th October, 16 John, 1214, though the nomination failed to take effect; Surtees, lvi. p. 133, 1217.*
*William de Bodeham, Surtees, lvi. p. 139n, 1220; pp. 140, 326, cir. 1221: p. 71, 1227; p. 201, 1231; p. 261n, 1249.*]

(1) It is probable that Walter de Taney was one with the two following.

## A—Archiepiscopal Charters.

### XXXVIII. Carta Thurstini archiepiscopi Eboracensis. 1119–21.

[T. &c. We ought to give speedy assent to just petitions. Hence it is that at the dutiful petition of my dearly beloved sons, Walter the prior and the monks of Pontefract, we attest and confirm a certain town, that is to say Dodworth, which is situate between Silkstone and Barnsley, which by our advice, for the love of God and for the good of the soul of his lord and ours, the serene King Henry, Robert de Lascy, their patron, conferred on them in pure and perpetual alms, according to the boundaries certified in their charter; and we make the grant, who act both by the authority of God and of the Blessed Peter. Adding that if anyone (which God forbid!) shall presume with daring temerity to contravene our confirmation, unless he worthily repent he shall lie under perpetual anathema. So be it.]

T., dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris salutem et pontificalem benedictionem. Justis postulationibus celerem debemus prebere assensum. Inde est quod ad piam petitionem dilectorum filiorum meorum Walteri prioris et monachorum de Pontefracto quandam villam, scilicet Doddewrda que sita est inter Silkestonam et Barnesleyam, quam ex consilio nostro, pro amore dei et pro salute anime domini sui et nostri, Henrici serenissimi regis, Robertus de Lascy advocatus eorum eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam contulit, secundum divisas in carta sua certificatas, et nos concedimus et auctoritate dei et Beati Petri qua fungimur, attestamur et confirmamus. Aditientes[1] ut siquis (quod absit) contra nostram confirmationem venire temerario ausu presumpserit, nisi condigne resipuerit, perpetue anathemati subjaceat. Amen.

(1) *Sic.*

### XXXIX. Item de Thurstino archiepiscopo Eboracensi. Cir. 1130.

[T. &c. I confirm by the testimony of this present charter the gift which Ralph de Catwick made to Saint John the Evangelist, of Pontefract, and which Simon his son confirmed; that is to say, the half of the church of Catwick. Farewell.]

T. Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, omnibus in Christo fidelibus salutem. Confirmo presentis carte testimonio donum quod Radulfus de Cattingewic[1] fecit sancto Johanni Evangeliste de Pontefracto, et Symon[2] filius ejus concessit, scilicet dimidium ecclesie de Cattingewic. Valete.

(1) See *post*, No. 413.

(2) See No. 539, in which this Symon had become "old Simon of Wick," *Symon senex de Witic.*

XL. Item de Thurstino archiepiscopo Eboracensi. Cir. 1140.[1]

[T. &c. We wish the agreement concerning the church of Darrington, which has been made between Prior Reginald and the monks of Pontefract, and Robert the chaplain, to become known to you all. Whereas G., the father of that R., being dead, the said prior and monks leased to the said R. the said church for three years, at twenty-one shillings a year, one half at Pentecost and the other at the Feast of St. Martin, keeping in their hand the lands belonging to the chapel of Stapleton and to the mother church of Darrington, and the tithing of the sheaves of the whole parish, except only two sheaves from the tithe of the offerings of each township, we granting and confirming this for ever on account of their poverty, for their maintenance and that of their guests. But R. is bound to answer to us in the meantime in the name of the monks with regard to the episcopals. If therefore the said R. shall within the term mentioned so behave himself towards the aforesaid monks that he may be acceptable to them, he shall afterwards hold the church itself on the same terms. But if not, they shall place their church as they please; and in return for the land of Stapleton, the monks and the mother church of Darrington are bound to find a resident chaplain in the aforesaid chapel, which we have dedicated in honour of the Lord Saviour and of St. John Baptist. These being witnesses, &c.]

T. dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, salutem in domino. Universitati vestre notum fieri volumus pactum quod factum est inter Reginaldum priorem et monachos de Pontefracto et Robertum capellanum, super ecclesiam de Dardingtona. Defuncto siquidem G.,[2] patre ejusdem R., predicti prior et monachi predicto R. predictam ecclesiam dimiserunt, usque ad tres annos, pro xx et uno solidis per annum, medietate una in Pentecoste et altera ad festum sancti Martini, retentis in manu sua terris capelle de Stapiltona et de Dardingtona matrici ecclesie pertinentibus, et decimis garbarum totius parochie, exceptis tantum duabus garbis de decimatione divinorum utriusque ville, nobis ob illorum paupertatem, ad sustentationem suam et hospitum, id concedentibus et perpetuo confirmantibus. R. vero interim tenetur nobis respondere de episcopalibus nomine monachorum. Si igitur ipse R. infra predictum terminum taliter erga prefatos monachos se habuerit ut acceptus sit illis, ipsam ecclesiam postea eodem pacto habebit. Sin autem ecclesiam suam ubicumque illis placuerit collocabunt, et pro terra de Stapiltona tenentur monachi et matrix ecclesia de Dardingtona invenire residentem capellanum in predicta capella quam in honorem domini salvatoris et sancti Johannis Baptiste dedicavimus. Hiis testibus, *Waltero abbate de Seleby*, *G.*[3] *archidiacono*, *Radulfo de*

(1) Walter became abbot of Selby in 1139; archbishop Thurstan died in 1140-1.

(2) The former parson. This charter illustrates the manner in which these twelfth century parsonages were becoming hereditary The son was supposed to have a moral claim to the benefice of his deceased father.

(3) Geoffrey Turcople, archdeacon of Nottingham. He was a dear friend and the biographer of the archbishop, who as he says appeared to him in a vision shortly after his decease at Pontefract.

*Sancta Columba,*[4] *Magistro Waltero medico, Hugone filio Gileberti,*[5] *Willelmo filio ejus, Gyraldo de Dardingtona.*[6]

(4) See also Nos. 41, 44, and 59.
(5) Of Stapleton. (6) Gerard de Ramosville or Reineville, the lord of Darrington.

**XLI. Item de Turstino archiepiscopo Eboracensi. 1119–1121.**[1]

[T., &c. We ought to give speedy assent to just requests. Hence it is that at the petition of our dear son, Robert de Lascy, all the lands and possessions, as well in churches as in all other things, which he had conferred on the prior and monks of Pontefract in pure and perpetual alms, we fortify with the safeguard of our authority. That is to say, the site of their monastery in Pontefract, and the land of Brackenhill, and the church of All Saints in that town with the chapel of Knottingley, and the church of Kippax with its appurtenances, and the church of Darrington with the chapel of Stapleton, the church of Slaiteburn with its appurtenances, and the full custody of the Hospital of Saint Nicholas, within and without, at their disposal for the use of the poor; and Ledstone, and the church of Ledsham with half of that town, and Dodworth, and Whitwood and the Mere; so that whosoever shall commit any injury upon the aforesaid monks in respect to this our confirmation, may know himself to have incurred the curse of God and ours. These being witnesses, &c.]

T. Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem et pontificalem benedictionem. Justis postulationibus celerem debemus prebere assensum. Inde est quod ad petitionem dilecti filii nostri Roberti de Lascy, omnes terras et possessiones, tam in ecclesiis quam in ceteris rebus, quas priori et monachis de Pontefracto in puram et perpetuam elemosinam contulerat, auctoritatis nostre munimine vallamus. Scilicet situm monasterii eorum in Pontefracto, et terram de Brackanhil,[2] et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa, cum capella de Knottingley, et ecclesiam de Kippeis cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Dardingtona cum capella de Stapiltona, ecclesiam de Sleiteburna cum pertinentiis suis, et custodiam plenariam hospitalis sancti Nicholay intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum in usus pauperum; et Ledestonam, et ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum medietate ipsius ville[3] et Doddewrdam, et Withewdam, et Maram, ita ut quicunque prefatis monachis super hanc confirmationem nostram aliquam injuriam fecerit sciat se maledictionem dei et nostram incurisse.[4] Hiis testibus, *Willelmo de sancta Barba,*[5] *Waltero de Lund, Hugone de Sotevaine,*[6] *Radulpho de sancta Columba.*[7]

(1) After Thurstan's consecration, and before the dispossession of Robert de Lascy.
(2) The modern Monkroyd. (3) *i.e.* Fairburn. (4) *Sic.*
(5) *Sic*, for St. Barbe, made dean of York in 1133, and bishop of Durham in 1143.
(6) Afterwards precentor; generally "Sotevagina," without the particle.
(7) He tests also Nos. 40, 44, and 59.

**XLII. Carta capituli Eboracensis de dimidietate de Ledeshama.[1] 1136–7.**

[Be it known, &c. That William the dean and the chapter of the church of St. Peter of York have granted to the chapter of St. John of Pontefract all their land of Ledsham, that is to say the half of the town itself; and besides that, sixty and seven acres to be held by them for ever and at fee, as free and quit from all custom both in men and in waters, and in wood and in plain, as the church of York has it. But saving both the claim of the church of York which it has against the monks of the church of that town, and the claim of the monks which they have against the church of York from the aforesaid sixty and seven acres. If at any time it shall happen that the aforesaid agreement be broken, then the monks of the church of Pontefract shall pay each year to the chapter of the church of York for the aforesaid land, ten marks; five on St. Wilfrid's Day after Easter, and five on the day of the Nativity of Saint Mary. And if by any mischance the town itself shall be depopulated, either by barrenness or by any devastation, not even on that account shall their rent to the church of York be diminished. The witnesses of this agreement are these, &c.]

Notum sit omnibus audientibus vel videntibus litteras has tam presentibus quam futuris quod Willelmus decanus[2] et capitulum Eboraci ecclesie sancti Petri concesserunt capitulo sancti Johannis de Pontefracto totam terram suam de Ledeshamia, scilicet ipsius ville dimidietatem[3] et preter eam lx et vii acras, perpetuo et finaliter ab eis tenendam, ita liberam et quietam ab omni consuetudine, et in hominibus et in aquis, et in bosco et in plano, sicut Eboraci ecclesia habet. Salva tamen et calumpnia Eboraci ecclesie quam habet adversus monachos de ejusdem ville ecclesia, et calumpnia monachorum quam habent adversus Eboraci ecclesiam de predictis lx et vij acris. Si quando prefatam conventionem dirimi contigerit, reddent tum monachi Pontefracti ecclesie singulis annis capitulo Eboraci ecclesie pro predicta terra x marcas, v in die sancti Wilfridi post pascha,[4] et v in die nativitatis sancte Marie. Et si forte occasione aliqua villa ipsa depopulata fuerit vel sterilitate vel aliqua devastatione, non tum ideo Eboraci ecclesie redditus suus minorabitur. Testes hujus conventionis sunt hii, *Radulphus Horcadensis episcopus*,[5] *Nobel abbas Albamarle*[6] *et duo monachi ejus*, *Rannulfus Dunelmensis Archidiaconus*, *Rogerius prior Dunelmensis*, *Augustinus prior de Hoda*.[7]

(1) Neither of these five interesting charters, Nos. 38 to 42, has been before copied to my knowledge; but there is a memorandum against the name of "Willelmus, decanus," in the second paragraph of No. 42, in Dodsworth's own handwriting, "Fuit decanus in 29 H. I., ad 9 K. Steph. . . . . Fontanensis."

(2) William de St. Barbe. dean 1133–43. (3) That is, Fairburn.

(4) The day of St. Wilfrid was in England observed on October 12th, but at Paris it was on March 29th.

(5) Ralph Noel, bishop of the Orkneys, a bishop who, having been consecrated uncanonically to that diocese, acted as episcopal curate, sometimes to the archbishop of York, sometimes to the bishop of Durham. His descendants remained at York for many generations. (6) *Sic.*

(7) Hoda was the predecessor of Byland and founded in 1138 (see Whitby Chartulary, No. 238 and No. 572). Augustine, prior of Hoda, does not occur elsewhere, though it may be that he was the Augustine, prior of Newburgh, who witnessed R 57, in company with and following Roger, abbot of Byland. The exact relation of Hoda to these two monastic establishments has never been made clear, Hoda being Cistercian, and Newburgh Augustinian. The site of Hoda still retains the name of Hood Grange.

**XLIII. Carta capituli de Eboraco.[1]** **1235.**

[G(eoffrey), dean, &c. When a contention had arisen between us on the one part, and Stephen the prior and the convent of Pontefract on the other, concerning the church of Ledsham, and been discussed for a long time, at length by unanimous consent both we and the said prior and monks have committed entirely and absolutely the said church of Ledsham, with all its appurtenances, to the ordering of the venerable father Walter archbishop of York, and of Masters Robert the precentor, Walter the archdeacon of the East Riding, John the sub-dean, and William de Suwell, canons of York, who having had consultation and deliberation have thus ordained. Firstly, ordering that a perpetual vicar in the church of Ledsham be presented to the archbishop by the aforesaid prior and convent; which vicar shall bear all due and customary burdens, as well of the church of Ledsham as of the chapel of Fairburn. And to the aforesaid vicarage they have assigned for ever all the altarage, with all the land and meadow belonging as well to the aforesaid church as to its chapels, with the tithes of the hay and of the mills of all the parish, except the tithes of the hay of Castleford. But the chapel of Fairburn with all its appurtenances, except the portion assigned to the perpetual vicar of the church of Ledsham, they have awarded to the common church of York. And the church of Ledsham with all its appurtenances, except the chapel of Fairburn with its appurtenances, which is awarded to the common [fund of the] church of York, and except the portion which they have assigned for ever to the vicarage, they have granted to the aforesaid prior and convent for ever. Now, we accepting this ordination, and thankfully receiving it for the sake of peace, approve it with one consent, and confirm it with the safeguard of our seal.]

G[aufridus] decanus et capitulum Eboracense universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere presentes pervenerint, salutem in domino. Cum contentio mota esset inter nos ex una parte et Stephanum et priorem et conventum de Pontefracto ex altera super ecclesiam de Ledeshama, et aliquandiu agitata, tandem unanimi consensu tam nos quam dicti Prior et monachi predictam ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ordinationi venerabilis patris Walteri Eboracensis archiepiscopi et magistrorum Roberti precentoris, Walteri[2] archidiaconi Est ding,[3] Johannis sub-decani,[4] et Willelmi de Suwell[5] canonicorum Eboraci, pure commisimus et absolute. Qui quidem habito consilio et deliberatione hoc modo ordinaverunt. Inprimis, statuentes quod perpetuus vicarius sit in ecclesia de Ledeshama archiepiscopo per predictos priorem et conventum presentandus. Qui quidem vicarius omnia onera debita et consueta tam ecclesie de Ledeshama quam capelle de Fareburna sustinebit. Et ad vicariam predictam perpetuo assignaverunt totum altaragium, cum tota terra et

(1) The corresponding charter from the priory of Pontefract to the dean of York is printed in *Archbishop Gray's Register* (Surtees Society, vol. lvi. p. 181). This Geoffrey [de Norwich] tests No. 50 as a canon.

(2) A successor to Walter de Wisbech; perhaps W. de Taney, Thaney, or Thorney. (See page 58.)

(3) *Sic.* An earlier committee is given in No. 495.

(4) John le Romaine, the first known to have held this office. He was archdeacon of Richmond in 1241, and became treasurer in 1249. He died in 1255-6.

(5) The only known head of the acephalous Southwell.

prato pertinentibus tam ad ecclesiam predictam quam ad ejus capellas, cum decimis fenorum et molendinorum totius parochie, exceptis decimis feni de Castleforda. Capellam vero de Fareburna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis excepta portione vicario ecclesie de Ledeshama perpetuo assignata commune Eboraci ecclesie assignaverunt. Ecclesiam vero de Ledeshama cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, excepta capella de Fareburna cum suis pertinentiis que commune Eboraci ecclesie est assignata, et excepta portione quam vicarie perpetuo assignaverunt, antedictis priori et conventui in perpetuum concesserunt. Nos autem hanc ordinationem acceptantes et gratanter pro bono pacis suscipientes unanimi consensu approbamus, et sigilli nostri munimine confirmamus.

---

**XLIIII. Carta Willelmi archiepiscopi Eboracensis.[1] 1144-7.**

[William, &c. Know that it behoves us as a duty of our office to assent to the requests of our sons, A[dam], prior, and the Cluniac monks in Pontefract, men of good reputation, and to cherish what is theirs. Hence it is that wishing with foresight to provide for their support, we confirm to them with the safeguard of the present writing the monastery of St. John the Evangelist in which they serve God, and all the churches which they possess in our archiepiscopate. That is to say, &c., to be possessed for ever and inviolably of our dear son Henry de Lascy, those present urging us to the act. Who with a devout and cheerful mind granted to them in our presence the aforenamed churches given to those monks by his ancestors. And in the said churches when they shall be void it shall be allowed to the monks to increase the rent of their churches, reasonably, for their maintenance and that of their guests, and freely to present clerks to be instituted. Saving episcopals and synodals. Besides which, at the request of our canons of the chapter of York, we confirm to the said monks the half of Ledsham to be held for ever from the chapter of York for ten marks to be paid annually, and all the gifts which their patrons, Robert, Ilbert, and Henry de Lascy have duly given to them. That is to say both the town of Ledstone, the other half of Ledsham, Whitwood, Dodworth, Barnsley, Kellingley, with all their appurtenances. That is to say, when in our presence he gave and granted Kellingley to them, and by his charter Henry and his heirs confirmed [it] to be warranted against all men, or to give to them a reasonable exchange, as it is directed in the very charter of that Henry de Lascy. Witnesses, &c.]

Willelmus dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis in Christo salutem. Sciatis petitionibus filiorum nostrorum A . . .,[2] prioris, et monachorum Cluniacensium in Pontefracto, virorum bone opinionis, ex debito officii nostri nobis incumbit annuere,

---

(1) I have met with no copy of this charter elsewhere. Dodsworth has entered against it in the margin of the Chartulary, "18 Steph.," but the date of archbishop William's entry into York was 19 Stephen. The document, however, must belong to the early portion of the episcopate.

(2) Adam, appointed to the priorate of Monk Bretton in 1158.

et eorum curam fovere. Inde est quod eorundem sustentationi providere pro intuitu volentes presentis scripti munimine eis monasterium sancti Johannis Evangeliste in quo deo serviunt confirmamus, et ecclesias omnes quas in nostro archiepiscopatu possident. Scilicet, ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in Pontefracto, et ecclesiam de Ledeshama, ecclesiam de Dardingtona, ecclesiam de Sleiteburna, ecclesiam de Silkestona cum omnibus pertinentiis earum in perpetuum et inviolabiliter, possidendas, dilecti filii nostri Henrici de Laceio, presentibus nos ad hoc innitantibus. Qui prenominatas ecclesias eisdem monachis ab antecessoribus suis donatas in nostra presentia devoto et hilari animo ipsis concessit. In ecclesiis vero predictis cum vacaverint, liceat eisdem monachis redditum earumdem ecclesiarum rationabiliter augere pro sua et hospitum sustentatione, et clericos libere ad instituendum presentare. Salvis episcopalibus et sinodalibus. Preterea, rogatu canonicorum nostrorum capituli Eboraci predictis monachis confirmamus medietatem de Ledeshama perpetuo tenendam de capitulo Eboraci pro x marcas[3] annuatim solvendas,[3] et omnes donationes quas eis fecerint rationabiliter advocati eorum, Robertus, Illebertus, et Henricus de Lasci. Scilicet et villam de Ledestona, alteram medietatem de Ledeshama,[4] Witewodam, Dodewrdam, Barneslaiam, Kellinglaiam cum pertinentiis suis omnibus. Quum scilicet Kellingley in presentia nostra eis dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit, H. et heredes sui ad warantizandum contra omnes homines vel dandum eis rationabile excambium, sicut habetur in ipsa carta ipsius Henrici de Lasci. Testibus, *R. decano*,[5] *T. Sotevagina*,[6] R *de S. Columba*.[7]

(3) *Sic.* After "solvendas" there is a change in the handwriting, which is a little smaller; but it is continued on the prepared lines, forty-seven to the column, without alteration of style.

(4) Fairburn.

(5) Robert de Gant, provost of Beverley in 1142, dean of York in 1148, and chancellor of England in 1153, which last office he could have held for but a few months, as he died before the close of the reign. After an interval he was succeeded as dean by Robert de Butivelein, and as chancellor by Nigel, bishop of Chichester, and Nigel almost immediately by Thomas Becket. (Compare Selden's *Titles of Honor*, 652, where Nigel was chancellor at Westminster at the creation of William, Earl Arundel, as Earl of Sussex, in December, 1154, and Thomas was chancellor at Northampton in the following month.) (6) Son of Hugh the Precentor. (7) See also Nos. 40, 41 and 59.

## XLV. Carta Rogeri archiepiscopi Eboracensis. Post 1166.

[R., &c. Since it belongs to us religious men carefully to provide for peace and concord among all, we attest and confirm that we hold valid the agreement made before Henry de Lascy and many others, between the lord Bertram, prior, and the monks of Pontefract, and Bernard of Silkstone, concerning the town of Dodworth, and granted and attested in our presence by each according to the

cyrograph written between them; that is to say, that the aforesaid Bernard shall hold to rent the aforesaid town from the aforesaid monks and for the term, that is to say as long as he shall live. But if he shall wish to change his life, or he shall happen to die, the aforesaid town shall remain with the aforesaid monks, released, free and quit, without any withholding, so that no one of the heirs of the said Bernard can claim any right in it. These being witnesses, &c.]

R[ogerus], Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus fidelibus salutem et pontificalem benedictionem. Quum nostrum est virorum religiosorum paci attentius providere et unitati in omnibus, testimonium phibere conventionem factam coram H[enrico][1] de Laceio et multis aliis, inter dominum Bertramum priorem[2] et monachos de Pontefracto, et Bernardum de Silkestona, de villa de Doddewrd, et in presentia nostra utrimque concessam et attestatam secundum cyrographum[3] scriptum inter eos, nos eam ratam habemus, attestamur et confirmamus; scilicet quod predictus Bernardus predictam villam de predictis monachis tenebit ad firmam et ad terminum, videlicet quanto tempore vixerit. Si vero vitam suam mutare voluerit vel eum mori contigerit, predicta villa predictis monachis remanebit, soluta libera et quieta sine omni retenemento, ita quod nullus heredum predicti Bernardi aliquod juris in ea reclamare possit. Hiis testibus, *Henrico de Laceio, Johanne archidiacono,*[4] *Henrico filio Suani,*[5] *Willelmo capellano.*[6]

---

(1) *Sic.* There is not the faintest indication of any mark of elision.

(2) Following Adam in the priorate. He would have been prior when the new buildings were consecrated.

(3) A cyrograph concerning Barnsley occurs as No. 340, and it was considered so important a document that it was copied in duplicate, in two different connections, into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151. There is also an abstract in vol. 136. This later cyrograph is dated 1232, and among the witnesses are Ralph de Saivile and Henry de Saivile, two of the earliest instances of the occurrence in this neighbourhood of the name of Savile. It was between Edusa, widow of Hugh of Baghill, and the monks, and refers to the lease for six years of a capital messuage in Barnsley. But of the document alluded to in No. 45, between prior Bertram and Bernard of Silkstone, I find no trace.

(4) The name of this archdeacon is not given in Le Neve; but it occurs, not only in P 45 and P 47, but in R 115, W 44, W 55 and W 205, always in conjunction with Roger the archbishop. Tracing his antecedents, he appears to have been one Johannes filius Letoldi, who occurs W 34, and W 46 with Osbert the archdeacon, his second stage of dignity being canon, in R 221 and W 226. As archdeacon he was probably the successor of the second Osbert, who held the position till at least 1166. See Nos. 14, 46 and 89. For there appear to have been two Osberts in almost immediate succession: Osbert de Baines, who was slain in 1147, as narrated by William of Newburgh (I. xvii.), and "Osbert the archdeacon" of No. 14, who is named in the Pipe Roll of 4 Henry II.; and these two Le Neve treated as one. But each was opposed to William. The first was killed in 1147 in a riot of the supporters of the deposed archbishop, and the second was deputed, after the death of Murdac in 1153, to restore Helias Paganel, an abbot of Selby who had been deprived by the archbishop Murdac as having been uncanonically elected. Osbert the second was found in May, 1154, by the returning archbishop in antagonistic possession. But between these there was a Ralph Baro, who tests a charter (W 78) in time of Murdac. Ralph might have been elected uncanonically and been deprived therefor, since Osbert the archdeacon, as he calls himself, held the post in April, 1154, when he opposed the entry of archbishop William. But, however, early in his archiepiscopate, archbishop Roger styles a "Ralph," R 225, "our" archdeacon, while Robert is also named archdeacon in the same charter, and vice-archdeacon in R 115. This might have been the case—vice-archdeacon in reality, archdeacon by courtesy. Moreover, in R 57 and R 229 both Ralph and Robert are named, Ralph preceding in R 57, and Robert in R 229. The whole is a very curious tangle. See pp. 56–7.

(5) This Henry fitz Swain was a younger brother of Adam who founded Monk Bretton (St. Mary Magdalen de Lund); and as "Henry my brother" he witnessed the grant of the church of Silkstone (No. 378). He was "of Denby," and several original charters of lands granted by him to Byland are to be found among the Additional Charters in the British Museum, to one of which reference will be made under No. 259.

(6) Of York; to be distinguished from William the almoner, of Pontefract. The two test No. 48.

**XLVI.** **Item de eodem.** **1158.**

[R., &c. To all, &c. We ought to grant a quick assent to just requests. Hence it is that at the petition of our beloved son, Adam fitz Swain, we hold good, and attest and confirm the gift which that same Adam has made to the church of St. John of Pontefract, and to the monks there serving God. For the aforesaid Adam fitz Swain has given and subjected for religion to the aforesaid church of St. John of Pontefract the house of St. Mary Magdalene of Lund, which he himself at our advice has founded in his patrimony, for the use of monks who shall there continually serve God according to rule, for the souls of his father and his mother, and his own, and of all his successors. But Adam, now prior of Pontefract, the acquirer of that place and first founder, when he shall have departed from Pontefract, shall remain prior and warden of the house in that place of Lund as long as he shall live. After whose decease the prior of Pontefract and the monks of that house shall place others who are qualified in his room. Moreover the monks of Pontefract shall receive from that house of Lund every year for ever a mark of silver, under the name of Pension. These being witnesses, &c.]

R[ogerus], dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, salutem in domino. Justis postulationibus celerem debemus prebere assensum. Inde est quod ad petitionem dilecti filii nostri Ade filii Swani donationem quam idem Adam fecit ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis deo ibidem servientibus, nos eam ratam habemus et attestamur et confirmamus. Donavit vero et subjecit[1] predictus Adam filius Swani predicte ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto ad religionem locum illum sancte marie Magdalene de Lunda quem ipse ex consilio nostro in patrimonio suo fundavit ad opus monachorum qui ibidem deo inperpetuum regulariter servient, pro animabus patris sui et matris sue, et sua, et omnium successorum suorum. Adam vero tunc prior de Pontefracto ejusdem loci adquisitor et primus fundator, cum a Pontefracto discesserit, in eodem loco de Lunda manebit quamdiu vixerit, prior et custos domus. Post cujus decessum prior de Pontefracto et monachi ejusdem loci (*five or six words erased*)[2] alios qui idonei sint in loco ejus substituent. Recipient vero monachi de Pontefracto ab eodem loco de Lunda singulis annis inperpetuum unam marcam argenti, nomine pensionis. Hiis testibus, *R.*[3] *decano*, *Osberto archidiacono*,[4] *Willelmo cappellano*, *Adam de Brodewrd*, *Arnaldo*, *Roberto*, *Adam*, *Gregorio*, *capellanis de Pontefracto*, *Thoma senescallo monachorum*.[5]

(1) "Vero et subjecit" is duplicated.

(2) The erasure probably concealed some statement adverse to the subsequent claims of the Pontefract monks.

(3) No. 46 was witnessed by the new dean, Robert de Butivelein, who it may be noticed calls himself "Robert the second," in R 86 and R 120. There would have been about ten years between the two charters, for No. 44 was granted when Adam was prior of Pontefract, and No. 46 as he was leaving for Monk Bretton. In the interval, however, there had been another dean, one Ralph, who witnessed R 74. His rule must have been exceedingly short, and was not known to Le Neve. His election was probably uncanonical, owing to the disturbed times, unconfirmed, and soon superseded. After him there is a hint of a Walter who tested a charter of Galfridus Columbani, which is given in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, III. 150. Walter's election also was unconfirmed.

(4) See note (2) to No. 45. (5) Thomas fitzAsolf.

**XLVII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Post 1166.**

[R[oger], &c. We make it known to you all, that with the forethought of love we have granted and confirmed, among the perpetual alms of our beloved son Henry de Lascy, to our venerable sons the monks of Pontefract, the church of Kippax with the lands and tithes and all things belonging to it, those present urging us to the act. Who, with a devout and cheerful mind, has in our presence granted and confirmed to them the aforesaid church, given of old by his father to the aforesaid monks. But the monks of Pontefract shall receive in that church two besants of our pension every year. These being witnesses, &c.]

R[ogerus], dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris salutem. Universitati vestre notum facimus nos caritatis intuitu, ecclesiam de Kippeis cum terris et decimis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, venerabilibus filiis nostris monachis de Pontefracto in perpetuam elemosinam concessisse et confirmasse dilecti filii nostri, Henrici de Lascy, presentibus nos ad hoc innitantibus. Qui prenominatam ecclesiam, a patre suo prefatis monachis antiquitus donatam, devoto et hilari animo eis in presentia nostra concessit et confirmavit. In eadem vero ecclesia monachi de Pontefracto duos bisantios nostre pensionis singulis annis accipient. Hiis testibus, *Johanne archidiacono*,[2] *Willelmo cappellano, Radulpho de Bretuil, Willelmo de Tillenerii, magistro Mainardo*[3] *et multis aliis.*

(1) Neither of these last three charters has been hitherto copied so far as I have discovered.

(2) See No. 45, and the lists of the archdeacons on pp. 55 and 56.

(3) Master Mainard had become canon by the date of the next charter, in which as a capitular dignitary he takes precedence of Ralph de Bretuil.

**XLVIII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Cir. 1170.**

[Roger, &c. We ought to grant a quick assent to just requests. Wherefore have we determined to protect the monks of Pontefract professing a monastic life and their successors against the malice of the perverse, defending with the safeguard of our authority all things which, by their patrons Robert de Lascy, and Ilbert and Henry, or by any other faithful men, have been duly given, granted, and conceded o them. That is to say, the site of their house in Pontefract, with all its buildings; and the church of All Saints in that town, with chapels and all things belonging to it; and the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas, within and without, at their disposal for the use of the poor; and the East Mill in that town; the church of Ledsham, the church of Darrington with the chapel of Stapleton, the church of Slaideburn, the church of Silkstone, the church of Burnley, with chapels and all things belonging to them; and the half of the church of Catwick; that when they

(1) There is a very good copy of No. 48 in printing character in *Dodsworth's MSS.*, vol. 159, from which an imperfect translation of some extracts is given in Wheater's *History of Sherburn*, the date being assumed erroneously as 1135–54, the reign of Stephen. In the close of the testing clause, "mansuram" is spelt by the original writer "mensuram," but he indicated his mistake by a dot under the incorrect letter, and a correcting *a* above it, making no erasure either with pen or knife.

shall be vacant they may have a free presentation, and increase the pensions according to circumstances to maintain themselves and their guests, saving episcopals and synodals. Also the town of Ledstone and Peckfield; and half the town of Ledsham, which they hold at fee from the chapter of York, and the other half of the gift of Robert de Lascy; Whitwood, the Mere, Barnsley, Dodworth, Kellingley, with all their appurtenances, and especially those things which Henry de Lascy granted them at the dedication. That is to say, sixty shillings a year from his rent in Pontefract, which the receivers of the same Henry shall pay to the monks, thirty at the feast of St. Michael and thirty at Easter; and the ferry at Castleford, as free and quit as Ilbert, his brother, and himself held it; also by his own tokens, bestowing on all their tenants who are in the fee of Pontefract, freedom and quittance from all toll and secular custom in the borough, both in market and out of market. And [as] it belongs to the duty of pastoral care to stimulate the minds of dependents to devotional studies concerning the merits and worship of the Blessed Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, we, trusting in all who shall have come to the annual memorial of the consecration of the aforesaid monastery of St. John the Evangelist, relax twenty days from the penance enjoined on them. But if any (which God forbid) should presume to contravene this page of our confirmation, let him know himself to be subject to our sentence, which when consecrating the monastery we pronounced against malefactors of that monastery, whether present or future, whether in the goods which they possess or in those which shall be offered to them by the bounty of princes, or alms of the faithful. Whereof are witnesses, the aforesaid Henry de Lascy, on whose friendly petition we have consecrated the aforesaid monastery, and have strengthened with the defence of the present writing all the forenamed things on the very day of dedication, Savaricus abbot of York, &c.]

Rogerus, dei gratia Eborum[2] archiepiscopus, omnibus fidelibus sancte matris ecclesie salutem, et pontificalem benedictionem. Justis postulationibus celerem prebere debemus assensum. Inde est quod monachis de Pontefracto monasticam vitam professis et eorum successoribus contra perversorum malitiam providere decrevimus, omnia que ab advocatis suis Roberto de Lasci et Illeberto et Henrico, vel a ceteris fidelibus rationabiliter illis data sunt, collata et concessa, autoritatis[3] nostre munimine vallantes.[4] Situm videlicet loci eorum in Pontefracto cum omnibus appenditiis; et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa cum capellis, et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus; et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholai intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum in usus pauperum; et est molendinum in eadem villa; ecclesiam de Ledeshama, ecclesiam [de] Dardingtona, cum capella de Stapiltona, ecclesiam de Slayteburna, ecclesiam de Silkestona, ecclesiam de Brunesla, cum capellis, et omnibus ad easdem pertinentibus, et medietatem ecclesie de Cathewic; ut cum vacaverint liberam habeant presentationem, et considerata rerum qualitate pensiones augeant ad

(2) So extended in *Dodsworth*, vol. 159; "Ebor'" generally in the Chartulary, and in vol. 159.
(3) Corrected to "authoritatis" in vol. 9. (4) "Vassantes" in vol. 159.

suam et hospitum sustentationem, salvis episcopalibus et sinodalibus. Insuper villam de Ledestona et Pecchfeld, et medietatem ville de Ledeshama[5] quam tenent finaliter ex capitulo Eboracensi, et aliam medietatem ex dono Roberti de Lasci, Witewdam, Maram, Barnesleiam, Dodewrdam, Kellinglaiam, cum omnibus earum pertinentiis, maxime ea que in dedicatione Henricus de Lasci eis contulit. Scilicet sexaginta solidos per annum de redditu suo in Pontefracto quos persolvent monachis receptores ipsius Henrici, xxx in festo sancti Michaelis, et xxx in Pascha, et passagium de Castelford, ita libere et quiete sicut Illebertus frater ejus et ipse tenuerint, vestigiis quoque ipsius inherentes,[6] omnibus hominibus eorum qui sunt in feudo de Pontefracto libertatem et quietantiam de omni theloneo et consuetudine seculari[7] in burgo, et foro, et extra forum. Et ad cure pastoralis spectat officium subditorum animos ad devotionis provocare[8] studia de meritis et pietate beati Petri apostolorum principis, confidentes universis qui ad prefati monasterii sancti Johannis evangeliste annuam consecrationis venerint memoriam,[10] xx dies de penitentia sibi injuncta relaxamus. Si quis vero [quod absit] contra hanc nostre confirmationis paginam venire presumserit, sciat se sententie nostre subjectum, quam in ipsius monasterii malefactores, tam presentes quam futuros, tam in bonis que possident, quam in eis qui largitione principum vel oblatione fidelium offerentur eis, monasterium consecrantes promulgavimus. Unde testes sunt, *predictus Henricus de Lasci*, cujus benivola[9] petitione monasterium predictum consecravimus, et prenominata omnia ipso dedicationis die[10] presentis scripti munimine roboravimus, *Savaricus abbas Eboracensis*,[11] *magister Osbertus Arundel*, *magister Vacarius*,[12] *Willelmus capellanus*,[13] *Laurentius clericus archiepiscopi*, *Mainardus canonicus*, *Randolphus de Bretuil*, *Arnaldus presbiter*, *R. socius ejus*, *Stephanus presbiter*, *Adam decanus*,[14] *Willelmus elemosinarius*,[15] *Willelmus de Reinevilla*, *Robertus Pictavensis*, qui ipso die[16] predictis monachis dedit

(5) That is, Fairburn.

(6) This is rather indistinct owing to some fluid having been dropped near it; but when suggested the word is perfectly clear. A blank space was left for it in vol. 159.

(7) "Seculari" is omitted in vol. 159.

(8) "Provocare" is placed before "ad devotionis" in vol. 159. (9) "Benevola" in vols. 9 and 159.

(10) St. John the Evangelist, 1159, was the actual day of dedication. But this charter must have been granted on some anniversary. (11) "Eborum" in vol. 9.

(12) The subsequently eminent Master and teacher of law at Oxford. He here signs last as the junior of his rank.

(13) William the chaplain was one of the York clergy, to be distinguished from William the chaplain, of Pontefract.

(14) At this time "decanus" was used more indiscriminately than it was afterwards. There was a dean of Pontefract, a dean of Ledsham, a dean of Whalley, &c., and in each case the dean was what was afterwards called a rector or parson. The above was the Adam de Wenrevilla of No. 15, now decanus or parson of Hemsworth. See also No. 95.

(15) Another brother of Peter fitzAsolf. (16) See note (10).

unam bovatam terre in Altoftes, *Jordanus Folioth* qui dedit eisdem monachis unam mansuram in Pontefracto, *Henricus Walensis*, *Willelmus de Mungeia.*

---

**XLIX.** **Carta Walteri Eboracensis archiepiscopi.**[1] **1230.**

[To all, &c., Walter . . . archbishop of York, &c. Whereas those who fervently give their time to God are deservedly to be honoured with special favour, and their possessions to be specially protected, lest they who put their hand to the plough of the Lord should be compelled to look back through temporal necessities: we, considering the fervour of religion and the grace of hospitality in our dear sons, the prior and convent of Pontefract, and on that account desiring to ensure their peace and tranquillity, confirm to them by pontifical authority, and fortify by the present writing, strengthened by the setting to of our seal, the tithes belonging to the church of All Saints of Pontefract, the tithes of the town of Darrington, a half of the tithes of all the oblations and offerings of the towns of Notton and of Chivet, and a certain part of the tithes of the town of Ledstone, the tithes also of one carucate of land in the town of Whitwood with all their other goods, as well spiritual as temporal, which they have in our archiepiscopate, as they have hitherto peacefully possessed them. Witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, salutem in domino. Quum qui ferventius Deo vacant merito sunt speciali favore prosequendi, eorumque possessiones specialiter protegende, ne qui ad aratrum Domini manum mittunt per temporales necessitates retro respicere cogantur, nos in dilectis filiis priore et conventu de Pontefracto religionis fervorem et hospitalitatis gratiam[2] contemplantes, et ob hoc paci et tranquillitati eorum prospicere cupientes, decimas ad ecclesiam omnium sanctorum de Pontefracto pertinentes; decimas ville de Dardingtona; medietatem decimarum oblationum omnium, et obventionum villarum de Notton, et de Chivet,[3] et partem quandam decimarum ville de Ledestona; decimas etiam unius caruce terre in villa de Whitewood, cum ceteris bonis eorum tam spiritualibis[4] quam temporalibus que habent[5] in archiepiscopatu nostro, sicut ea hactenus pacifice possiderunt, eisdem auctoritate pontificali confirmamus, et presenti scripto sigilli nostri appositione roborato communnimus.[6]

---

(1) An abstract of No. 49, taken from archbishop Gray's *Major Roll No. 184*, is given in his *Register* (Surtees Society, vol. 56, p. 39). The whole is copied, though with several singular clerical errors, into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151. (2) "Gratiam," omitted in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151.

(3) There is a marginal symbol against these two names referring to some eighteenth century litigation. (4) "Specialibus" in vol. 151.

(5) Left blank in vol. 151, as if undecipherable.

(6) No. 49 furnishes an instance of the occasional difficulty of interpreting the writing of the Chartulary. The word "communnimus," with which the last paragraph of the body of this document terminates, is little but a succession of minims. It commences with the symbol for "com," which is followed by as many as fifteen minims and a horizontal flourish which, signifying "s," occupies as much space as six minims. Under careful analysis the word is perfectly clear, though with the "n" duplicated.

Testibus, *domino J.*[7] *Mannie et Insularum episcopo, magistris Symone de Evesham,*[8] *Laurentio de Lincolne et Matheo de Cantilupo, Willelmo de Vesci, Odone de Richemond, Roberto de Gray, Willelmo Murel, Henrico Walensi, et Reginaldo de Stowa, clerico,* et aliis. Datum apud Patrinton VII Kalendas Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno quintodecimo.[9]

(7) Gervase of Canterbury says he was John, a monk of Seez.

(8) One of the clerks to the archbishop, succeeding Robert de Winton as precentor in 1235, and becoming archdeacon of Richmond in 1267. He died in 1272. (9) 25th September, 1230.

**L.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **1218.**

[To all, &c., W[alter], archbishop . . . . Know that whereas by the neglect of the prior and convent of Pontefract, to whom the right of its patronage is known to belong, it had happened that the church of Silkstone had been vacant beyond the time ordained in the Lateran Council, we, by the authority of that Lateran Council, have, by the inspiration of God, conferred that church with all its appurtenances upon our beloved son, Master Robert de Winton, canon of York, and have instituted him canonically into that parsonage, and caused him to be placed in corporal possession of it. Saving to the aforesaid prior and convent of Pontefract an annual pension of a hundred shillings to be received from it. Saving also to them as patrons the right of presenting when at another time it happens to be vacant. But that this our donation may remain for the future valid and unimpugned, we have caused it to be confirmed and strengthened, as well by the present writing as by the safeguard of our seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, W[alterus], dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus et Anglie primas etiam, in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum ecclesia de Silkestona per negligentiam prioris et conventus de Pontefracto ad quos jus patronatus ejusdem dinoscitur pertinere, ultra tempus in Lateranense concilio statutum vacare contingeret, Nos ecclesiam illam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ejusdem concilii Lateranensis[2] auctoritate dilecto filio magistro Roberto de Wintona,[3] canonico Eboracensi, intuitu dei contulimus ipsumque in eandem personam canonice instituimus, et in corporalem possessionem ejusdem induci fecimus. Salva predictis priori et conventui de Pontefracto centum solidorum annua pensione de eadem percipienda. Salvo etiam eisdem tanquam patronis jure presentandi ad eandem cum ipsa alias vacare contigit. Ut

(1) I do not know that this document has before been copied.

(2) The Lateran Councils, the third of which, held in 1179, is referred to here, were so called because they were held in the Lateran Palace at Rome, the then residence of the Popes. In the Council of 1179, it was forbidden that a living should be allowed to remain void more than six months.

(3) This Robert de Winton, who was thus made parson of Silkstone, had several nepotes; Walter and Benedict, and Walter and Luke are named. He built a house in York during this episcopate. A chantry was founded for him at St. Blaise's, York Minster, in 1263.

autem hec nostra donatio rata in posterum permaneat et inconcussa eam tam presenti scripto quam sigilli nostri munimine confirmandam duximus et corroborandam. Hiis testibus, *magistro Galfrido de Norwico*,[4] *Godardo capellano*, *magistro Serlone*, *canonicis Eboracensibus*, *Ricardo de Hereford*, *magistro Johanne de Wakeringham*, *Gaufrido de Stanlac*, et aliis. Datum per manum meam apud Otindona, xv Kalendas Julii pontificatus nostri anno tertio.[5] _____

(4) Geoffrey of Norwich became dean of York in 1235.
(5) 17th June (1st Sunday after Trinity), 1218.

## LI. Item de eodem.[1] 1229.

[To all . . . . Walter . . . . archbishop, &c. Since it belongs to our care and solicitude for all over whom by God's ordinance we are set, to provide especially for worthy and deserving men, we, considering that both the fervour of devotion and the grace of hospitality flourish among our beloved sons, the prior and convent of Pontefract, and on that account desiring with paternal devotion to consult their peace and tranquillity, have lovingly caused to be confirmed to them their underwritten pensions which they have been accustomed to receive from the churches belonging to their patronage; that is to say, from the altarage of the church of All Saints of Pontefract twelve marks, from the church of Darrington one mark, from the church of Ledsham six marks, from the church of Kippax four shillings, from the church of Silkstone a hundred shillings, from the church of Slaiteburn six marks, from the church of Catwick three marks. Which said pensions we concede and have confirmed to that prior and convent and their house by pontifical authority, and confirm by the protection of the present writing with the setting to of our seal. Witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus dei gratia Eboracensis[2] archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, salutem in domino. Quum cure et solicitudinis nostre est universis quibus domino ordinante preficimur maxime dignis et honestis viris providere, nos in dilectis filiis, priore et conventu de Pontefracto, tam religionis fervorem quam hospitalitatis gratiam florere considerantes, et ob hoc paci[3] et tranquillitati eorum paterna pietate prospicere cupientes, pensiones suas subscriptas quas de ecclesiis ad eorum patronatum pertinentibus percipere consueverunt, eisdem duximus caritative confirmandas, videlicet de altallagio de ecclesia omnium sanctorum de Pontefracto duodecim marcas, de ecclesia de Dardingtona unam

(1) There is a copy of this charter in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, but like the copy of No. 49 in that volume it has several clerical errors. In the margin is the note "3 H 3," which should have been "13 H 3." The writer seems to have had some difficulty with the calligraphy of the original. For instance, the last word but six was at first copied "moverit." There is also a short abstract in *Archbishop Gray's Register* (Surtees Society, lvi., No. 144).
(2) "Eborum" in vol. 151. (3) "Pati" in vol. 151.

marcam, de ecclesia de Ledeshama sex marcas, de ecclesia de Kippeis quatuor solidos, de ecclesia de Silkestona centum solidos, de ecclesia de Sleytebourne sex marcas, de ecclesia de Cathewik tres marcas. Quas quidem pensiones ipsis priori et conventui et domui sue auctoritate pontificali concedimus et confirmavimus, et presentis scripti patrocinio cum sigilli nostri appositione communimus. Testibus, *Hugone*[4] *quondam Mannie et Insularum episcopo, magistris W. de Makham, R. de Burton, Willelmo capellano et R. de Oxen,*[5] *canononicis Suwelensibus, magistro Willelmo de Wisebech, canonico Beverl', magistro Willelmo de Suwel, Willelmo de Wescy, Matheo de Cantilupo, Odone de Richmund, Martino de Marisco, et Reginaldo de Stowa, clericis*, et aliis. Datum apud Cawodium per manum magistri Symonis de Evesham[6] tertio non. Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno quarto decimo.[7]

(4) Hugh, bishop of Man, is not in Le Neve's list. He would have preceded the J. who witnessed No. 49, and whom Le Neve gives, evidently on the authority of the copy of No. 49 in vol. 151. It is therefore remarkable that he overlooked the above Hugh, who is named as we see in the same volume. (5) *Sic.* (6) See No. 49.

(7) 3rd April, 1229. By a coincidence this day was (after 1253) the day of St. Richard, to whom the Black Friars of Pontefract were afterwards dedicated.

**LII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **1233.**

[To all, &c. . . . . W[alter] . . . . , archbishop of York, &c. Know that whereas the contention raised between our dear sons, the prior and convent of Pontefract, on one part, and the noble man, Roger de Quenci, on the other, concerning the last presentation to the church of Kippax, has been ended by the judgment of the court of the lord king, we at the presentation of the said prior and convent who recovered possession of the patronage of the said church, as the lord Henry, the illustrious king of England, has signified to us by his letter, have admitted to the said church and canonically instituted parson therein Milo their clerk. And lest this should hereafter become doubtful to anyone, we have caused our seal to be placed to the present writing. Farewell. Given, &c.]

Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, W.[2] dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, salutem in domino. Noveritis quod cum contentio orta inter dilectos filios priorem et conventum de Pontefracto ex una parte, et nobilem virum Rogerum de Quenci[3] ex altera, super ultimam presentationem ad ecclesiam de Kipeis per

(1) A copy of this charter is in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, and the rough draft from which the letter seems to have been elaborated appears (though without date) in *Surtees*, vol. 56, as No. 276.

(2) Extended as "Willelmus" in error for "Walterus," in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151.

(3) This claimant was the second earl of Winchester, *de jure*, who, although his father died in 1219, did not receive the dignity till the death of his mother in 1235. His claim to the advowson having thus been disposed of (see also No. 24), a compromise of his claims to the manorial rights was made by which Edmund de Lascy had Kippax from the gift of Roger, who had the manor of Elmsall in exchange. (See *Great Coucher, Duchy of Lancaster*, I. 168.)

judicium curie domini regis[4] esset terminata; nos ad presentationem dictorum prioris et conventus qui possessionem patronatus ejusdem ecclesie evicerant, prout dominus H[enricus] illustris rex Anglie nobis litteris suis significavit, Milonem[5] clericum eorundem ad eandem ecclesiam admisimus, et personam in ea canonice instituimus. Et ne hoc in posterum aliquibus vertatur indubium, presenti scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum. Valete. Datum apud Caw'd XIIII Kalendas Novembris, pontificatus nostri anno decimo octavo.[6]

(4) The singular miscopying of "Rogeri," in error for "Regis," was made in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, and it should be remembered that these miscopied charters in vol. 151, vol. 155, &c., are the best that students have hitherto been able to refer to.

(5) N. for Milo in *Archbishop Gray's Register* (Surtees Society, vol. 56, No. 276).

(6) 19th October, 1233. This is erroneously noted in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151 as 18 Henry III., the number of the king's regnal year being substituted for that of the pontificate.

## LIII. Item de eodem.[1] 1235.

[To all, &c. . . . . Whereas a contention had arisen between Stephen, the prior, and the convent of Pontefract on the one part, and Geoffrey, dean, and the chapter of York on the other, concerning the church of Ledsham, and been discussed for a long time; at length each party entrusted purely and absolutely to our ordering the said church of Ledsham with all its appurtenances. Now we, after deliberation had, and the circumstances of the aforesaid church of Ledsham being considered, have thus ordained for the perpetual peace of each party. First ordering that a perpetual vicar in the church of Ledsham be presented by the prior and convent of Pontefract, after the decease of him who shall be instituted to it for this turn by the lord archbishop. Which vicar shall have in the name of the vicarage all the altarage with all the land and meadow belonging as well to the aforesaid church as to its chapels, with the tithes of the hay and of the mills of all the parish, except the tithes of the hay of Castleford. And the said vicar shall bear all due and customary burdens, as well of the church as of the chapel of Fairburn. But the chapel of Fairburn with all its appurtenances, except the portion assigned to the perpetual vicar of the church of Ledsham, we order to be assigned in common to the church of York. But the church of Ledsham with all its appurtenances, except the chapel of Fairburn with its appurtenances, which has been assigned in common [to the church] of York, and except the portion which we have assigned to the perpetual vicar, we have caused to be assigned to the prior and convent of Pontefract. And in testimony of the aforesaid we have caused our seals to be set to the present writing. Done at York, &c.]

(1) There are two editions of this document, *mutatis mutandis*, in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, the first of which, No. 23, is that from the chapter of York, the second, No. 32, is from Stephen the prior. The former is dated the Tuesday before St. Nicholas, and is quoted as No. 54. The latter, which is quoted correctly as No. 53, is dated the Tuesday before St. Michael, a misreading for St. Nicholas. The difference in the numbering is perhaps an indication that the correct folioing of the charter had been made between the times of the two transcriptions. No copy appears on *Archbishop Gray's Register*, but it would have been among the earliest entries on the Minor Roll, the first eight or ten of which (between the present 309 and 310) are missing.—I have since found that a copy of the document, being the counterpart by Stephen, had been recovered from other sources by Canon Raine, who gives it in the Appendix to *Gray's Register* on pp. 181-2, with the necessary verbal alterations but without the datal clause.

[U][2] niversis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, et magister Robertus precentor, Walterus archidiaconus de Estriding, Johannes subdecanus,[3] Willelmus de Suwel, canonici Eboracenses,[4] salutem in domino. Cum contentio mota esset inter Stephanum priorem et conventum de Pontefracto, ex una parte, et Gaufridum decanum et capitulum Eboracense[5] ex altera, super ecclesiam de Ledeshama, et aliquandiu agitata, tandemque utraque pars dictam ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum omnibus suis pertinentiis nostre ordinationi pure et absolute commisit.[6] Nos autem habita deliberatione et consideratis circumstantiis de predicta ecclesia de Ledeshama, ad perpetuam utriusque partis pacem sic ordinavimus. Inprimis statuentes quod perpetuus vicarius sit in ecclesia de Ledeshama presentandus per priorem et conventum de Pontefracto post decessum illius qui hac vice in eadem per dominum archiepiscopum[8] instituetur. Qui quidem vicarius habebit nomine vicarie totum altaragium,[7] cum tota terra et prato pertinentibus tam ad[8] ecclesiam predictam quam ad ejusdem capellas, cum decimis fenorum et molendinorum totius parochie, exceptis decimis feni de Castelford. Et dictus vicarius omnia honera debita et consueta tam ecclesie quam capelle de Fareburna sustinebit. Capellam vero de Fareburna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, excepta portione vicario ecclesie de Ledeshama perpetuo assignata, commune Eboracensi[9] ecclesie assignavimus. Ecclesiam vero de Ledeshama cum omnibus pertinentiis suis excepta capella de Fareburna cum suis pertinentiis que commune Eboracensi[9] est assignata, et excepta portione quam vicario perpetuo assignavimus, priori et conventui de Pontefracto, duximus assignandam.[10] Nos vero in predictorum testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponenda. Actum apud Eboracum[9] die martis proxima ante festum sancti Nicholai anno gratie m° cc° tricesimo quinto.[11]

---

(2) The initial was never inserted, though the cartographer left the necessary space.

(3) This is the earliest sub-dean known.

(4) Each of the copies in vol. 151 has "Eborum."

(5) "Capellanum Eborum" in vol. 151, No. 32.

(6) No. 495 is the originating document of this transaction, and the Committee is then stated to be—Walter the archbishop, Geoffrey the dean, Robert de Winton the precentor, W. chancellor (probably for treasurer, if he did not hold both offices), and Walter, archdeacon of Durham. John the sub-dean and William de Suwell are not mentioned.

(7) "Alteragium" in vol. 151.

(8) *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, has numerous errors of transcription; in No. 23 "ad" is omitted between "tam" and "ecclesiam," and "totius" is omitted; while in No. 32 "archiepiscopum" becomes "archiepatum." And it must be remembered that it is to these imperfectly transcribed documents alone that the student has hitherto had access.

(9) Vol. 151 has "Eborum" in each case.

(10) "Assignandum" in vol. 151.

(11) 4th December, 1235.

**LIIII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **1238.**

[W[alter], &c. Know all of you that our dear sons, P. prior and the convent of Pontefract, have, at my request, lent to Hugh, clerk, vicar of Ledsham, their houses situate between the houses of John, formerly reeve, and the cemetery, as long as he shall hold the vicarage of the church of that town. And lest the successors of the said H., clerk, should at some future time put forward any right or claim in the said houses, we have placed our seal in testimony to this writing. Given at Scrooby, on the Ides of February, in the 23rd year of our pontificate.]

W., dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus et Anglie primas, omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod dilecti filii nostri P.[2] prior et conventus de Pontefracto ad petitionem meam accomodaverunt Hugoni clerico[3] vicario de Ledeshama, domos suas sitas inter domos Johannis quondam prepositi et cimiteriam quamdiu vicariam ecclesie ejusdem ville habebit. Et ne successores dicti H., clerici, in dictis domibus aliquid juris vel clamii in posterum vendicare possint, huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus in testimonium. Datum apud Scrobi Idibus Februarii pontificatus nostri anno vicesimo tercio.[4]

(1) This charter does not seem to have been before copied, nor does it appear in *Surtees*, vol. 56.

(2) Peter, whose priorate seems to have been but short. He followed Stephen, and preceded Dalmatius. See also *ante*, No. 26, and *post*, No. 180, dated St. John Baptist's day, 1239.

(3) No. 201 was witnessed by Sir Hugh, the vicar of Ledsham.

(4) 13th February, 1237–8.

**LV.** **Carta Rogeri[1] Lincolnie[2] episcopi.**

[R., by the grace of God, &c. Assenting to the just requests of the prior and monks of Pontefract, and, as is the duty of our office, wishing to provide for their peace, we confirm to those monks for ever from the gift of G., earl of Lincoln, the ferry of South Ferriby, and three bovates and a half of land with their appurtenances and liberties and easements, and with fourteen houses in that town, and six acres in the Fields of Barton, and nine in the territory of Hawkstow, in pure and perpetual alms as the charter of earl G. himself witnesses in all things, forbidding under an anathema that any of the heirs of the aforesaid earl G. should presume in anything to lessen or to disturb his aforesaid alms. But who shall presume, let him be subject to divine vengeance and perpetual anathema until he shall have worthily satisfied the aforesaid monks for such presumption. And we place the aforesaid sentence upon all doing any injury to this alms. Witnesses, &c.]

O.[3] Dei gratia Lincolnie episcopus omnibus fidelibus presentibus et futuris salutem et pontificalem benedictionem. Justis postulationibus prioris et monachorum de Pontefracto adquiescentes, et eorum paci

(1) Robert de Chesney (1147–1167). Roger is an error of the rubricator.

(2) This charter was not copied into any of the *Dodsworth MSS.* so far as I have seen, nor into *Lansdowne* 207A.

(3) The initial is clearly "O," though its formation differs very slightly from the "R" for which it was intended.

ex debito nostri officii providere volentes, ex dono G.[4] comitis Lincolnie passagium de Suth Feribi et iii bovatas terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis eorum et libertatibus et aisiamentis, et cum quatuordecim mansuris in eadem villa, et vi acris in campis Bartonie et ix in territorio Horkestoue, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut carta ipsi G. comitis in omnibus testatur, imperpetuum eisdem monachis confirmamus, sub anathemate prohibentes ut nullus heredum predicti G. comitis predictam elemosinam suam minuere in aliquo vel perturbare presumat. Qui autem presumserit divine ultioni et perpetuo anathemati subjaceat, donec predictis monachis de tanta presumptione condigne satisfecerit. Omnibus vero huic elemosine aliquam injuriam inferentibus prefatam sententiam imponimus. Testibus: *Roberto canonico, et Rogero fratre suo*, et ceteris clericis meis.

(4) No. 55 is the ecclesiastical confirmation of the charter of Gilbert de Gaunt, which will be found at No. 400.

## LVI. [Carta Walteri de Kirkam, decanus Eboracensis.][1] 1247.

[To all, &c., Walter de Kirkham, &c. Know that we have received the mandate of the venerable father O., by the grace of God bishop of Ostia and of St. Ruffina, in these words: "Otto, by divine mercy bishop of Ostia and of St. Ruffina, to the prudent and discreet dean of York greeting in the Lord Jesus Christ. License. The religious men, the prior and convent of Pontefract, are alleged to have repeatedly molested our dear 'nepos,' James de Cavagnola, concerning certain rights of his, whose offences or injuries could not have been allowed to continue to our contempt; nevertheless since we regard with special affection the English province beyond all other nations, it has pleased us that the suit moved between them is not being ended by form of judgment, but rather amicably by means of compromise: sympathising with the aforesaid house as much as possible and sparing their labours and expenses (on which account a friendly arrangement being interposed between the proctors on each side concerning the sentences of excommunication and suspension by which the aforesaid prior and convent had been bound on account of the said cause, or concerning the stain of irregularity, if any of them has in the meantime contracted any), by the special grace of the lord pope we have obtained power to provide or to cause provision for them. Wherefore, in our prudence, we have determined that it be enjoined that by this authority of ours according to the form of the church, you absolve from their sentences the aforesaid prior from excommunication, and the convent from suspension, together with those who have committed irregularity, removing by dispensation the burdens laid on them in salutary discipline for their excesses. Ye shall thus do all this, if the said prior and convent shall have forwarded for us by the bearer of these presents their letters patent of having the good and valid arrangement aforesaid

(1) There is a copy with a few verbal errors in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, to which this is the heading, but no rubricated headline was filled in. This was one of the last documents enrolled by the original scribe, whose text here presents many difficulties. His faculties were probably waning.

sealed with our seal, done by a monk of theirs, by the name of Geoffrey of Nottingham, proctor and advocate of the aforesaid house. All which things being lawfully completed and in order, you shall send the present letter to the aforesaid prior and convent if they wish it. Given at Lyons, in the year of our Lord 1247, on the day of St. Denis." By authority therefore of this mandate, we have absolved the said prior from the excommunication by which he was bound, and we have relaxed the suspension of the said convent. And together with those things we have granted dispensation to such as in the interval have committed irregularity. In testimony of which we have placed our seal to the present letter. Given, &c.]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes litteras inspecturis[2] Walterus de Kirkam decanus Eboracensis salutem in domino. Noveritis nos mandatum venerabilis patris O., dei gratia Portuensis et sancte Ruffine episcopi, recepisse in hec verba: "Otto, miseratione divina Portuensis et sancte Ruffine episcopus, prudenti et discreto viro decano Eboracensi salutem in Domino Jesu Christo. Licet. Religiosi viri prior et conventus de Pontefracto dilectum nepotem[3] nostrum Jacobum de Cavagnola super quibusdam juribus suis multipliciter molestasse dicantur, cuius molestia[4] sive injuria nequiverint in nostrum redundasse contemptum; quia tum provinciam Anglicanam pre ceteris nationibus affectione diligimus speciali, placuit nobis causam inter eos motam non per formam judicii, sed per modum potius compositionis amicabiliter terminari; compatientes predicte domui in quantum potuimus et parcentes ipsius laboribus et expensis, propter quod inter procuratores utriusque partis compositione amicabili interventa super sententiis excommunicationis et suspentionis quibus predicti prior et conventus occasione dicte cause fuerant innodati, sive super nota irregularitatis, siquam aliqui eorum medio tempore contraxerunt, de speciali gratia domini pape potestatem optinuimus providendi sive faciendi provideri eisdere.[5] Quo circa nostre prudentie duximus injungendum quatinus auctoritate nostra predictos priorem juxta formam ecclesie ab excommunicationis et conventum a suspensionis sententiis absolvatis, cum his qui irregularitatem incurrerunt, dispensantes inponita[6] eis pro suis excessibus pena salutari. Ita tamen hec omnia faciatis si predicti prior et conventus suas patentes litteras nobis per latorem presentium destinarint, de habendo ratam et firmam compositionem predictam nostro sigillatam sigillo, factam per monachum eorum nomine Gaufridi de Nottingham procuratorem[7] et sindicum[8] domus predicte. Quibus omnibus per ordinem legitime

(2) "Inscripturis" in vol. 151.

(3) It is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar ecclesiastical meaning of the word "nepos" at this time A "nepos" was the acknowledged son of a married priest.

(4) *Sic.* (5) *Sic*, for "eisdem." (6) For "inposita." (7) "Procurationem" in 151.

(8) "Syndicus, an advocate," in the margin of the Chartulary, apparently in Dodsworth's handwriting.

peractis, presentes litteras prefatis priori et conventui si voluerint dimittatis. Data Lugudun', anno domini millesimo ducentesimo xl*mo* septimo, in die sancti Dionisii."[9] Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati dictum priorem ab excommunicatione qua innodatus fuit absolvimus, et suspensione[10] dicti conventus relaxavimus, et cum hiis qui medio tempore irregularitatem contraxerint dispensavimus. In cujus rei testimonium litteris presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum apud Eboracum, anno domini millesimo ducentesimo xl*mo* septimo, in crastino sancti Andree apostoli.[11]

(9) October 9th, 1247. (10) *Sic.* (11) December 1st, 1247 (Advent Sunday).

LVII. [Rubricated heading not filled in.][1] Cir. 1160.

[Theobald, &c., archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the English, legate of the Apostolic See, to all, &c. The authority of the fathers witnesses the affairs of the Church as if they were secular. They are the patrimony of the poor and the reward of suppliants. And as Holy Church is the perpetual mother of our salvation and faith, so her patrimony ought to be preserved uninjured for ever, and uprooted by no sloth, by no perversity of fallen men. For she shines without spot and wrinkle as the very bride of Christ, girded about with the effulgence of virtues. It is meet that she should suffer no loss or injury of her goods, but should rather enjoy grateful calm and freedom in all things. Know therefore all of you that, listening heedfully to the just requests of the religious monks of Charité, who in the monastery of the blessed John the Evangelist, of Pontefract, serve God assiduously and devoutly according to the tenor of their charters, we concede and confirm to them in perpetual alms, with the safeguard of the present writing, all the possessions and goods which at present they justly and canonically possess, and whatever they may by legal means acquire in the future. Therefore for better witness we have caused this to be expressed in distinct words. Of the gift of Robert de Lascy in the time of King William the Second, the site of the church of the monks in Pontefract and seven acres there with their buildings, and in Brackenhill thirteen acres, and the church of All Saints in that town and whatever belongs to it. And the church of Ledsham with all its appurtenances, and half of that town of Ledsham. And Ledstone, and Whitwood, and Dodworth, and the water from the mills of Castleford even to Thornstream. And the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas of Pontefract. Of the gift of William Folioth, a carucate of land in Pontefract. Of the gift of Ailsi, in Silkstone, six bovates of land. Of the gift of Swain son of Ailric, the church of Silkstone with all belonging to it. And the church of Cawthorn, with two parts of the tithes of all his demesne. Of the gift of Hugh de Laval, the tithe of the rent of the town of Pontefract, and the church of Darrington, and the church of Kippax, with all things belonging to them; and in Booland the church of Slaitburn with all belonging to it, and in Cheshire the church of Whalley and whatever belongs to it, and the chapel of the

(1) I have not found this charter in any of the *Dodsworth MSS.*, nor is it in the *Lansdowne* collection. This is remarkable, for it is an exceedingly valuable catalogue of the possessions of the monks, after their new buildings were completed.

castle of Clitheroe with the tithes of all things of his demesne, and the church of the blessed Mary Magdalene there, and the church of Colne, and the church of Burnley, and whatever belong to them. And the church of the blessed Clement of Pontefract shall not be given to any church unless to the church of Saint John of Pontefract. Of the gift of William Maltravers and of his wife Dameta, a bovate of land in Thorp. Of the gift of Henry de Lascy, the town of Kellingley with all its appurtenances, and a fishery in Beal, and the tithe of his flesh and of the skins from his hunting. Also of the gift of himself and Ralph de Capriolecuria, the town of Barnsley with all its appurtenances, except one clearing and a mill which Beatrice the sister of that Ralph gave to them. Of the gift of Paganus de Land and Hugh de Steeton, all the land at Peckfield at fee for four shillings a year. From the chapter of the church of the blessed Peter of York, half of Ledsham for ever for ten marks, to be paid every year. Of the gift of Paganus son of Bucardus, thirty acres in Pontefract. In Shitlington twelve bovates of land, six of the gift of Hugh de Laval, and six of the gift of William earl of Warren. Of the gift of Henry de Campels, two houses in Pontefract with their tofts. Of the gift of Ascelin de Dai, a house with a toft in Pontefract. Of the gift of William of Fryston, two bovates of land in Fryston, and three acres near the mill; and of the gift of Robert his father, the mill itself. Of the gift of Ailsi Bacun, a bovate of land in Ravensfield. Of the gift of Simon de Mohaut, two bovates of land in Keswick. Of the gift of Ralph de Catwick, half the church of that town; and of the gift of Simon his son, a bovate of land in that town. Of the gift of Adam fitz Swain, two bovates of land in Cawthorn. Of the gift of Gilbert de Gaunt [earl of Lincoln], the ferry of South Ferriby, and three and a half bovates of land with fourteen houses in that town. Of the gift of Roger de Mowbray and his wife Alice, a carucate of land in Ingolvesmeles and whatever belongs to it. Of the gift of Alice de Roumeli, a carucate of land in Broughton with all its appurtenances. Of the gift of Adam fitz Swain, the site of the monastery of the blessed Mary Magdalene of Lund, with Bretton, and Newhall, and Rainesborough, and Linthwaite, and whatever is held in Brampton, and between Aire and Staincliff as far as Meresbrook. And the mills of Dearne and Lund, of his father. In Cumberland the chapel of the blessed Andrew the apostle, next Culcheth, with all its appurtenances. Let it therefore be permitted to no man daringly to disturb the aforesaid brethren concerning their possessions, either already legally obtained or that shall be reasonably acquired; or to bring thence to them any molestation, or loss, or opposition. But if any shall presume with daring temerity to act against this our confirmation, unless he shall have made amends for his presumption by suitable satisfaction, he shall incur the anger of Almighty God and of the blessed John the Evangelist, and lie under excommunication. But guarding these they shall win their blessing and grace. Amen. Farewell.]

Thebbaldus dei gratia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, Anglorum primas, apostolice sedis legatus, omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Res ecclesiarum, sicut seculorum patrum testatur auctoritas. Sunt patrimonia pauperum et precia precatorum. Et quemadmodum sacrosancta ecclesia nostre salutis ac fidei perpetua mater est, ita nihilominus ejus patrimonium illesum debet perpetuo conservari, et nulla desidia, nulla pravorum hominum perversitate convelli. Que

enim sine macula et ruga, ut pote sponsa Christi virtutum circumdata fulgore clarescit. Dignum est ut nullum rerum suarum detrimentum vel prejudicium patiatur, sed potius grata in omnibus tranquillitate ac libertate letetur. Noverit ergo universitas vestra quod nos justis postulationibus religiosorum monachorum de Caritate qui in monasterio beati Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto deo assidue et devote deserviunt attentius annuentes, omnes possessiones et bona que in presentia juste et canonice possident, et siqua justis modis in futurum adipisci poterint, eis in elemosinam perpetuam, juxta tenorem cartarum suarum concedimus, et presentis scripti munimine confirmamus. Ad majorem ergo evidentiam illa duximus certis exprimenda vocabulis.

[GIFTS OF ROBERT DE LASCY.]

Ex dono Roberti de Laceio, tempore Willelmi secundi regis, situm ecclesie ipsorum monachorum in Pontefracto, et ibidem vij acras, cum mansuris suis, et in Brakenhil xiii acras, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa, et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et dimidium ejusdem ville de Ledeshama. Et Ledestonam, et Witewdam, et Doddewrdam, et aquam a molendinis Castleforde usque ad Thornestrem. Et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholai de Pontefracto.[2]

[AND OF HIS TENANTS.]

Ex dono Willelmi Folioth unam carrucatam terre in Pontefracto.[3] Ex dono Ailsy in Silkestona vi bovatas terre.[3] Ex dono Suani filii Ailrici ecclesiam de Silkestona cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et ecclesiam de Calthorna cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii sui.[4]

[GIFTS OF HUGH DE LAVAL.]

Ex dono Hugonis de Laval, decimam redditus ville de Pontefracto, et ecclesiam de Dardingtona et ecclesiam de Kippeis cum omnibus ad eas pertinentibus, et in Booland, ecclesiam de Sleiteburna cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et in Cestresire, ecclesiam de Walleya et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et capellam Castelli de Clitherow cum decimis omnium rerum dominii sui, et ibidem ecclesiam beate Marie Magdalene, et ecclesiam de Calna, et ecclesiam de Brunley, et quecumque ad illas pertinent. Et ecclesia beati Clementis de Pontefracto alii ecclesie non dabitur, nisi ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto.[5]

(2) From charter No. 1. (3) Each rehearsed in No. 3. (4) From No. 378.
(5) From No. 3. The reference is to the chapel in the courtyard of Pontefract Castle.

[GIFTS OF SUBSEQUENT LORDS.]

Ex dono Willelmi Maltraversi, et uxoris sue Damete, unam bovatam terre in Torph.[6] Ex dono Henrici de Laceyo villam de Kellingley, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et piscatoriam unam in Begala, et decimam sue carnis de venatione sua et coriorum.[7] Item ex dono ipsius et Ranulfi de Capercuria villam de Bernesleya cum omnibus pertinentiis suis preter unum sartum et molendinum quod dedit illis soror ipsius Radulfi, Betrix.[8]

[LATER GIFTS OF TENANTS.]

Ex dono Pagani[9] de Landa et Hugonis de Stiventuna totam terram de Pecche Feld finaliter, pro iiij *or* solidis per annum.[10] Ex capitulo beati Petri Eboracensis ecclesie dimidium de Ledeshama in perpetuum, pro x marcis per singulos annos solvendis.[11] Ex dono Pagani[9] filii Bucardi xxx acras in Pontefracto.[12] In Sithintuna xii bovatas terre, sex ex dono Hugonis de Laval, et sex ex dono Willelmi comitis de Warenna.[13] Ex dono Henrici de Campels duas mansuras in Pontefracto cum toftis earum.[14] Ex dono Ascelini de Dai, unam mansuram cum tofto in Pontefracto.[14] Ex dono W. de Fristona duas bovatas terre in Fristona, et iij acras juxta molendinum, et ex dono Roberti[15] patris sui ipsum molendinum.[16] Ex dono Ailsi Bacun unam bovatam terre in Ravenasfeld.[14] Ex dono Symonis de Muhalt ii bovatas terre in Cosehist.[17] Ex dono Radulfi de Cathewic dimidietatem ecclesie ejusdem ville,[18] et ex dono Symonis filii ejus unam bovatam terre in eadem villa.[18] Ex dono Ade filii Suani duas bovatas terre in Calthorna.[19] Ex dono Gilleberti de Gaunt passagium de Suthferibi et iij bovatas terre et dimidiam, cum xiiii mansuris in eadem villa.[20] Ex dono Rogeri de Molbrai et uxoris sue Aliz[21] unam carrucam[22] terre in Ingolvesmeles et quicquid ad illam pertinet.[23] Ex dono Aliz de Romeli, unam carrucatam terre in Broctona cum omnibus pertinen-

(6) Thorp Audlin. There is no charter making this grant.

(7) From No. 11 and No. 18. (8) From No. 15.

(9) It is a question whether one of these was not Paganus, the "tenant of the Honour," who killed William Maltravers, and so made way for the return of Ilbert de Lascy the younger.

(10) From No. 317 and No. 318. (11) From No. 42. (12) Rehearsed in No. 147.

(13) From No. 401. (14) There is no charter-reference to these grants.

(15) The name of William's father is given nowhere else, so that this rehearsal adds a link to the pedigree, and enables us to connect these Frystons with the Domesday tenant Gerbodo.

(16) From No. 289, No. 307, and No. 333.

(17) From No. 331. The place is called Wike in No. 228*, and it obtains in various charters several uncouth orthographies from the pens of the scribes of the papal and regal courts. From No. 330 and No. 331 we learn that of the three Wikes—Dunneswike, Keswick, and Wyke, it was that which is now called [East] Keswick. The name Coshirst, as it was probably called within the manor, has become obsolete, and I have found no present trace of it.

(18) Rehearsed in No. 39, No. 71, No. 73, and No. 57. (19) From No. 378. (20) From No. 400.

(21) Widow of Ilbert de Lascy the younger, and one of the sisters of the second Gilbert de Gaunt, the second earl of Lincoln. (See No. 16.) (22) *Sic.* (23) See No. 410 and No. 409.

entiis[24] suis.[25] Ex dono Ade filii Suani[26] situm monasterii beate Marie Magdalene de Lunda, cum Brettona, et Neuhala et Rinesberga et Lintwert, et quicquid in Bramtona,[27] et quicquid habetur inter Hairam[28] et Stainclif usque Meresbroch. Et molendina de Dirna et Lundam, patris sui. In Cumberlanda[29] capellam beati Andree apostoli juxta Culguid,[30] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.[31] Nulli igitur homini fas sit prescriptos fratres super possessionibus suis tam juste adeptis vel rationabiliter adipiscendis temere perturbare, aut aliquam eis exinde molestiam vel diminutionem vel contrarietatem inferre. Siquis autem huic nostre confirmationi ausu temerario contraire presumpserit, nisi presumptionem suam congrua satisfactione correxerit, indignationem omnipotentis dei et beati Johannis Evangeliste incurrat, et excommunicationi subjaceat. Conservantes autem hec, eorumdem benedictionem et gratiam consequentur. Amen. Valete.

(24) *Sic.* (25) See No. 396.

(26) Adam fitz Swain gave the commonage of Culcheth and his mill there to the monks of Wetherall (*Stevens*, cccliii), which David king of the Scots confirmed (*Stevens*, cccliiii). (See also *Monasticon Anglicanum*, i. 399.)

(27) Nothing else occurs as to this property in Brampton-in-Wath.

(28) *Sic;* the Aire. (29) Now Lancashire. (30) Culcheth in Winwick.

(31) From No. 71 and No. 380.

## LIX. Carta Turstini archiepiscopi. Cir. 1140.

[No. 58 is omitted as not belonging to the original collection. It is in an altogether later hand, and concerns the later controversy with regard to the relative rights of the two monasteries of Pontefract and Monk Bretton; but No. 59, which is a variant of No. 40, is inserted, as it tends to show the liberties which the later copyists took with the original documents, and the manner in which, without notice, they abbreviated the lists of witnesses. This version omits the half-yearly terms at which the rent was to be paid, has no mention of Stapleton or of the consecration of the chapel there, and gives the names of three only of the seven witnesses.]

T., dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, omnibus harum litterarum inspectoribus salutem et pontificalem benedictionem. Universitati vestre notum fieri volumus pactum quod factum est inter viros venerabiles Rogerum[1] priorem et monachos de Pontefracto, et R. capellanum super ecclesiam de Dardingtona. Defuncto siquidem G.[2] patre ejusdem R[oberti], predicti R[eginaldus] prior et monachi predicto R[oberto] predictam ecclesiam dimiserunt usque ad iij annos, pro xx et uno solidis per annum, retentis in manu sua terris matrici ecclesie pertinentibus, et decimis garbarum totius parochie, nobis ob illorum reverentiam[3] ad sustentationem suam et hospitum id

(1) "Reginaldum" in No. 40. (2) The previous chaplain. (3) "Paupertatem" in No. 40.

concedentibus. R[obertus] vero interim tenetur nobis respondere[4] de episcopalibus, nomine monachorum. Si ergo ipse R. infra predictum terminum taliter erga prefatos monachos se habuerit ut acceptus sit illis, ipsam ecclesiam postea eodem pacto habebit. Sin autem ecclesiam suam ubicumque illis placuerit collocabunt. Testibus, *Waltero abbate de Seleby, G. archidiacono,*[5] *R. de Sancta Columba.*

(4) In No. 40 the word "respond'e" is given with the first two syllables in full, and the contracted "er" in the third; here the symbol ℟ is used for "respond," and the word appears as "℟ere." I have not met with a copy of this charter elsewhere. (5) See No. 40.

## B—Papal Bulls.

**LXV.** **[Bulla Celestine Pape.][1]** **Cir. 1190.**

[Celestine the bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his dear sons, Hugh prior of the monastery of St. John of Pontefract, and his brethren, both present and future, professing a regular life for ever.

It becomes us, whenever we are requested, to grant with a willing mind what is known to conduce to religion and morality, and to comply with the wishes of those presenting a proper petition. On which account, beloved sons in the Lord, we favourably assent to your just requests, and both take under the protection of the blessed Peter and ourselves, and strengthen with the privilege of this present writing the aforesaid monastery of St. John the Evangelist of Pontefract, in which you are pledged to divine worship. In the first place ordaining that the monastic order, which is known to have been established in that monastery according to God and the rule of the blessed Benedict, be there observed inviolably for all time. Moreover, whatever possessions, whatever goods that monastery legally and canonically possesses at present or in the future may, God helping, acquire by concession of pontiffs, bounty of kings or princes, offering of the faithful, or other legal ways, shall remain constant and untouched to you and your successors. In which suitable terms we have caused these things to be expressed.

The place itself in which the aforesaid monastery is seated with all its appurtenances. The church of All Saints in Pontefract, with the chapels and all things belonging to it, and the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas, within and without, at your disposal for the use of the poor, and the East Mill in that town. The church of Ledsham, the church of Kippax, the church of Darrington with the chapel of Stapleton, the church of Sladeburn, the church of Silkstone, the church of Barnsley, with the chapels and all belonging to those churches. The right which you have in the church of Catwick from the grant of Roger, formerly

(1) Neither of these Bulls has a heading in the Chartulary, and this is the only one published in the *Monasticon*, where it received this title. No. 65 commenced folio 18 as a boldly defined section of the Ecclesiastical Fasciculus. The bull occupied almost exactly a page, the last four words commencing the dorse, and being as it were incorporated into the succeeding document; somewhat in this manner:—Aeterne pacis inveniant. Amen. [*blank left in*] Alexander episcopus, *both lines for a rubricated title.*]

archbishop of York, as it is contained in the writing of that archbishop. The towns of Ledstone and Peckfield, and half the town of Ledsham which you hold at fee from the chapter at York, and the other half of the gift of Robert de Lascy, Whitwood, the Mere, Barnsley, Dodworth, and Kellingley, with all their appurtenances. And whatever at the dedication of your church Henry de Lascy granted you, to wit, sixty shillings per annum of his rent in Pontefract, which the receivers of the heir of that Henry pay you, thirty at the feast of St. Michael and thirty at Easter. And the passage of Castleford as free and quiet as Ilbert the brother of that Henry and himself held it; and to all your tenants, who are in the fee of Pontefract, liberty and quittance from all toll and secular custom in the borough, both in market and out of market.

No one shall presume to demand or extort tithes from you on account of your newly broken up lands which you cultivate with your own hands or costs, or from the food of your animals. It is also allowed to you to receive to penitence either clerics or laics, free and freed, fleeing from the world, and to keep them without any interference. We also forbid any of your brethren after profession made at your house to depart from that place without license from its prior, unless to obtain a more severe rule; but no one shall dare to retain any departing without the safeguard of mutual credentials. And when there shall be a general interdict of the land it shall be permitted for you with closed gates, excluding the excommunicate and interdicted, with bells not rung, in a low voice, to celebrate the divine offices. Also we decree burial to be free at that place, so that no one may oppose the devotion and last wish of those who have decided to be buried there, unless perchance they have been excommunicated or interdicted. Yet saving the rights of those churches from which the bodies of the dead are taken away.

We decree therefore that no man at all shall be permitted daringly to disturb the aforesaid monastery, or to take away its possessions, or to keep them when taken away, to minish or vex with any annoyance whatever; but all that are theirs shall be preserved unimpaired to benefit all those purposes for the management and support of which they were granted. Saving the authority of the Apostolic See, the canonical right of the diocesan bishop, and the respect due to the monastery at Clugny. If therefore any person in future, ecclesiastical or secular, knowing this [charter] of our ordaining shall have rashly attempted to contravene it, unless when he has been warned a second or third time he shall correct his wrong-doing with suitable amends, let him lose the dignity of his power and honour, and let him know himself to stand arraigned before divine judgment for the wrong committed; also let him be cut off from the most sacred Body and Blood of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ our Redeemer, and let him be subject at the last account to divine vengeance.

Now may the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be on all those keeping their vows in this place, so that they may both receive here the fruit of well doing, and in the presence of the stern judge find the rewards of eternal peace. Amen.]

Celestinus episcopus, servus servorum dei, dilectis filiis Hugoni priori monasterii sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, ejusque fratribus tam presentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam professis imperpetuum.

Quotiens a nobis petitur, quod religioni et honestati convenire dignoscitur, animo nos decet libenti concedere et petentium desideriis congruum suffragium impertiri. Ea propter, dilecti in domino filii,

vestris justis postulationibus clementer annuimus, et prefatum monasterium sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Pontefracto, in quo divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub Beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus, et presentis scripti privilegio communimus. Inprimis siquidem statuentes ut ordo monasticus qui secundum deum et beati Benedicti regulam in eodem monasterio institutus esse dinoscitur, perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Preterea quascumque possessiones quecumque bona idem monasterium inpresentiarum[2] juste et canonice possidet, aut infuturum concessione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium, seu aliis justis modis, prestante domino, poterit adipisci, firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis.

Locum ipsum in quo prefatum monasterium situm est cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in Pontefracto cum capellis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholai intus et foris ad dispositionem vestram in usus pauperum, et estmolendinum in eadem villa. Ecclesiam de Ledeshama, ecclesiam de Kippeis, ecclesiam de Dardinttona cum capella de Stapiltona, ecclesiam de Sleitteburna, ecclesiam de Silkestona, ecclesiam de Bernesleya, cum capellis et omnibus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus. Jus quod habetis in ecclesia de Cathewic ex concessione Rogeri quondam Eboracensis[2] archiepiscopi, sicut in scripto ejusdem archiepiscopi continetur. Villam de Ledestun et Pecchfeld; et medietatem ville de Ledeshama quam tenetis finaliter ex capitulo Eboraci,[2] et aliam medietatem ex dono Roberti de Lascy, Withewd, Maram, Bernesleiam, Dodewrd, et Kellinglaiam, cum omnibus earum pertinentiis. Et quicquid in dedicatione ecclesie vestre Henricus de Lacy vobis concessit; scilicet, sexaginta solidos per annum de redditu suo in Pontefracto, quos vobis persolvunt receptores heredis[3] ipsius Henrici, triginta in festo sancti Michaelis, et triginta in Pascha. Et passagium de Castelford ita libere et quiete sicut Ilbertus frater ipsius Henrici et ipse tenuerunt; et omnibus hominibus vestris qui sunt in feudo de Pontefracto libertatem et quietantiam de omni theloneo et consuetudine seculari in burgo, et in foro et extra forum.

[4]Sane novalium vestrorum que propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, sive de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum, nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat. Liceat quoque vobis,

(2) So extended in each case in *Dodsworth's Monasticon*.

(3) Robert was the heir; his father Henry had died in 1187.

(4) The effect of these new grants has been felt in Pontefract till this present generation, for the exemption from tithe of their home-farm, as it may be called—the land which the monks

clericos vel laicos, liberos et absolutos, e seculo fugientes ad conversionem[5] recipere, et eos absque contradictione aliqua retinere. Prohibemus insuper ut nulli fratrum vestrorum post factam in loco vestro professionem fas sit, absque prioris sui licentia, nisi arctioris religionis obtentu, de eodem loco discedere; discedentem vero absque communium[6] literarum cautione nullus audeat retinere. Cum autem generale interdictum terre fuerit, liceat vobis, clausis januis, exclusis excommunicatis et interdictis, non pulsatis campanis, suppressa voce, divina officia celebrare. Sepulturam quoque ipsius loci liberam esse decernimus, ut eorum devotioni et extreme voluntati qui se illic sepeliri deliberaverint, nisi forte excommunicati vel interdicti sint nullus obsistat. Salva tamen justitia illarum ecclesiarum a quibus mortuorum corpora assumuntur.

Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino homini[7] fas sit prefatum monasterium temere perturbare, aut ejus possessiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, minuere seu quibuslibet vexationibus fatigare; sed omnia integra conserventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione ac sustentatione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis profutura. Salva sedis apostolice auctoritate, diocesani episcopi canonica justicia, et Cluniacensis monasterii debita reverentia. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona hanc nostre constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo tertiove commonita nisi reatum suum congrua satisfactione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a sacratissimo corpore ac sanguine dei et domini redemptoris nostri Jesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine divine ultioni subjaceat.

Cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus sit pax domini nostri Jesu Christi, quatinus et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant, et apud districtum judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen.

---

cultivated with their own hands, or at their own expense—led to the establishment of the exempt jurisdiction of Monkhill. The part of the estate cultivated by the monks measured four and a half acres, the greater part of the rest being taken up by roads and buildings. And in this Monkhill the monks established a manorial court, which had a jurisdiction distinct from that of the borough of Pontefract. So that while their church and the site of their buildings were in Pontefract and subject to the borough courts, this part of their farm had its own court with its own manorial records, exercising jurisdiction over its own inhabitants. In later times as being extraneous to Pontefract it was considered as belonging to the west riding, although it was surrounded by the borough, and it is only now within the last few years, that by the operation of the Pontefract Borough Extension Act, Monkhill has been brought within the borough jurisdiction. That it was necessary that the monks should have a Bull to exempt their newly-tilled lands from tithe rather shows that other lands of older cultivation were subject to that liability.

(5) Query, as "conversi," lay helpers.

(6) The Cistercian Statutes, *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, ix. 3, has "communi."

(7) The *Monasticon* has "hominum."

**LXVI.** **[No heading.]** **1170.**

[Alexander the bishop, servant of the servants of God, to the beloved sons the prior and chapter of the church of St. John of Pontefract, greeting and apostolic benediction. By the authority of the Apostolic See we are moved, and by the duty of our office we are called upon mercifully to admit the pious prayers and petitions of the sons of the church, and to complete them with useful effect following. On which account, dearly beloved sons in the Lord, granting a gracious assent to your just requests, we receive under the protection of the blessed Peter and of ourselves your church in which you are bound to divine worship, with the chapels depending on it, and with all that it at present legally and canonically possesses, or that, the Lord being with you, it can in the future by legal means acquire. Moreover, the church of Bowland with its appurtenances, the church of Silkstone and the church of Cawthorn with their appurtenances, the church of Ledsham with its appurtenances, the church of Kippax and the church of Darrington with their appurtenances, the towns of Barnsley and Kellingley with their appurtenances; Ledsham, Whitwood and the Mere, with their appurtenances; a bovate of land in Skelbrook with its appurtenances; the mill which is called East, situate in the outskirts, and a mill in Norton; the hospital of St. Nicholas of Pontefract, and the church of All Saints of that town with its appurtenances; the church of St. Mary Magdalene of Lund with its appurtenances; and all other things which you reasonably possess we confirm to you and your church with apostolic authority, and guard with the shield of the present writing. Ordaining that none shall presume to demand tithes of you, from newly broken-up lands which you cultivate with your own hands or costs, or from the food of your animals. Accordingly we decree that no man whatsoever shall be allowed to infringe this charter of our protection, confirmation, and constitution, or to contravene it in any way. But if any shall presume to impugn it, let him know that he has incurred the anger of Almighty God and of the blessed Peter and Paul, his apostles. Given at Ferentino, the 14th of the Kalends of September.]

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum dei, dilectis filiis priori et capitulo ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Auctoritate sedis apostolice compellamur et nostri officii debito provocamur pias filiorum ecclesie preces et petitiones clementer admittere et eas utili effectu prosequente complere. Ea propter, dilecti in domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus gratum impertientes assensum, ecclesiam vestram in qua divino estis obsequio mancipati, cum capellis ab ea pendentibus, et omnibus que in presentiarum[1] juste et canonice possidet, aut infuturum justis modis prestante domino poterit adipisci, sub beati Petri et nostram protectionem suscipimus. Preterea ecclesiam[2] Borestu[3] cum pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Silkestona, et ecclesiam de Calthorna cum pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Kipesca[4] et ecclesiam de Dardingtona cum pertinentiis suis, villam de Barsleya[4]

(1) See note to No. 65. (2) "de" interlined.

(3) *Sic*. The name of the manor is Slaitburn. "Borestu" probably represents the hamlet in Slaitburn in which the church was situated; as Kirkby did in the case of Pontefract. Cosehirst in No. 57 is a similar example; it was evidently a sub-division of Wick which has not survived.

(4) *Sic* in each case.

et Kellingleyam cum pertinentiis suis, Ledesham, Witewdam et Maram cum pertinentiis suis, unam bovatam terre in Scalebroc cum pertinentiis suis, molendinum quod dicitur Est[4] in suburbio situm, et molendinum in Nortuna, hospitale sancti Nicholai de Pontefracto, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum ejusdem ville cum pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam sancte Marie Magdalene de Lunda[5] cum suis pertinentiis, et cetera que rationabiliter possidetis, vobis et ecclesie vestre auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Statuentes[6] ut de novalibus que propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, sive de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum, nullus a vobis decimas exigere presumat. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre protectionis, confirmationis et constitutionis, infringere, vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Ferentinibus xiiii kalendis Septembris.[7]

(4) The monks had two mills at Pontefract, one near the monastery and the other which is referred to here to the east on the Knottingley Road, on the borders of that town. The site, which was in detached portions of Pontefract, in Ferrybridge manor, is now buried under the new railway connecting Baghill and Monkhill stations. The mill adjacent to the monastery is in all the later charters reckoned among its "purtenances." It was turned by the stream which bounded the curtilage of the monastery, to the south.

(5) The priory of Monk Bretton.

(6) Against this clause is the marginal note, in an eighteenth century hand, "Exemption from Tiths for Demesne Lands," an enlargement of particulars to generals, which a law court might probably not have sanctioned.

(7) August 19th, 1170, the autumn before the murder of archbishop Becket.

## LXVII. [No heading.][1] 1236.

[Gregory the bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons the prior and convent of Pontefract, of the Cluniac order, in the York diocese, greeting and apostolic benediction. It is fitting that we should give ready assent to the just desires of petitioners, and fulfil with effect following prayers that do not go beyond the path of reason. On which account, beloved sons in the Lord, agreeing with gracious assent to your just requests, the greater tithes founded in the parish of the church of Ledsham in which you have the right of patronage, also the tithes from appointed meadows within the borders of that parish, which our venerable brother the Archbishop of York of his pious and provident liberality granted to you with the assent of his chapter, for the support of the poor and of

(1) At the head of both No. 66 and No. 67 space is left for a rubricated title, which was never filled in. "20 H 3" is one of Dodsworth's insertions in the margin of the volume. Each of the three Bulls is stated to have been a consequence of the petition of the monks themselves, though the earliest, that of Alexander, has somewhat the appearance of having been subsequently "improved" on the lines of the later and contemporary Gregory. A collation of No. 40 and No. 59 will show how this was done. The two copies seem to have been written by our transcriber about the same time, and each has an unfinished appearance arising from the absence of rubricated heading, although space was in each case left for one. Alexander's however must have been issued late in his pontificate, as it mentions both Barnsley and the Norton mill as belonging to the priory. Pope Alexander died in 1181.

the guests coming to your monastery (even as it is said to be more fully contained in letters thence that will establish it), as you possess them justly and peacefully for yourselves and by yourselves with apostolic authority, we confirm them to that monastery and guard them with the shield of the present writing. Therefore no one whatsoever shall be allowed to infringe this charter of our confirmation, or with daring temerity to contravene it. But if any one shall presume to impugn it, let him know that he has incurred the anger of Almighty God, and of the blessed Peter and Paul his apostles. Given at Perugia, the eighth of the Ides of June, in the ninth year of our pontificate.]

Gregorius episcopus, servus servorum dei, dilectis filiis priori et conventui de Pontefracto, Cluniacensis ordinis, Eboracensis diocesis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum, et vota que a rationis tramite non discordant effectu prosequente complere. Ea propter, dilecti in domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, majores decimas sitas in parochia ecclesie de Ledeshama in qua jus patronatus habetis, nec non decimalia de pratis infra terminos ipsius parochie constitutis, quas venerabilis frater noster archiepiscopus Eboracensis ad sustentationem pauperum et hospitum ad vestrum monasterium accedentium, de sui assensu capituli vobis pia et provida liberalitate concessit, prout in litteris inde confecturis plenius dicitur contineri, sicut eas juste ac pacifice possidetis vobis, et per vos, eidem monasterio auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Perusii viii idus Junii pontificatus nostri anno nono.[2]

(2) June 6th, 1236.

# Fasciculus III.

(THE ROYAL CHARTERS AND CONFIRMATIONS.)

The Third Fasciculus is occupied with royal charters and confirmations, commencing with No. 70. Of these there are six, covering rather over a century. They do not occur in order of date; while, as we shall see, the French monk who was the transcriber displays a remarkable ignorance of even the contemporary history of the country. No wonder therefore he failed with that of the lords of the fee, and confused the late Gislebert de Lacy, of Lancashire, with Ilbert de Lascy, of Pontefract, who was his predecessor by a century.

The first of these documents, as it occurs in order in the Chartulary, is what may be called a private charter of King Stephen, granting two York churches to the priory. He seems to have given them in the first place to William son of Rayner, his clerk, and then at William's instance to have substituted the monks as his donees, for no assigned reason. But, perhaps owing to the almost immediate death of the king, this charter never became valid.

The name of the particular archbishop has been omitted from the list of witnesses to No. 72, the charter of Henry I., but it must have been Thurstan, who was consecrated 1119; and it should be noticed that as every one of these witnesses tested the charter of Hugh de Laval (No. 3) in 1122, it seems reasonable to suppose that, if this is authentic, the two were granted at the same time, for it is not likely that all those witnesses should have met together on any subsequent occasion, and with no addition to their number. In which case again it is at least remarkable that the new lord, Hugh de Laval, is not mentioned, and that the already dispossessed lord is spoken of with no qualification.

No. 72 however, being genuine, would also establish the interesting fact that either No. 2 or No. 7 was given in the royal presence, it may be that of King Henry. But it is very clear that before it can be accepted, the text must be submitted to some rectification. In Hugh de Laval's charter mention is made not only of King Henry, his then wife, his father, his mother, and William his brother, but of his "former consort," and William their son; in this No. 72 no mention at all

occurs of the king's second wife, but only the "former consort" Matilda is named, and that ambiguously as queen, while both she and William her son were dead in 1120. On the other hand the signatures could not have been affixed before 1121, in which year Richard bishop of Hereford was consecrated, while the earliest known signature of Geoffrey de Clinton—collateral ancestor of the Duke of Newcastle—is of 1121 or 1122. On the other hand, in and after 1123, Geoffrey de Clinton describes himself as chamberlain (or treasurer), while it must be noted that 1121 was the year in which Henry wedded his second wife, after which it should have been impossible for him to have made the particular rehearsal with which the second paragraph of the charter opens.

On the whole, however, while I must confess that No. 72 thus, like No. 2, speaks with but a faltering voice, the only conclusion at which I can arrive, after a consideration of all the circumstances, is that it is a genuine document. That it was subsequently appealed to and repeatedly accepted, tends to show that it was considered authentic even in the middle of the twelfth century; but, in copying it into the Chartulary in 1230–1240, it is probable that some slight errors of transcription crept into it, which now cause it to be looked at somewhat mistrustfully.

There is a further addition of the name of St. Mary which did not occur in the previous charters, while nothing is said of the purpose for which the manor of Dodworth was granted, and which was stated in both No. 2 and No. 7.

We have seen that there is a somewhat singular indication of the French origin of the monk who was the original scribe of the Chartulary; and the heading both of No. 70 and No. 73 furnishes indirect evidence of the similar origin of his successor who, long afterwards, numbered them, not always accurately.

It should be noticed that (except as regards the royal grant of exemption) No. 72, like Nos. 2 and 7, deals almost entirely with the properties in a circumscribed portion of Staincross, with the town of Dodworth, the church of Silkstone, six bovates in that manor, and the chapel of Cawthorn with two bovates there; and that these are all adjacent manors. There is in a later charter an addition of two parts of the tithes of all the lordships belonging to Swain. These lordships are enumerated in a charter of Adam fitz Swain fitz Ailric, which, however, has been with reason suspected as it was not among those originally copied. But it names the manors as having been Cawthorn, Kexborough, Gunulthwaite, Penistone, Worsborough, Carlton,

New Hall, Brierley, Walton, Mensthorp, Wrangbrook, and Middleton, a list full of interest as showing Swain's then possessions, "all his lordships."

Of the larger portion of the manors thus enumerated Swain seems to have been the owner, either as heir to his father or in his own right; while some had been only recent acquisitions to which neither his father nor himself had had any previous claim, but which he must have obtained by gift or bargain from the new lord. That he retained so much shows, however, that the work of the Norman was not so entirely one of spoliation as is sometimes asserted.

To descend to particulars. Domesday records Cawthorn as having been owned by Alric in the time of the Confessor, and Penistone and Brierley by Elric; while from the fact that we find all three manors very shortly afterwards in the possession of Swain, we can identify each of these names as only mis-spellings of that of Ailric, the father of Swain. Gunulthwaite, as part of Denby, also belonged to Elric in the time of the Confessor, while Kexborough had come to Swain before the Domesday Survey. Mensthorp with Wrangbrook were parts of the South Elmsall manor, and though each was held by Ilbert de Lascy in his own hands when he founded St. Clement's chapel, and at the time of the Survey, they afterwards passed to Swain, which indeed was the case with Penistone also.

Middleton, held by Swain in the time of the Confessor, had partly fallen into the hands of Roger de Busli at the time of the Survey; though Swain is there recorded to have still retained the greater part in the honourable position of a king's thane, that is, with no intermediate lord.

On the other hand, Carlton, as a part of Shafton, had been held by Elsi (probably the same as Alsi, the owner of Darfield, which included Newhall also); but at Domesday it had come to Ailric, and with Newhall was at length owned by Adam, Ailric's grandson, who made this gift of two parts of the tithe of all the lordships owned by his father Swain fitz Ailric.

Adam fitz Swain fitz Ailric died in 1159, a few months before the consecration of the new buildings of St. John's monastery, destroyed in the wars of the time of king Stephen; and almost the exact date of his death can be deduced with certainty from the Pipe Rolls. For besides his land in Yorkshire and Cumberland, Adam fitz Swain farmed of the king the royal town of Doncaster, paying a yearly rent of £60 for it; and year by year the sheriff as a matter of course made a return of the condition, Dr. and Cr., of his account with the royal treasury.

Now in the Pipe Roll of 4 Henry II., that is for the year ending September, 1158, he is reported as having during the year "settled" his account (*Et Quietus Est*), twenty silver marks for the Cumberland land, and £60 for the rent of Doncaster. But in the following year (5 Henry II., ending September, 1159), "Allan and his friends" (perhaps the comburgesses of Doncaster) render an account of £15 of the Doncaster rent, apparently for the last quarter of the year, and they paid the amount into the treasury; while the "heirs of Adam fitz Swain" are reported as owing £45, the rent for the previous three quarters of the year which ended in September, 1159, thus fixing the date of his death and of the commencement of the liability of Alan and his friends during the three months between June and September, 1159; after the June quarter had terminated, and before the end of that of September. As Adam made his donation of Monk Bretton to the monks of Pontefract in 3 Henry II. (1157), it is clear that he did not live much longer than to see them in possession.

Adam fitz Swain had no male heirs, but he left two co-heiresses: Matilda, seated at Brierley in Felkirk; and Mabel, seated at Cawthorn. The marriage of each of these to a noble Norman is an illustration of the manner in which the two races were blending.

It is at least extraordinary that the two charters, No. 73 and No. 74, should have been deliberately ascribed to the same grantor. For the body of the inspeximus of No. 74 distinctly states that the former was a charter "avi nostri," while the ink with which it was written could hardly have been dry when it was thus copied; and yet the cartographer ascribed the two to "the same Henry." But a very slight examination will suffice to show that the charter and its inspeximus are two generations apart, since No. 73 is from Henry II., father of king John, and No. 74 is from Henry III., his son; and that the inspeximus was not made till No. 73 was seventy-five years old all but a few days. Together, however, the two contain a valuable list of the properties owned by the monks at the time, not quite so full in details as No. 57, but as a mere catalogue quite as important.

No. 74 was not granted till 1230; but No. 73 and its precursor No. 71 seem to have been passed at the Council of Northampton in January, 1154–5, three quarters of a century previously. There is, however, one important distinction between No. 71 and No. 73, as I have already indicated. The former is tested by "Hugh Bigot," who was confirmed Earl of Norfolk at a later sitting of that very council; which shows that it was passed at one of the earlier sittings, before Hugh Bigot had resumed the title of earl under the grant

from the new king, though he had used it in the previous month when the question was the confirmation of the earldom of Arundel. (See *Selden*, p. 652.)

Moreover, No. 73 appears to have been an amplification of No. 71; and the rare signature during this reign of Henry bishop of Winchester, the brother of the deceased monarch, may be noted on the later document. The appearance of the bishop at this council seems to have been one of his attempts to conciliate the monarch: but during the summer of 1155, the tension between the young king and the old bishop, the brother of his predecessor, became more and more so pronounced that Henry of Winchester fled the kingdom sometime during the autumn, the date of his disappearance being uncertain, though it is reasonably supposed to have been in October.

No. 73 was a careful revision of No. 71, and one remarkable document, the rehearsal of which was made in No. 71, was carefully ignored in No. 73. This appears in the Pontefract Chartulary as No. 70, which was a royal charter granted while King Stephen was at York in the summer of 1154, in the course of that final expedition during which he dismantled Drax and other castles, while the archiepiscopal see was vacant, and when the close of his own life was imminent. (See also notes to No. 70.) And this document, which was named in the first confirmation charter of Henry II. in the following January, was studiously and altogether ignored in No. 73, the revised edition of that instrument. The monks, however, quietly placed all three charters on record, in readiness for any opportunity that might arise.

These two documents are thus not only mutually illustrative, but in their differences they cast much light on the general history, and give a key-note to the policy of the new king towards the rule of his predecessor.

The heading of No. 74 (*bis*) is singularly inaccurate. For the title of king Henry the "Younger" at once carries the mind to the reign of Henry II., and to the joint rule with him of his son, whose early death prevented his due elevation to the throne as Henry III. Half a century afterwards when Henry of Winchester, the son of John, inherited the crown, the episode of the previous century had been forgotten, and the new king became Henry III. The writer of the title to this charter has ascribed it to "The Younger King." But that the charter is one, not of the Younger King properly so-called, nor even of his father king Henry II., but of the later Henry, Henry III., is evidenced by the grantor being styled lord of Ireland

in the 16th year of his reign, which Henry II. had not become. The rather informal style of the document and the confusion of singular and plural numbers may have been due to official changes caused by the degradation of Hubert de Burgh, chief justiciary, which had then just taken place, the first step in the downward course of this king's prosperity.

The royal charters, which commenced on folio 21, occupied little more than two folios, and after he had copied the charter of 1232 (No. 74 *bis*) the transcriber left void three folios for documents of subsequent date, which duly followed in various later hands of very varied excellence. And as the first of them seems to belong to the time of the original compilation, it is included here. It is the charter under which the yearly Market and the weekly Fair of Barnsley are still held. The usual rubricated heading was never given to this document, and it does not appear in the Index.

After No. 75 follow the leases of some later priors, a few Final Concords and other documents, some of which are of considerable interest and seem to have been inserted as an overflow from the latter part of the volume. But they do not belong to the Chartulary in its original condition, that which alone we at present seek to reproduce; and therefore we pass them over. They are exceedingly interesting, and will well repay the effort to place them upon record. But our opportunities being but scanty, it seems better that we should do thoroughly what we can rather than spread our attempts over too wide a surface. In any case these later documents can wait. The present volumes give the Chartulary only.

**LX X.** (*sic*)[1] **Carta Stephani regis Anglie.** **1154.**[2]

[S(tephen), king of England, to the archbishop of York and the chapter of St. Peter, and to the justiciaries and vicars and ministers, and all his faithful (people) of York and of Yorkshire, greeting. Know that I have given and granted in perpetual alms to the church of St. John of Pontefract, and to the monks serving God there, the church of St. Sampson and the church of St. Benedict in the city of York, with their appurtenances. Wherefore I will and command that the aforesaid church of St. John hold those churches, and that the monks who in it serve God possess them in perpetual alms; as I confirm to them by the present charter at the petition of William son of Rayner, my clerk, to whom I formerly gave them. Witnesses, &c.]

S[tephanus] rex Anglie, archiepiscopo Eboracensi et capitulo sancti Petri, et justiciis, et vicariis, et ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis de Eboraco, et de Eboraciscira,[3] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, et monachis in ea deo servientibus, ecclesiam sancti Samsonis et ecclesiam sancti Benedicti in civitate Eboraco, cum pertinentiis earum.[4] Quare volo et precipio quod predicta ecclesia sancti Johannis ecclesias illas bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice teneat, et monachi, qui in ea deo serviunt, possideant in perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam omni seculari servitio et exactione; sicut eis presenti carta confirmo petitione Willelmi filii Raineri,[5] clerici mei, cui prius illas dederam. Testibus, *Roberto*[6] *episcopo Lincolnie, et Hugone*[7] *episcopo*

(1) *Trois vingts et dix;* three score and ten.

(2) This charter was granted in the summer or early autumn of 1154, the see being at the time vacant. It may be noticed that none of the chapter took part in the transaction, even though it was connected with the advowson of two churches in the archiepiscopal city. A copy of this charter is to be found in *Dodsworth*, vol. 159. It is remarkable that although each had access to the *Bodleian MSS.*, neither Mr. Torre nor Dr. Drake, the learned author of *Eboracum*, was aware of this charter, or at least made any reference to it. After the granting of this entirely forgotten charter, king Stephen left York in the time of harvest (William of Newburgh, I. xxxii.), intending to hold a council in London, and was on his road southward on St. Michael's day. At that council Roger was selected for the vacant archbishopric, and consecrated at Westminster, on October 10th, soon after which the king was seized by his fatal illness and was dead on October 25th, not more than six weeks after the charter before us was granted. It never took effect, probably because it was not confirmed. (3) *Sic.* (4) See *ante*, p. 97.

(5) There is a Rayner whose son Rayner and son William are mentioned in R 143 and R 197 respectively, the latter in 1155 ranking before Reginald earl of Cornwall, the son of Henry I., but I trace an identity of name only.

(6) This bishop, Robert de Chesney, seems to have taken much interest in the affairs of the Pontefract monastery, probably on account of their ownership of land at South Ferriby, in his diocese. (See Nos. 398, 399 and 400.)

(7) Hugh de Puiset, a nephew of king Stephen, was just seated triumphantly at Durham, and after a very bitter opposition, countenanced by Eugenius III., had received papal consecration during the revolution of the wheel which occurred in the short pontificate of Anastasius IV., the pontiff who also restored archbishop William, now recently dead. As he was not made bishop of Durham till 1153, the date of this charter is absolutely fixed as during the closing months of the reign of king Stephen, in the summer of 1154, when he was at York on the castle-destroying expedition, during which Drax was dismantled. This fortress had been erected by Philip de Colville, a tenant of Stephen de Mevnill, who had succeeded to the estate there of his step-father Jordan Pagnell. Jordan himself had inherited from his elder brother William, who was dead before 1135, without male heir. As was the case with the presentation to Kippax church, there were subsequent disputes as to the validity of this grant, which probably arose from the absence of necessary ratifications. A collation was made to St. Sampson in 1226 (*Surtees*, lvi. No. 46), owing to

*Dunelmensis, et Eustachio filio Johannis,*[8] *et Henrico de Lascy,*[9] *et Ricardo de Luci,*[10] *et Ricardo de Canvil.*[11] Apud Eboracum.

---

the lapse of the archdeacon of Richmond; but there is nothing to show how the archdeacon acquired the patronage. Of the two, St. Benedict's church has been long destroyed. It seems to have been in Swinegate, very near St. Sampson's, and to have decayed even before the establishment of the parochial system.

(8) Of Malton. He was killed at Councylth in 1157. (9) Of Pontefract.

(10) King's justiciary. He was a strong partisan of king Stephen, but afterwards equally high in the favour of Henry II., who, irreconcilable as he was to the methods and acts of government of his predecessor, was willing to retain in office all those whom king Stephen had employed, if only they would submit to his rule.

(11) Sometimes Chanvill and Camville. He held under William de Romare four knights' fees in Lincolnshire, of the new enfeoffment, that is enfeoffed in the time of Stephen. He also retained his position under the new king, who was crowned even before the close of the year.

---

## LXXI. Carta Henrici regis Anglie.[1] 1155.

[Henry, king of England, and duke of Normandy and of Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, justiciaries, earls, sheriffs and all his ministers, greeting. Know that I, Henry the king, assenting to the just requests of the monks . . . . . in the monastery of the blessed John the Apostle and Evangelist of Pontefract, grant to them in perpetual alms, and confirm with the defence of the present writing, all the possessions and goods which at present they legally and canonically possess, and whatever they may acquire in the future by legal means. Therefore for the sake of better evidence I have caused those things to be set forth in authoritative words. That is to say, the site of the church of the monks themselves in Pontefract, and 7 acres there with their buildings; and in Brackenhill 13 acres, and the church of All Saints in that town and whatever belongs to it. And the church of Ledsham . . . . . , and a half of the town of Ledsham, and Ledston, Whitwood, Dodworth, Kellingley . . . . , and Barnsley . . . . . And the stream from the mills of Castleford, even to Thornstream. And the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas of Pontefract. And a carucate of land in Pontefract. And the tithe of the rent of Pontefract. And the churches of Darrington and Kippax . . . . . And in Bowland the church of Slaidburn . . . . . , and in Cheshire the church of Whalley . . . . . , and the chapel of the castle of Clitheroe, with the tithes of everything of the lordship, and the church of the blessed Mary Magdalene there, and the church of Colne, and the church of Burnley . . . . . But the church of the blessed Clement of Pontefract shall not be given to any other church unless to the church of St. John of Pontefract. And a bovate of land in Thorp [Audlin], and a fishery in Beal, and the tithe of the flesh of hunting of the lordship, and of the skins. And 30 acres of land in Pontefract. And in Shitlington 21 bovates of land. And 3 houses with their tofts in Pontefract. And two bovates of land in Fryston, and 3 acres next the mill, and the mill itself. And

---

(1) A short resumé of the position may here be useful. Roger of Boroughbridge, archdeacon of Canterbury, was consecrated at Westminster Abbey to the archbishopric of York, on October 10th, 1154, and on the 25th of the same month king Stephen died in Kent. On December 2nd, Anastasius IV. died after a papacy of sixteen months, and on December 7th, Henry fitz Empress, duke of Normandy, embarked for England, arriving at Winchester three days afterwards, and being crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 19th. He held his court at Bermondsey on Christmas day, and was in Oxford two days before the Epiphany. From Oxford he continued his progress northwards, and at Northampton, where he remained some days, he granted the above charter, and afterwards No. 73, which was an amended edition.

a carucate of land in Ingoldmells . . . . . From the chapter of the church of the blessed Peter of York, half of Ledsham for ever for 10 marks to be paid each year; and two churches in York, that is to say the church of St. Sampson and St. Benedict, and whatever belongs to them, and all the land of Peckfield for ever, for four shillings a year. And the ferry of South Ferriby, and three bovates and a half of land with 14 houses in the same town. In Silkstone 6 bovates of land and the church of Silkstone . . . . . , and the church of Cawthorn, with two parts of the tithes of all the lordship, and 3 bovates of land in Middleton, and the site of the church of the blessed Mary Magdalene of Lund, with Bretton and Newhall, and Rainesborough, and Linthwaite, and . . . . . in Brampton, and Aire and Staincliff, even to Meresbrook, and the mills of Dearne, and Lund. In Cumberland, the chapel of the blessed Andrew the Apostle next Culcheth . . . . . , and half the church of Catwick, and a bovate of land in the same town, and two bovates of land in Cawthorn, and 1 bovate of land in Ravensfield, and two bovates of land in Keswick, and 1 carucate of land in Broughton . . . . . Also I grant besides to them exemption from the counties, both from the ridings and from the wapentakes, as the charter of king Henry my grandfather witnesses. Also I will and strictly enjoin that they shall hold all their tenures wherever they may be, either in lands, or in churches, in woods, in acres, free and exempt from all secular exaction, so that no one shall cause them any disturbance or injury anywhere. Witnesses, &c.]

Henricus, rex Anglie, et dux Normandie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegaviensis, archiepiscopis, episcopis, justiciis, comitibus, vice-comitibus, et omnibus ministris suis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego Henricus rex justis postulationibus religiosorum monachorum de Karitate qui in monasterio beati Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto deo assidue et devote deserviunt attentius annuens, omnes possessiones et bona que inpresentiarum[2] juste et canonice possident, et siquis justis modis infuturum adipisci potuerint eis in elemosinam perpetuam concedo, et presentis scripti munimine confirmo. Ad majorem ergo evidentiam illa duxi certis exprimenda vocabulis. Scilicet situm ecclesie ipsorum monachorum in Pontefracto. Et ibidem vii acras cum mansuris suis, et in Brackenhil xiii acras, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et dimidium ejusdem ville de Ledeshama, et Ledstonam et Witewdam et Dodewrdam et Kelingleiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et villam de Barnesleya, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et aquam a molendinis Castelforde usque ad Tornestrem. Et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholay de Pontefracto. Et unam carrucatam terre in Pontefracto. Et decimam redditus ville Ponte Fracti. Et ecclesiam de Dardingtona. Et ecclesiam de Kyppeis, cum omnibus

(2) See note to No. 65.

ad eam pertinentibus. Et in Boolanda ecclesiam de Slaiteburna cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et in Cestrieschira ecclesiam de Walleia, et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Et capellam castelli de Gliterhou[3] cum decimis omnium rerum dominij. Et ibidem ecclesiam beate Marie Magdalene Magdalene.[3] Et ecclesiam de Calna. Et ecclesiam de Brunleya, et quecumque ad illam pertinent. Ecclesia vero beati Clementis de Pontefracto alii ecclesie non dabitur nisi ecclesie sancti Johannis [de] Pontefracto. Et unam bovatam terre in Torph. Et piscatoriam unam in Begala. Et decimam carnis de venatione, carnis dominii[3] et coriorum. Et xxx acras terre in Pontefracto. Et in Schetlintona xxi[4] bovatas terre. Et iii mansuras cum toftis earum in Pontefracto. Et duas bovatas terre in Fristona. Et iii acras juxta molendinum et ipsum molendinum. Et unam carucatam terre in Golvesmeles, et quicquid ad illam pertinet. Ex capitulo beati Petri Eboraci ecclesie, dimidium Ledeshame in perpetuum pro x marcis per singulos annos solvendis.[5] Et duas ecclesias in Eboraco, scilicet ecclesiam S. Samsonis et S. Benedicti, et quicquid ad illas pertinet.[6] Et totam terram de Pecche Feld finaliter pro quatuor solidis per annum. Et passagium de Suth ferribi, et tres bovatas terre et dimidiam, cum xiiii mansuris in eadem villa. In Selkestona vi bovatas terre et ecclesiam de Silkestona cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et ecclesiam de Caltorna[7] cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii. Et iii bovatas terre in Medeltona. Et situm ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene de Lunda, cum Brettona et Neuhala, et Reinesberga, et Lintweit et quicquid in Bramtona,[8] et quicquid habetur in Ayra et Steinclif usque Meresbroch et molendina[9] de Dirna, et Lundam. In Cuberlanda capellam beati Andree apostoli juxta Culgeit[10] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et dimidietatem ecclesie de Catthewic. Et unam bovatam terre in eadem villa. Et duas bovatas terre in Caltona.[7] Et i bovatam terre in Ravenesfeld. Et duas bovatas terre in Boshurst.[11] Et unam carrucatam terre in Broctona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Insuper etiam concedo eis quietanciam de Cuntez, et de Tridings et de Wapentaciis sicuti carta Henrici regis avi mei testatur.[12] Volo etiam et firmiter precipio ut omnes tenuras suas ubicumque fuerint, sive in terris, sive in ecclesiis, in silvis, in acris, libere et quiete teneant ab omni seculari exactione, ita ut nullus eis

(3) *Sic.* (4) xii correctly, in No 73. (5) See No. 42.

(6) This clause was omitted in No. 73. (7) *Sic.* (8) In Wath. (9) *Sic.*

(10) Culcheth, in Lancashire, which is not recorded, except in No. 73 and the subsequent No. 57.

(11) *Sic;* probably a hamlet of Keswick. In place of these last three items No. 73 names "land at Swillington and Darrington." (12) See No. 72.

alioqui molestiam vel injuriam faciat. Testibus, *Thoma cancellario*,[13] *Hugone episcopo Dunolmensis*,[14] *Rainald filio regis Henrici, et comite Cornubiensis, Hugone Bigod, Henrico de Hesexia, Ricardo de Luci*,[15] *Ricardo de Humaz.*[16] Apud Norhamton.[17]

(13) As Thomas Becket had been made chancellor thus early in the reign, his name and that of the bishop of Durham serve only to prove the date of the charter to have been before 1161, when Thomas became archbishop of Canterbury. The third name adds no light at all, for Reginald son of King Henry (I.) was made Earl of Cornwall in 5 Stephen (1140), and is correctly so styled here. But that the charter was of an earlier date than 1161 is evidenced by the absence of reference to Henry de Lascy's gifts at the dedication in 1159, though it mentions Kellingley, an earlier donation in the presence of archbishop William. While moreover the names of Henry de Essex and Richard de Lucy together are conclusive to fix the date at least as early as 1157, the signature of "Hugh Bigod" at Northampton (that is without his title as "earl"), places it absolutely as having been granted at an early session of the Council held there in January, 1155; as No. 73, its amplification and revised edition, was granted at a later session of the same Council. For the earlier charter (No. 71) was signed by Hugh Bigod, without any mention of his earldom, the renewal of which he received at the hands of the king a few days afterwards, as if it had been an original creation. (14) *Sic.* (15) See Note (10) to No. 70.

(16) Or Humez, constable of Normandy. (17) January, 1154-5.

## LXXII. Carta Henrici regis Anglie.[1] 1122.

[H(enry), king of England, to the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs . . . . , greeting. Know that for the love of God and for the health of my soul, and of Matilda the queen, and of William my son, and of all my ancestors and heirs, I have granted and . . . . . confirmed to God and St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and the monks of Pontefract there serving God, a certain town . . . . Dodworth . . . . . between Silkstone and Barnsley, by those bounds and landmarks by which Robert de Lascy in my presence gave it . . . . . , and confirmed by his charter: that is to say, through a certain marshy and watery valley beyond Efkescliff, which marks the boundary between Thurgoland and Stainbrough and Dodworth on that side, and on the other side by a certain stream which is called Mervinbrook, and falls into the aforesaid valley; and on the third side towards Silkstone by the wolves' pitfall, and by a certain tree which in English is called Lind, and by a marshy spring, and so by another stream which runs through Helliley and falls into the stream which comes from Silkstone. Which places fix the boundary between Silkstone and the aforesaid Dodworth; and so through that valley beyond Huggeside and through the middle of the aforesaid stream of Silkstone, even to Barnby. Which middle of the stream fixes the division between the aforesaid Barnby and the aforesaid Dodworth on that side; and so returning upward by the brow of the hill to Ravensclou; which Ravensclou fixes the division between Barugh and the often-named Dodworth. In pure, &c. Wherefore I will and strictly enjoin that the aforesaid monks shall have, hold, and possess for ever the aforesaid town, &c. I have granted besides and confirmed to the same monks, of the gift of Swain fitz Ailric, the church of Silkstone with six bovates of land in that town and their appurtenances, with chapels and lands and tithes and all things belonging to them. And the chapel of Cawthorn with two parts of the tithes of all the lordship, and with two bovates of land and their appurtenances in that town. Also I will and strictly command that the aforesaid monks shall have and

(1) I have not met with copies of either No. 71 or No. 72.

hold all their lands, possessions and alms wherever they may be in my kingdom, with soc, and sac, and toll, and theam, and infangentheof, and with all other liberties and free customs, and their exemptions in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, and streams and mills, in pools and ponds, in ways and paths. Also from my grant and confirmation the aforesaid monks and their tenants shall be free and exempt from county suits, both of riding and of wapentake, and of scutage, and of geld, and of every toll as well by water as by land, through all my kingdom, and from all secular service and work, and servile custom. These being witnesses, &c.]

H[enricus],[2] rex Anglie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciis, vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod pro amore dei et pro salute anime mee et Matildis regine, et Willelmi filii mei et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancte Marie et sancto Johanni evangeliste et monachis de Pontefracto deo ibidem famulantibus, villam quandam, scilicet, Doddewrd cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis que sita est inter Silkestonam et Barnsleyam per easdem bundas et metas per quas Robertus de Lasceio in presentia mea eam eis dedit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et carta sua confirmavit, videlicet per vallem quandam morosam et aquosam ultra Efchisclif que vallis certificat divisam inter Turgarlandam et Stainburx et Doddewrdam ex illa parte, et ex alia parte per rivvulum quandam qui vocatur Mervinebroch et cadit in predictam vallem, et ex tertia parte versus Silkstonam per luporum foveam, et arborem quemdam que Anglice vocatur Lind, et per morosum fontem, et sic per alterum rivulum qui currit per Elileiam[3] et cadit in aquam que venit de Silkestona. Que loca certificant divisam inter Silkestonam et predictam Doddewrdam, et ita per vallem illam ultra Huggeside, et predicte aque de Silkestona medietatem usque contra Barneby. Que aque medietas certificat divisam inter predictam Barneby et predictam Dodewrd, in illa parte; et ita retrahendo sursum per montis supercilium usque in Ravenesclou. Qui Ravenesclou certificat divisam inter Berx[4] et sepedictam Dodewrdam.[5] In puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione. Quare volo et firmiter precipio ut predicti monachi in perpetuum predictam villam cum omni honore habeant, teneant et possideant, in bene et in pace, sine omni molestia et vexatione, per bundas et metas superscriptas. Concessi insuper et confirmavi eisdem monachis ex dono Swani filii Ailrici ecclesiam de Silkestona, cum sex bovatis terre[5] in eadem villa, et earum pertinentiis, cum capellis et terris, et decimis, et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et capellam de

(2) Henry I. (3) ? Higham. (4) Barugh.
(5) No. 72 here follows No. 2: in No. 7 this clause is omitted.

Calthorna cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii,[6] et cum duabus bovatis terre et earum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Item volo et firmiter precipio,[7] quod predicti monachi omnes terras, possessiones et elemosinas suas ubicumque fuerint in regno meo, habeant et teneant, cum soca et sacca et tol, et theam et infangenesthef, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, et quietantiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et paschuis, et aquis et molendinis, in stagnis et vivariis, in viis et semitis. Item ex concessione et confirmatione mea, prefati monachi et eorum tenentes sint liberi et quieti de sectis concuntatiis,[8] et de triding et de wapentaca, et de scutagio, et de geldo, et de omni theloneo, tam per aquam quam per terram, per totum regnum meum, et de omni seculari servitio et opere, et consuetudine servili. Hiis testibus: [9]*Eboracensi archiepiscopo*, *Rogero Salesburiensi episcopo*, *Roberto Cestrensi episcopo*, *Ricardo Herefordensi episcopo*, *Ricardo de Brus*, *Gaufrido Cancellario*, *Gaufrido de Clintona*, *Roberto de Oilli*, *Thoma de Sancto Johanne*, *Hugone Bigot*, *Willelmo de Munfichet*, *Hugone de Bretoil*, *Roberto de Sigillo*.[10]

(6) This clause does not appear at all in either No. 2 or No. 7. It is domini "sui" in No. 3 and No. 57, but in No. 378 in the Eighth Fasciculus, which professed to be the exact words of Swain's charter, it had come to be "decimarum omnium dominiorum meorum, scilicet garbarum," with which manipulation I shall deal when I come to that charter.

(7) "Precipio" is written at full length upon an erasure. (8) *Sic*.

(9) The particular archbishop was not named in this corollary of No. 3, though a position was reserved for him. Those who tested No. 3, the charter of Hugh de Laval, are all named here except Baldwin fitz Gilbert, Earl David, and Elias de Monte. It is probable that archbishop Thurstan did not approve the dispossession of Robert de Lascy, even although No. 3 represents him as *id potissimum suggerente et assentiente*.

(10) Afterwards chancellor to this king, and created bishop of London in the short rule of his daughter Matilda in 1142.

## LX XIII.[1] Item carta regis Henrici.[1] 1155.

[H(enry), king of England, &c. Know that I have granted, &c., to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, and to the monks there serving God, all gifts of lands and men and alms, &c. That is to say, the site of their church in Pontefract, and 7 acres there with their buildings, and 13 acres in Brackenhill; and in the same town the church of All Saints, with chapels and lands and the other appurtenances. And the church of Ledsham with the chapel of Fairburn, and with the lands and all their appurtenances; and half the aforesaid town of Ledsham, and Ledstone, and Whitwood, and Dodworth, and Barnsley, and Kellingley, with all their appurtenances; and the stream from the mills of Castleford even to Tornstream, and the custody of the hospital of St. Nicholas in Pontefract, within and without, at their disposal for the use of the poor. And a carucate of land in Pontefract; and 30 acres of land, and the East Mill. And the tithe of the rent of the town of Pontefract; and the church of Darrington with the chapel of Stapleton, and with the lands and all other appurtenances; and the church of Kippax with

(1) There is a copy of this charter in *Dodsworth*, vol. 159. (See also note to No. 70.)

the lands and all other appurtenances. And the church of Slaiteburn with lands and all other appurtenances; and the church of Whalley with lands and all other appurtenances; the chapel of the castle of Clitheroe with the tithes of all things of the lordship; and the church of the blessed Mary Magdalene there with the lands and all other appurtenances; and the church of Colne with the lands and all other appurtenances; and the church of Burnley with the lands and all other appurtenances; but the chapel of the blessed Clement shall not be given to any other religious, unless to the church of the blessed John of Pontefract. And a fishery in Beal; and the tithe of the flesh from the lord's hunting, both of flesh and of skins. And two bovates of land in Thorp with all appurtenances. And in Shitlington 6 bovates of land with all appurtenances. Also in the same town 6 bovates of land with all appurtenances, of the fee of the earl of Warren; and freedom and quittance from all toll and secular custom throughout all his fee to those dwelling on that land. And 7 houses with their tofts in Pontefract; and a bovate of land in Altofts with appurtenances. And in Fryston two bovates of land with appurtenances, and Hamelin's mill and three acres belonging to the said mill. From the chapter of the blessed Peter of York, half of Ledsham at fee, for 10 marks to be paid yearly, five at the feast of St. Wilfrid, and other five at the Nativity of St. Mary. And all the land of Peckfield, that is to say, two parts in perpetual alms, and the third part at fee, for 16 pence each year; and the ford of Castleford, and sixty shillings each year from the first receipts of the rent of the town of Pontefract; and in the same town, that is to say, in the market and out of the market, leave especially to buy necessaries; and freedom and quittance from all secular custom for both themselves and their tenants living in the fee of Pontefract. And the ford of South Ferriby with three bovates of land, and their appurtenances, and fourteen houses in that town and in Hawkestowe. And the church of Silkstone and 6 bovates of land in that town, with their appurtenances, and the chapel of Cawthorn with two parts of the tithes of all the lordship, and in the same town two bovates of land with appurtenances. And three bovates of land in Middleton. And the site of the monastery of the blessed Mary Magdalene of Lund, with Bretton and Newhall, and Rainesborough and Linthwaite; and whatever is held in Brampton, and whatever is held between Aire and Stainclif, even to Meresbrook. And the mills of Dearne, and Lund, and [Carleton], with all their appurtenances. And the church of Catwick with four bovates of land, and all the other appurtenances; and in the same town a bovate of land with the appurtenances. And in Broughton a carucate of land with all appurtenances; and in Swillington a carucate of land with appurtenances; and in Darrington 4 bovates of land with their appurtenances. In Stapleton a bovate of land with the pasture of a hundred sheep, and all other appurtenances; in Roall two bovates of land with the appurtenances; and in Knottingley a bovate of land with the appurtenances. Wherefore I will and strictly enjoin that the aforesaid monks may have and hold all their lands and possessions and alms, with soc and sac, and toll and team, and infangentheof; and with all their other liberties and free customs and exemptions, in wood and in plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters and mills, in pools and ponds, in ways and paths. Also of the gift of my grandfather king Henry, and of my grant and confirmation, the same monks and their tenants may be free and exempt of county suits, both riding and wapentake, both of scutage and of geld, and of all toll as well by water as by land, through all my

kingdom, and of all secular service and work, and servile custom, and from all exaction. All these [things] I have granted and confirmed to them in pure and perpetual alms for the soul of my aforesaid grandfather king Henry, and for the good of my soul and [that] of all my ancestors and successors. These being witnesses, &c. At Northampton.]

H[enricus] rex Anglie et dux Normanie et Aquitanie et comes Andegavie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciis, vice-comitibus, et omnibus fidelibus[2] suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, omnes donationes terrarum et hominum[3] et elemosinarum que rationabiliter eis facte sunt, in ecclesiis, et in omnibus aliis rebus et possessionibus. Scilicet situm ecclesie eorum in Pontefracto, et ibidem vii acras cum mansuris earum, et in Brakenhil xiii acras, et in eadem villa ecclesiam omnium sanctorum cum capellis et terris et ceteris pertinentiis. Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum capella de Fareburna, et cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis; et medietatem prefate ville de Ledeshama, et Ledestonam, et Witewdam, et Doddewrdam, et Bernelaidam, et Kelinglaiam, cum omnibus earum pertinentiis; et aquam a molendinis[4] Castelfordie usque ad Tornestrem, et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholai in Pontefracto intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum in usus pauperum.[5] Et unam carrucatam terre in Pontefracto,[6] et xxx acras terre et est molendinum. Et decimam redditus[7] ville de Pontefracto; et ecclesiam de Dardintona cum capella de Stapiltona,[8] et cum terris, et ceteris pertinentiis; et ecclesiam de Kippeis cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis. Et ecclesiam de Sleiteburna cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis; et ecclesiam de Walleia cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis; capellam castelli de Glitherou cum decimis omnium rerum dominii, et ibidem ecclesiam beate Marie Magdalene cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis; et ecclesiam de Calna cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis; et ecclesiam de Brunlaia cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis; capella vero beati Clementis alteri religioni non dabitur, nisi ecclesie beati Johannis de Pontefracto. Et piscatoriam unam in Begala, et decimam carnis de venatione domini, et carnis et coriorum. Et duas bovatas terre in Torph cum omnibus pertinentiis. Et in Schitlingtona vi bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis. Item in eadem villa vi bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis de feudo

(2) "Ministris" in No. 71; another significant substitution which indicates the carefulness of the revision. (3) Slaves. (4) "Two mills" in No. 3. (5) As in No. 1.

(6) "In Kyrkeby" in No. 1; Kirkby being a hamlet of Pontefract. (7) "Telonei" in No. 4.

(8) "The chapel of Stapleton" is first named in No. 6.

comitis de Warena,[9] et libertatem et quietantiam de omni theloneo et consuetudine seculari per totum feudum suum in illa terra manentibus. Et vii[10] mansuras cum toftis earum in Pontefracto; et unam bovatam terre in Altoftis cum pertinentiis. Et in Fristona duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis; et molendinum Hamelini[11] et tres acras eidem molendino pertinentes. Ex capitulo beati Petri Eboraci dimidium Ledesham finaliter, pro x marcis per singulos annos solvendis, quinque in festo sancti Wilfridi, et aliis quinque in nativitate sancte Marie. Et totam terram de Pecchfeld,[12] duas scilicet partes in perpetuam elemosinam, et tertiam partem finaliter pro xvi denariis singulis annis; et passagium de Castelfordia, et sexaginta solidos singulis annis de primis denariis redditus ville de Pontefracto; et in eadem villa in foro scilicet et extra forum licentiam in primis emendi necessaria, et ipsis et eorum hominibus manentibus in feudo Pontisfracti libertatem et quietantiam de omni consuetudine seculari. Et passagium de Suthferibi cum tribus bovatis terre et earum pertinentiis, et quatuordecim mansuris in eadem villa et in Horkestowa. Et ecclesiam de Silkestona, et vi bovatas terre in eadem villa cum pertinentiis suis, et capellam de Calthorn cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii, et in eadem villa duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis. Et tres bovatas terre in Mideltona.[13] Et situm monasterii beate Marie Magdalene de Lunda cum Brettona et Neuhala et Reinesberga et Linthwait; et quicquid in Bramtona et quicquid habetur inter Hairam et Stainclif usque Meresbroch. Et molendina de Dirna, et Lundam, et Carletonam[14] cum omnibus earum pertinentiis. Et ecclesiam de Cathewick[15] cum quatuor bovatis terre et ceteris pertinentiis; et in

(9) Incorrectly given in No. 71 as xxi in all. In *Domesday*, "Scellintone" is said to have been in the hands of the king, and to have contained only six bovates; but in the Recapitulation it is said to have consisted of three carucates. Each of these was previous to the grant to the Earl of Warren. No. 73 recognises two manors there; but in fact Shitlington developed into three: Upper Shitlington, or Overton; Middle Shitlington, or Middleton; and Nether Shitlington, or Netherton.

(10) "iii" only in No. 71.

(11) There are still some traces of Hamelin's mill at the point of junction of the townships of Fryston and Ferrybridge. A road from what was afterwards called St. Thomas's Hill, in Pontefract, led to it. And the course of this road, which still exists, is very interesting. It went first through some closes belonging to Pontefract, parallel to their boundaries, then took a remarkable diagonal course over three or four enclosures, including one belonging to Foulsnape, which it bisected diagonally; then entering Ferrybridge, with a similar diagonal course, it reached Fryston mill across six Ferrybridge closes, thus showing that these closes were formed before the road. (A map of the district appears in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, x. 547.)

(12) Peckfield is the high land separating Ledstone from Kippax, between which townships it has been long since partitioned. A Field was originally such unappropriated land; but at the date of these charters it had been for the most part taken up by the adjacent townships. Peckfield was one of the exceptions; it was still a Field, not only in name but in reality. There are yet such unappropriated Fields or Moors in the north riding.

(13) Probably Middleton in Shitlington. (14) For Culcheth.

(15) Both moieties. Hitherto, whether in No. 39 from archbishop Thurstan, in No. 48 from archbishop Roger, in No. 57 from archbishop Theobald as legate, or in No. 71 from Henry II., only a moiety, the gift of Ralph de Wick, de Catwick, or de Cattingewick, was enumerated. But No. 79, which contains the earliest mention of the whole church, occasions a difficulty, inasmuch as this charter was several years earlier than archbishop Theobald's confirmation. The only possible solution seems to be that the cartographer, in this instance also, corrected his document to what had come to be the facts of the case when he transcribed the charter before him. (But see No. 444.)

eadem villa unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis. Et in Broctona unam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis. Et in Suinlingtona unam carrucatam terre cum pertinentiis; et in Dardingtona iiii bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis. In Stapiltona unam bovatam terre cum pastura centum ovium, et ceteris pertinentiis. In Rugala duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis; et in Nottinglaia unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi omnes terras et possessiones et elemosinas suas habeant et teneant, cum soca et sacca et tol et team et infangenethef; et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis, in bosco et in plano, in pratis et paschuis, in aquis et molendinis, in stagnis et vivariis, in viis et semitis. Item ex dono avi mei, regis Henrici, et ex concessione et confirmatione mea, iidem monachi et eorum tenentes[16] sint liberi et quieti de sectis comitatus et de triding, et de wapentacheo, et de scutagio, et de geldo; et de omni theloneo tam per aquam quam per terram, per totum regnum meum, et de omni seculari servitio et opere et consuetudine servili, et de omni exactione. Hec omnia eis concessi et confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima predicti avi mei regis Henrici, et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum. Hiis testibus: *Thoma cancellario*, *Henrico episcopo Wintoniensi*, *Roberto comite Leicestrensi*, *Hugone episcopo Dunolmensi*, *Ricardo de Humez*,[17] *Ricardo de Luci*, *Henrico de Hessexs*, *Henrico de Laceio.* Apud Norhamtonam.[18]

(16) Written on an erasure, which a subsequent inspeximus shows was of the word "homines."
(17) See note to No. 71. (18) About 20th January, 1154-5.

**LXXIIII.** **Item carta ejusdem Henrici.**[1] **1229–30.**

[Henry, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all bailiffs, and his faithful [people] greeting. We have examined the charter of king Henry [II.], our grandfather, in these words [Charter 73]. We therefore holding these grants and gifts to be valid and satisfactory, grant and confirm them, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normanie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciis, vice-comitibus, prepositis,

(1) This was a mistake of the rubricator. The grantor was his grandson, Henry III.

ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam Henrici regis avi nostri in hec verba:—

[Here follows charter 73, with very slight verbal differences, except that instead of the clause referring to Sladeburn and Whalley, the inspeximus gives that referring to the church of Colne, which in the original comes in order immediately before that of Burnley. In the penultimate clause of No. 73 the word "tenentes" is written on an erasure; but in this inspeximus it appears as "homines," which probably was the original word, now erased. There are moreover a few evident mistakes in the copying of the original, which are corrected in the inspeximus; though the heading of this latter is inaccurate; it was not by the "same king Henry," but by his grandson Henry III. We have not met with a copy of No. 74 elsewhere, but there is the usual careless abstract in *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, p. 46, in which Calna is called *Cabia*, the "church and land at *Blakenhill*" are gravely catalogued, and other of those differences made which have rendered the "Calendar" of the slightest possible use in such cases as that before us, to any one not already acquainted with the details.]

Nos igitur has concessiones et donationes ratas et gratas habentes, eas predictis monachis concedimus et confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris. Hiis testibus, *H. de Burgo, comite Kantie, justiciario Anglie, Philippo de Albiniaco,*[2] *Waltero de Evermu,*[2] *Godefrido de Craucomb,*[2] *Henrico de Capella, Galfrido de Caux*, et aliis. Datum [per manum][3] venerabilis patris R. Cicestre episcopi, cancellarii nostri, apud Lincolniam, octavo die Januarii, anno regni nostri quarto decimo.[4]

(2) All three officials of king John during the later and more disturbed portions of his reign. Walter de Evermue had been constable of Orford twelve years before the date of this charter. (*Rot. Lit. Pat.*, 3rd March, 17 John.)

(3) In the Chartulary these two words are obscure; and in the enrolment at the Record Office they are mutilated. The context however shows what they must have been.

(4) 8th January, 1229-1230.

**LXXIIII.**[1] **Carta Henrici regis junioris.**[2] **1232.**

[Henry, by the grace of God, &c. Know that we have received into our protection and safeguard the men, lands, goods, rents, and all the possessions of the prior of Pontefract, beloved by us in Christ. And therefore we command you to guard, protect and defend the men, lands, goods, rents, and all the possessions of the aforesaid prior, you doing no injury, disturbance, harm, or grievance thereon, neither suffering [any] to be done. And if any offence shall have been in that respect committed against him, cause it to be amended for him without delay. In witness of which we have caused these our letters patent to be made for him. Witness myself at Westminster, &c.]

H. dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, dux Normannie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, presentes litteras inspecturis salutem. Sciatis nos suscepisse in protectionem

(1) A duplicated number.

(2) I have not met with copies of these two No. 74 charters, except on the Charter Roll at the Record Office.

et defensionem nostram homines, terras, res, redditus et omnes possessiones dilecti nobis in Christo prioris de Pontefracto. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod homines, terras, res, redditus et omnes possessiones predicti prioris manu teneatis, protegatis, et defendatis, nullam et inde inferentes nec infieri permittentes injuriam, molestiam, dampnum aut gravarium. Et si quid ei inde fuerit forisfactum, id ei sine dilatione faciatis emendari. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras patentes ei fieri fecimus. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium iii die Maii, anno regni nostri sexto decimo.[3]

(3) 3rd May, 1232.

---

LXXV. [No heading.][1] 1249.

[Henry, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justiciaries, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all other bailiffs and his faithful [people], greeting. Know that we have granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed for us and our heirs, to our beloved in Christ, the prior and convent of Pontefract, that they themselves and their successors may have for ever a market each week, on Wednesday, in their town of Barnsley. And that they may there have a fair each year, lasting for four days, that is to say on the Vigil, on St. Michael's day, and during two days next following, with all the liberties and free customs belonging to a market and fair of the kind, unless that market and that fair be to the injury of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs. Wherefore we will and strictly command for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid prior and convent and their successors may have for ever a market each week, on Wednesday, in their town of Barnsley, and that they may have a fair there every year, lasting for four days, that is to say on the Vigil, on St. Michael's day, and for two days next following, with all liberties and free customs to that kind of market and fair belonging, unless that market and that fair be to the injury of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs, as is aforesaid. These being witnesses, &c. Given, &c.]

Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et comes Andegavie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus aliis ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, dilectis nobis in Christo, priori et conventui de Pontefracto quod ipsi et successores eorum in perpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Mercurii in villa sua de Bernesleia. Et quod habeant ibidem unam feriam singulis annis

(1) No. 75 is printed, though not quite accurately, in Jackson's *History of Barnsley*,

durantem per quatuor dies; scilicet in vigilia, in die sancti Michaelis, et per duos dies proxime sequentes, cum omnibus libertatibus et libris consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus, nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti prior et conventus et successores eorum in perpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Mercurii in villa sua de Bernesleia. Et quod habeant ibidem unam feriam singulis annis durantem per quatuor dies; scilicet in vigilia, in die sancti Michaelis, et per duos dies proxime sequentes, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus, nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo de Valentiis*[2] *fratre nostro*, *Willelmo Lungespee*,[3] *Willelmo de Cantilupo*, *Johanne Maunselle*, *preposito B.*,[4] *Hugone de Vinon*, *Roberto de Muscegros*, *Johanne de Lessintona*,[5] *Bartholomeo Pecche*, *Paulino Pevir*, *Henrico de Mara*, *Matheo Bezill'*, *Roberto le Norreys*, *Radulpho de Wauncy*, *Johanne de Neville*, et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Clarendonam sexto die Februarii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.[6]

---

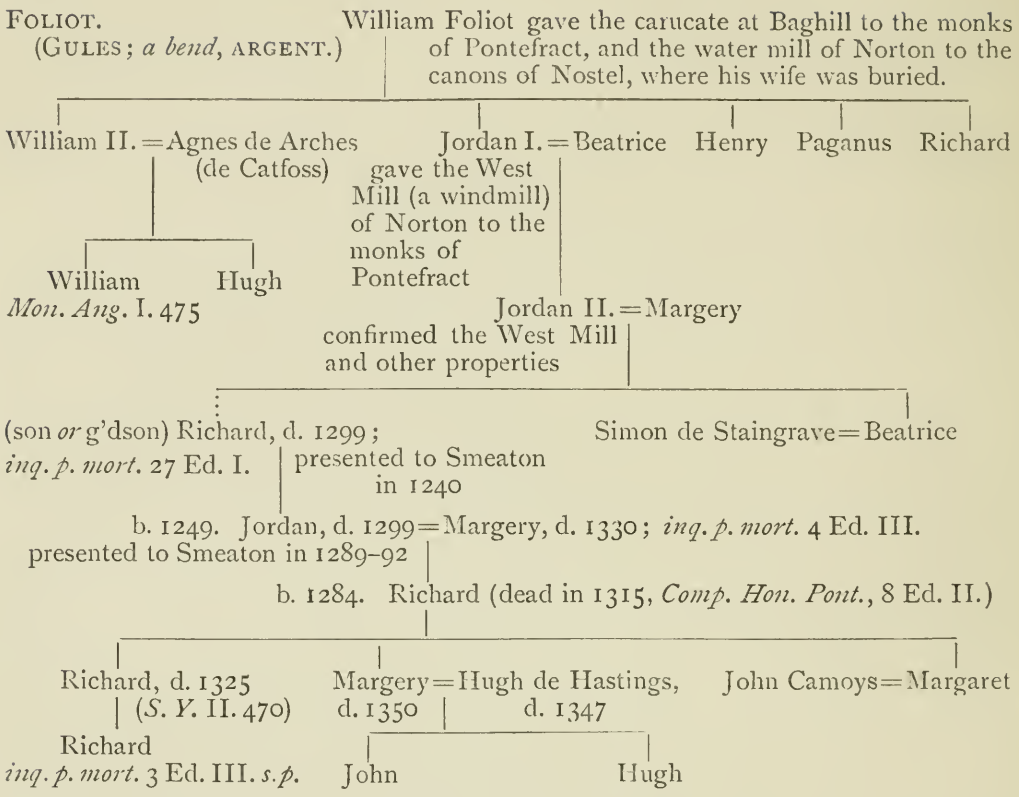
(2) Half-brother to the king, and afterwards Earl of Pembroke.

(3) Son of William Lungespee, a natural son of king Henry II., who became Earl of Salisbury by virtue of his marriage in 1198 with Ela, daughter and heiress of William fitz Patrick, earl of Salisbury. This William Lungespee II. became earl at the death of his father in 1226, and was killed at Damietta, on crusade, the year following the date of this charter, 1250, leaving by Idonea, daughter of Richard de Camville (see No. 70), a son, William III., who did not become earl. The great Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, married his granddaughter Margaret, and through her obtained the earldom.

(4) Beverley. There was hardly an end to the promotions of this ecclesiastic, for he was said to have held 700, worth £12,000; though, as Foss says, this was probably an exaggeration. At the date of this charter he had the "custody of the great seal," and was in fact the first known "chancellor of the exchequer," so called. He had been at this time just appointed to the provostship of Beverley, and ten years afterwards (see page 54) became Treasurer of York. But in 1263, participating in the declining fortunes of the king, his property was wasted and himself reduced to great straits, so that he died in poverty and obscurity, it is not known either when or where, some say in 1264, others in 1265. He was named executor in the will of Henry III., made 1st July, 1253, and the nomination seems never to have been superseded, though the king survived nineteen years.

(5) Lexington, near Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire. He was one of the king's justices.

(6) 6th February, 1248-9.


FOLIOT.
(GULES; *a bend*, ARGENT.)
William Foliot gave the carucate at Baghill to the monks of Pontefract, and the water mill of Norton to the canons of Nostel, where his wife was buried.
William II. = Agnes de Arches (de Catfoss)
Jordan I. = Beatrice
Henry
Paganus
Richard
gave the West Mill (a windmill) of Norton to the monks of Pontefract
William
Hugh
*Mon. Ang.* I. 475
Jordan II. = Margery
confirmed the West Mill and other properties
(son *or* g'dson) Richard, d. 1299; *inq. p. mort.* 27 Ed. I.
presented to Smeaton in 1240
Simon de Staingrave = Beatrice
b. 1249. Jordan, d. 1299 = Margery, d. 1330; *inq. p. mort.* 4 Ed. III.
presented to Smeaton in 1289–92
b. 1284. Richard (dead in 1315, *Comp. Hon. Pont.*, 8 Ed. II.)
Richard, d. 1325 (*S. Y.* II. 470)
Margery = Hugh de Hastings, d. 1350
d. 1347
John Camoys = Margaret
Richard *inq. p. mort.* 3 Ed. III. *s.p.*
John
Hugh

William II., who by No. 87 gave land at Sharlston to the monks of Pontefract, was the third husband of Agnes de Catfoss. He and his two sons, William and Hugh, are mentioned in a charter of St. William to the nuns of Keeling (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 475). By her first husband, Herbert de St. Quintin, a benefactor to Thornton, she had Adeliza de St. Quintin, the founder of Nun Appleton; by her second husband, Robert de Falkenberg (Falconbridge), she had Peter and Andrew; and by her third husband, William Foliot, she had William and Hugh. She herself was frequently called de Catfoss, and by all these names she is mentioned in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I. 475. (See *post* in the Ninth Fasciculus.) Peter de Falkenberg and Henry Foliot are joint signatories to a charter of W. earl of Albemarle to the monks of Meaux (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, I., 798).

ESCHEATS 27 EDWARD I. (1299). 49. 5.

Inquisition concerning the lands and tenements which belonged to Richard Foliot, and also those which belonged to Jordan Foliot, made at York on the 18th of June in the 27th of Edward, before Master Richard de Haverings, escheator of the lord king beyond the Trent, in the presence of Thomas de Fishburne, seneschal of the Earl of Lincoln, in that behalf, and also Thomas de Sheffield, seneschal of the earl Warren, similarly in that behalf, by the oath of Simon de Kyme and Thomas Foljaumb, knights, Richard Tyche, John de Arches, Alan de Arches, Robert de Skelbrook, Thomas de Reineville, John de Flinthill, Peter de Oseville, Thomas de Savile, Alan Alger and Richard de Featherston.

Who say that Richard Foliot on the day he died held nothing of the lord king in chief, nor of anyone else as of fee, in his demesne in the county of York. And if he held elsewhere of the king, or not, they do not know.

And they say that the same Richard had also £10 of rent, to be paid yearly from Jordan his son and Margery his wife, till the life's end of the said Richard, from the manors of Norton and Fenwick. They say also that Richard never held anything in demesne nor in service from the lord king in chief in the aforesaid county.

And they say that Jordan son of the aforesaid Richard was the next heir of the said Richard on the day of his death, and of the age of fifty years and more; which said Jordan died within five weeks after the death of the said Richard his father.

Also they say that Jordan Foliot held nothing of the lord king in chief, in his demesne, as of fee, neither in demesne nor in service in the said county of York on the day he died.

And they do not know if he held elsewhere of the king in chief.

And they say that the aforesaid Jordan and Margery his wife were jointly feoffed by Richard Foliot of the manors of Norton and Fenwick, and they held the said manors on the day of the death of the aforesaid Jordan of Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, by the service of three knights' fees; which Margery has till now survived. And they say that the manor of Norton is worth in all outgoings £29 a year; and the manor of Fenwick in all its outgoings is worth £15 a year.

They say also that Richard son of that Jordan is his next heir, and was of the age of 15 years at the Paschal of the Lord last past.

In testimony of which the said Jurors have placed their seals to this inquisition.

# Fasciculus IV.

(THE LOCAL CHARTERS.—PONTEFRACT, &c.)

With folio 26 of the Pontefract Chartulary commences the more bulky but less important Fourth Fasciculus, and the local charters.

These are grouped as the more general charters had been; and a fair opinion may be formed of their relative importance by the position assigned to each in the volume; though it should be noticed that, when the Chartulary was copied, some of the very early documents had been already lost, perhaps in the general confusion of king Stephen's time, but more probably because when the house was in full possession of the lands granted, and when their possession had been confirmed to them by the lords paramount, by the two archbishops, representing both provincial and papal authorities, and by the king, there might have appeared to be less reason for the preservation of the originals.

Thus there is no copy of the charter by which William Foliot gave the carucate at Baghill, nor of that by which Ailsi gave six bovates in Silkstone; for after each of these grants had been confirmed by both Robert de Lascy and Hugh de Laval, the monks do not seem in either case to have cared to preserve even a copy of the charter of the original grantor; if indeed there had been one, and if the grant itself was anything more formal than a personal gift. But while thus no charter from William Foliot for so important a gift as the carucate at Baghill was upon record among the other muniments, those of persons of that name, even if of a later generation, are placed in the first rank, on account of grants which must have been of an importance far inferior.

In a Pontefract Chartulary the Pontefract charters would naturally take precedence of those referring to the more distant possessions of the monastery; while among them the place of honour would as naturally be given to those among the grantors who from their position and liberality had seemed to merit the distinction. Those of the Foliot family accordingly appear among the Pontefract documents as having a special claim to the priority. And yet the very first of the

six Foliot charters is from a Hugh, whose connection with the Pontefract Foliots is at least not evident; and moreover it is a charter for property at Barneby, which was not even in the Pontefract fee. This last fact shows the somewhat illogical and arbitrary character of the arrangement adopted by the transcriber; and it may also be noted that this charter of Hugh Foliot,[1] the first of that name in the Chartulary, was transcribed neither by Dodsworth for the *Monasticon*, nor for Sir Gervas Holles's MS., the *Lansdowne* 207. It was in each case very properly felt not to belong to the series, even although the authoritative transcriber had placed it first in order.

Indeed I can only satisfactorily account for the position at the head of the local charters assigned to that of Hugh Foliot, by supposing that, as we have seen was the case with the two families of the Lascies, those of Pontefract and those of Lancashire, the compiler of the Chartulary for want of local knowledge confused two distinct branches of the family. And this seems to be a very likely solution of the difficulty; for though none of the names appear among the immediate followers of the Conqueror, the Foliots were a very important family with numerous branches; indeed in the *Liber Niger* (fo. 90), baron Robert Foliot is registered as holding immediately from the king as many as seventeen knights' fees in Northamptonshire, fifteen of which it is stated that his ancestors had held since the Conquest. In 7 Henry II. [1160–1], this Robert was assessed at £16 for military services, and at ten marks on account of a duel or trial by battle; while as the next two entries on that Pipe Roll are returns of fines for murder, of four marks and five marks respectively, it is possible that all three are connected with the same transaction. In 8 Henry II. [1161], the same Robert Foliot is returned as paying 46*s.* 8*d.* for scutage in the same county, and five marks in Huntingdonshire; and of this branch probably came Gilbert, bishop of London, in whose time there was not only another Gilbert, canon of St. Paul's, but a Richard, archdeacon of Colchester and a Ralph, canon of Hereford.

---

(1) Comparing charters No. 5 and No. 86 we get—

| | |
|---|---|
| (No. 5.) Henry, lord of Gilbert de Lascy, gave a mark of rent to the monks of Pontefract, and predeceased his brother. | (No. 86.) Hugh gave in lieu of the mark a bovate of land at Barnby, with the native thereto belonging. |
| | William. |

But we obtain no hint at the link which bound these eastern Foliots to the Pontefract clan. The probability however is that the unnamed father of Henry and Hugh was a younger brother of the first William of Pontefract.

The Yorkshire Foliots were not of this importance in either branch; but the *Liber Niger* gives the Hugh Foliot of No. 86 as holding in Yorkshire one knight's fee of William de Percy; while the elder Jordan Foliot, the grantor of No. 88, was holding five from the Lascy fee; that is, three under Henry de Lascy and two under Guy de Laval.

But comparing the statements of the charters which are witnessed by the Pontefract Foliots with those made in the similar group granted by them, we obtain a good view of the family of the first William, No. 87 naming them all, it can hardly be doubted, in their order of seniority. In the accompanying table (page 114) the devolution of the manors of Norton and Fenwick has been taken as an illustration.

This is clear, and every step down to 1200 is provable by the references I have given, while the remainder of the Foliot history in this branch is exhibited in an escheat 27 Edward I., No. 49, 5, after the deaths of Richard and Jordan Foliot within five weeks of each other. I have added from other well-known sources, sufficient to show the descent of the Foliot manors through the Hastings family down to modern days.[1]

We learn from the charter of St. Clement's (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiv. 156) that when that chapel was founded, Girard de Ramosville and Ralph Pincerna were respectively the lords of Smeaton and Thorp, while Robert de Lascy was shortly afterwards the owner of Norton, taken out of the hands of Elsi and Orm, and not yet subinfeuded by the lord of the fee. But when the light of the reign of Henry II. broke upon the land, the Foliot was in full possession in each of these manors and in Fenwick. And it is not clear how in the first two the Reineville and the Butler had been displaced; how the Foliot was seated in their stead; nor by what means the Foliots obtained either of the more eastern manors. But that they were early and steady friends of the monks cannot be disputed: and they were such through all régimes, as is evidenced not only by the extent of their own gifts but by the steadiness with which they attested the gifts of others: for their attestations were readily affixed not only to the charters of the de Lascies but also to those of the intruding de Lavals.

(1) A short genealogy given in *Lansdowne* 207 is very corrupt, partly through having dealt with Henry the donor of No. 5 as if he were a son of the original William, which it is clear he was not, even on the theory of the transcriber of the Chartulary (for no son of William Foliot could have been the "lord of Gilbert," supposing him to be a de Lascy): and partly from disregard of the facts recorded in the escheat of 27 Edward I.

The first William Foliot must have been a young man in 1090, when he participated in the original foundation of St. John's by the grant of a carucate, so variously described as having been in Kirkby (No. 1), before the castle (No. 3); in Pontefract (No. 57); and in Pontefract, in Baghill (No. 90). On the other hand, Jordan, his second son, must have been a man at least in the prime of life when, by No. 89, he granted to them the West Mill at Norton, a grant which he and his wife subsequently confirmed by No. 90, with an entirely independent set of witnesses, except that Michael the son of Thomas, in No. 90, is the Michael, the son of Thomas de Monte, of No. 89. There is nothing, however, to show why the consent of Beatrice[1] his wife should have been imported into the arrangement, unless the facts were that she was the heiress of Norton, that Jordan possessed through her, and that her predecessor in title had died between the grants respectively indicated by Nos. 89 and 90.

These conclude the Foliot group of charters. The first, granting "land at Barnby which was Thorald's," does not belong to the Pontefract family. The grantor of the second, William, appears to be the eldest son of the grantor of the carucate at Baghill, the head of that family. He hived out, married in the north riding, and though he had lands at Sharlston his interests were more closely bound up with the canons of Nostel than with the monks of Pontefract. The grantors of the last four were father and son, the father appearing to be the second son of the founder of the stock. But all this, and much more, will be learned clearly from the genealogy given at the commencement of this fasciculus. There is no trace of the charter of Henry Foliot alluded to in No. 86. When No. 86 was granted, the earlier charter was probably withdrawn from the store, as superseded; or it might have been surrendered in exchange.

The last four Foliot charters are in correct chronological order. The first (No. 88) grants a toft, and the donation is alluded to at the time of the consecration of the second church, as having been made that day (No. 10).

The second (No. 89) makes a grant of the mill of Norton. This was at a date shortly after the consecration in 1159; and Osbert the archdeacon appears as steward to the Doncaster lord, Hugh de Tilli.

It received important confirmation; Bertram son of William of Fryston witnessed it, as did two of the three Dais (who between them

(1) I have sometimes thought it possible that this Beatrice, wife of Jordan Foliot, was the sister of Ralph Capriolecuria, mentioned in No. 57; but I have met with nothing to confirm the supposition, and the way in which the Foliots were settled in this neighbourhood is thus only another illustration of the arbitrary manner in which the settlements of the squire class appear to have been made in the reigns of the Norman kings.

owned two knights' fees under Henry de Lascy), Roger Pictavensis, probably of Ackton and Burg (Wallis), Adam, perhaps his brother, Jordan de Ledston and his three brothers, with Thomas de Monte (not yet called Mons Monachorum) and Michael his son; while the lord of the fee, Henry de Lascy, himself issued in special confirmation the charter (No. 12) referred to in No. 89, to witness which he brought forward his young son, Robert, afterwards his childless successor, in whom the line died out.

Confirmations follow (Nos. 90 and 91) made by Jordan Foliot's wife and son, and the former, referring to Jordan's father William as the grantor of the Baghill carucate, gives the key to the genealogy.

In these charters also the Knights Templar of Hirst made an early appearance, though the fact has been hitherto obscured by an omission in the *Monasticon* list of witnesses (see No. 90). And it may be added that in Nos. 86, 87, and 88 it is mentioned that the deed was sealed. The others have no mention of a seal. It was the transitional time when coats of arms first, and afterwards seals bearing a cognizance, were gradually coming into use.

The Foliot property was evidently in that hamlet of Pontefract which was called Kirkby, and which has now no longer that name, or had it locally transmuted into "Old Church." William Foliot I. was probably one of the personal followers of Ilbert de Lascy.

The charters No. 92 and No. 93 belong to the new century, after 1200. Few of those of the smaller people, given before 1200, have thus survived. When a particular charter was superseded it was withdrawn. But the formation of a Chartulary involved the preservation of all the charters extant at the moment, after which the device of "crossing out" an obsolete document could alone be resorted to, leaving the original still legible through the diagonal lines from corner to corner by which the process was effected.

No. 94 was a very considerable benefaction from a yeoman who had been greatly increasing his wealth, and, apparently having no heir, gave to the monks a large benefaction of properties in Pontefract, which he enumerates with an interesting particularity. The charter mentions several early names of streets in Pontefract; but each has now been modified or altered. Malfeygate was still so called in the fifteenth century, when the Hermitage[1] was described as being situate there: but it was afterwards and is now known as Southgate, a name

(1) The Hermitage was a dwelling-place and chapel for a hermit. It was carved out of the solid rock, and in the fifteenth century was inhabited by a seller of papal indulgences.—See *The Pontefract Hermitage*, R. Holmes, Pontefract.

originally given to the eastern portion only. The High Street, "Magnus vicus," on the other hand was afterwards called Micklegate, but it is now known as the Horsefair, the name of Micklegate being confined to the eastern portion. The New Market was so called till the last century; it is now the Market Place, and is the street to the west of the Town Hall.

At this time, the first quarter of the thirteenth century, the New Market was a quadrilateral area of some five or six acres. This has long since been converted into streets by the erection of the houses called the Shoe Market, and of those in the line of the Market Hall, whose predecessors were the Booths owned by William son of Everard, and given to the monks by this charter. The Booths would be on the north of the present Market Place; and the plot between the land of Adam and the land of William would be on the south side.

Nos. 95 and 96 were two of five Stapleton charters; the only two which refer to property in Pontefract. Of the family itself (to be carefully distinguished from the Stapletons of Carlton, near Snaith) I shall speak when I come to the other three which have to do with the larger property of Stapleton, in Darrington. The Robert of No. 96 is the central, the third of five generations who are all named in these charters, and all used the name of de Stapleton.

Of the two documents the second is the earlier. It discloses a series of exchanges which are of considerable interest, and which seem to have taken place before what may be styled the historic period. No trace of the transactions remains other than that which is rehearsed in this document; and probably the whole is a further illustration of the truth of the theory which I have ventured to propound, that when a copy of the existing valid deed was entered in the Chartulary by the monk who prepared that of Pontefract, the earlier and superseded deeds were destroyed, or at least so laxly guarded that they disappeared.

It seems that the benevolent donor had given land at Armley to the monks, but afterwards reclaimed it by an exchange of three bovates at Osmondthorpe, a hamlet in the present township of Temple Newsam. But the second gift had its subsequent inconveniences; for when soon afterwards, owning all the manor except these three bovates, he wished to grant it entire to the Knights Templars, he had to purchase the three bovates out of the hands of the monks by means of the gifts enumerated in No 96.

The next four documents deal with one property; as it is described, a toft in Micklegate, between one owned by Thomas Smith

and the "hopedic." I have no doubt of the word, which occurs in three of the four charters, and which appears to mean the "upper dike," adjoining the Westgate to the Castle. In the fourth charter, the first in order, the subject of the grant is said to be "above the ditch," "where Adam de Fossa lived." Which identifies the plot; for as a matter of fact there was at this time a foss, or ditch, or graft, which extended across the road in front of the outer gate, and which has been long since covered up. It manifests its former presence by cracks in the buildings on each side of the entrance to Spink Lane, which being respectively on the sides of this foss show a tendency to fall into it. And moreover, "Fossard the porter" witnessed No. 321.

No. 101 is one of the few charters that invoke a curse as a penalty for its infringement. The symbolical joint-offering upon the altar from the donor and his children is also interesting; the reception into the fraternity, and the gift of themselves to be buried with the monks, having been rendered legal by the bull of Pope Celestine, No. 65.

It may be again noticed that the celibacy of the clergy, if formally enjoined, was not insisted upon at the time of these charters, at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The next few charters refer to lands in the "Fields," mainly to the south of the town, the Chequers, or The Greave; but the names are now obsolete. "Ris" was probably that rising ground on the Darrington Road, and Ralph's Cross, the twelfth century name of Stump Cross, was a mark of division between Pontefract and Ferrybridge.

No. 106 illustrates the ultimate extinction of a branch of a great family. The Helen "overtaken by poverty" was granddaughter of the granddaughter of Ailric of Ledstone, whose son Jordan occurs so frequently.

Among the twenty-nine holdings into which the town moor had become divided in 1194 (see Introduction), three are named in the "Little Charter" of Roger de Lascy as being in the possession of persons named Hervey. These Herveys were (1) the son-in-law of Spracligenus, and he had four acres; (2) the clerk who had had six acres, but who was so recently dead that the land was holden by his heirs, although as they had not yet come forward to be enrolled they were not officially known; and (3) the son of Kaskin, who had seven acres.

The juxtaposition of charters 108 and 109 in the Chartulary twenty-five years afterwards, leads to the inference (which there is

nothing to contradict) that each of those documents refers to some of the land of Hervey (3). In the latter of the two, Hervey Kaskin, although having sons (who indeed witnessed the deed), deliberately alienated three acres to the monks "with his body." In preparation for the "great change," which could not then be to him very far distant, he was making his arrangements to be buried among the monks, according to the bull of pope Celestine.

The period covered by the next group of charters, No. 111 to No. 115, the last quarter of the twelfth century and the first of the thirteenth, was the time of the infancy of the parochial system of this portion of the Church; and its development remained practically untouched till within the last sixty years. At the time to which they refer, "Parishes" had recently been formed by the aggregation of manors; where there was a church, neighbouring manors that had none were grouped with it, so that a large medieval parish, such as Pontefract, Leeds or Halifax, indicates a district which, having few seats of population, had required but few churches in the latter half of the twelfth century.

The parson of such parishes, thus formed by an aggregation of manors, was not infrequently called a dean, not because he presided over exactly ten manors, but because he presided over several. In fact, during the early part of the thirteenth century, there was doubt as to what would eventually be the name of a church living. The holder was called either dean, rector, parson, or chaplain; from which class the term rector survived, and when a monastery had "appropriated" a living they became the rectorial body, and their nominee to minister to the people was called a "vicar." There was not only a dean of Pontefract and a dean of the Ainsty, but a dean of Ledsham, a dean of Darrington, a dean of Kellington, and so on; while the name chaplain was being restricted to the incumbent of the smaller foundations. There were thus two classes of rural clergy, deans or parsons, and chaplains; and the conversion of some of the livings of the former into vicarages was now common, the beginning of the process being the ordination of a "pension" for the patron (see charter No. 51, in 1229), and such arrangements as that made and confirmed by charter No. 43 in the time of dean Geoffrey and Stephen the prior.

In this connection it is worthy of notice that Roger, dean of Pontefract, had four grown-up sons, co-witnesses to No. 112; for it establishes the fact that clerical celibacy was by no means the rule it subsequently became.

This group of charters, moreover, serves to show what pains the monks took to secure the title to their lands, and to plant the roots deep. It relates to two plots of property in the Fields, and the two seem to be grouped by reason that at one time each belonged to Simon Pincerna, whom we have seen in the body of No. 104 as Simon Butiler. The date in this last charter (No. 115) gives a useful addition to the history.

No. 112 refers to Simon's own grant, a plot on the great North Road, numbered 196 on Hepworth's Survey. The description here supplies the names of neighbouring owners; 204 was the field of the Lord of Darrington, and 197 belonged to Walter of Toulouse.

The five charters all refer to property which Simon Pincerna sold to William of Campsal, and which the latter himself parted with to the monks. The varying descriptions in the different deeds serve to identify this also as 178 and 179 (now in one), and 446, a slip of six roods nearly at right angles to the former. And here again the boundaries named enable us to assign neighbouring plots to their thirteenth century holders, and to perceive that 181 and 180, now again one, was the outlying plot of the manor, the property of the Lazarites, who also possessed a plot adjoining No. 196.

These Lazarites of Pontefract, of whom incidentally we shall learn a good deal, seem to have almost entirely dropped out of remembrance. The histories never had but a very confused mention of them, the clearest statement being that of bishop Tanner in the *Notitia:* "Foulesnape, or Fulsnaph, in the deanery of Pontefract, and archdeaconry of West Riding." This is, however, the only description the learned author gives of the institution; for even the simple fact that it was situate within the manor of Pontefract does not seem to have come to his knowledge.

The Lazarites, however, formed an order of Regular Friars, the head house of which was at Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire. And they seem to have been founded specially to cope with the leprosy of the Crusades. This Order had several distinguishing characteristics. Among these were two on which they specially prided themselves; they always sought to obtain possession of the extreme borders of the places where they settled, taking exceeding care that their settlements should be not only far from other human habitation, but also on high ground; and therefore rejecting as unsuitable, sites that were bounded by rivers; and they constantly endeavoured to free their lands from any obligation to pay tithes to the parochial clergy. Each of these characteristic principles is displayed in their dealings

with their properties in Pontefract, as will be revealed one by one as the Chartulary is proceeded with. Their church at Pontefract was dedicated to St. Michael, and at the time of these charters it was situated on the Darrington Road at the place now called Spittle Gap, the house being apparently a few rods to the south at the top of the hill, and at the extreme point of the township.

Every vestige, however, of both house and church has now vanished from the spot, and even the site of the latter has been converted into a quarry. It is a centre at which five roads meet, and therefore it may be assumed that the position was selected as likely to be central; but no human habitation is now within easy reach. This, however, was the fate which overtook almost all the houses of the Lazarite Friars, or "The Friars of St. Lazarus, of Jerusalem, dwelling in England," as they liked to style themselves. For when the necessity for their maintenance had passed, having no endowments, and not being able any longer to obtain the casual gifts which had been stimulated by a time of temporary need, their sites were in almost every case quietly absorbed by some religious house, or by the owner of some neighbouring property.

While the leprosy epidemic lasted, this Order multiplied; but when the short prevalence of that loathsome disease terminated, the gifts by which mainly these Friars were maintained failed, and the Order collapsed, their small endowments being lost sight of or being treated as the private property of the few survivors, while their sites, as has been already said, were in almost every case quietly absorbed by some religious house, or by the owner of some neighbouring property. At Pontefract it is probable that they forsook and parted with their original site, coming into the town and establishing themselves as members of a Bede House, just outside the castle; and there are traces of their continued existence, perhaps in some connection with St. Nicholas Hospital, even down to 1507, when John Bule, of the "hospytall of Saynt Mychaell," "of the parish of alhalowes in Pountfrett," made his will. But the testamentary gifts of this testator were in favour of All Saints' Church; and he did not even mention the foundation of St. Michael's in his will, which is printed at full in *The Black Friars of Pontefract* (1891).

Then follow dealings with other properties, allotments in the Fields of Pontefract, now being rapidly absorbed into private ownership. No. 123 disposed of Impcroft, which a former charter (No. 118) had described as being "in villa." This word might have borne the equivocal meaning of town or township, though

strictly speaking, the expression "villa" seems to have implied the inhabited part of the town rather than the more distant Fields. This second charter was probably intended to strengthen the first, and it may be noticed that the description given in No. 124 was adopted when the land was being conveyed to the monks. In Nos. 105, 120, and others, the less ambiguous word "territorium" had been used when a conveyance was made.

There are two charters numbered 126, but they concern the same transaction, and as they have so many common witnesses, we shall not be very wrong in assuming that they were executed nearly about, though perhaps not quite at, the same time. The second of the two, being dated, supplies one of the earliest evidences of the seneschalship of Adam de Neirford, who is thus shown to have been on the ground more than half a century before the time of Maud de Neirford's intrigue with the earl Warren.

No. 127, No. 128, and No. 129 deal with property in the "New Market," as it continued to be called till less than a century ago. Its name is now the Market Place, as already observed in the remarks on charter 94. The three properties concerned are at its western end. It may be noted that Gilbert son of Hugh is called "the lord" in charter 129. He must have been an influential and wealthy man; and his son Walter assumed the name of Scot.

No. 130 and No. 131 are almost identical. But from comparison we learn that the Robert son of Harald of No. 114 and No. 131, was Robert the clerk in No. 130. The bailiffs of the year appear in different order in the two charters, indicating probably that they were in office together for more than the usual year, and that they exercised priority alternately. Such a practice is not unusual with modern officials of a similar character.

No. 136 gives an indication of the way in which the "New Market" at Pontefract was at this time in the process of being occupied. When the town was originally planned—and there was evidently a deliberate plan, not a fortuitous settlement—the New Market was a triangular plateau running roughly east to west, entered at its north-west corner by a wide opening from Tanshelf, and at its southern extremity by a narrower approach through Ropergate. Its main entrance at the east end was through Micklegate, at the centre of the truncated apex of the triangle; and there were others feeding this from north and south respectively, through Finkle Street and Baxtergate, while there was a third on the inner side through "Gillygate," the "road to St. Giles's,"

The houses on the north side of this plateau had crofts which extended to the Headlands behind; and those on the south side, from the houses of Robert de Everingham (see No. 128) eastward, had crofts which originally extended over the site of Southgate—before Southgate existed—to what is yet called the Back Lane.

But in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a row of "stalls" became established down the centre, either with original permission or without; and although these were not entirely legalised till the charter given by Henry de Lascy in 1278, yet in this No. 136 we find their possession thus formally transferred. These stalls, being on what was by strict right the open Market Place and a mere encroachment on the highway, could have had no crofts attached, as there was no extent of area belonging to them.

The name of the benefactor of No. 139 (Goodwoman) could have been given to her only late in life. She must have had an earlier name, for (as a comparison of No. 139 with No. 106 and No. 123 will show) she was of a good family, being the wife of Adam, who as the maternal grandson of a younger brother of Jordan was the great-grandson of that very important personage, Ailric of Ledstone. But by what name she was known, either as a child or as a married woman, is not stated. On the other hand, names such as Goodwoman, Robdaughter and Youngwyf, having feminine terminations, could not have been perpetuated, for after marriage they would have been effaced by the name of the husband; but their correlatives, Robson, Younghusband, and Goodman, naturally descended from father to son, and thus continue to the present day.

No. 106 and No. 139 must be read together, for they were clearly granted together: the witnesses are the same and they occur in the same order, except that John son of Michael, who witnessed No. 106, does not appear in No. 139.

There can be little doubt that the three acres, given in No. 140 to the monks of Pontefract by Benedict the priest, formed one of the four parcels of three acres held at the time of the granting of the "Little Charter" (see Introduction) by Benedict son of Ralph, William brother of Benedict, Simon son of Benedict, and William son of Benedict. And that being so, it is easy to identify this Benedict "presbiter" (called Benedict "sacerdos" in Nos. 148 and 149) with Benedict the holder of the traditional three acres of land under the "Little Charter."

In the outskirts of most towns like Pontefract, of Danish or Anglian origin, is a tract called the Butts, which is popularly supposed

to have been used in mediæval times for the practice of archery. This may have been the case in a few instances; but the practice of archery was not by any means the original purpose of such "Butts." For if their position and surroundings are examined, it will be found that each of these "Butts" consists of a long slip which was perpendicular to a series of similar slips of what were called "Lands," each containing about half an acre, and sometimes even called "The Half-acres." The Butts in fact are the headlands, the space which was reserved at the head of the lands for the turning of the plough, and to constitute a road-way to all the separate plots. The Butts of Pontefract still retain that name, and the corporation in 1765 removed to the neighbourhood of that site Cowper's Hospital, which as traffic increased came to be considered rather an obstruction in its original position in the centre of the Cornmarket.

Nos. 141 and 142 are two interesting charters as illustrating the practice of setting a lighted taper before the great altar (in this case in the Priory Church, it is to be supposed, not in the Parish Church), of the use of incense, and of the manner in which benefactors gave grants for special services. And it may be noticed that according to the special provision in No. 142, it would have been at any time within the power of William by a money payment to withdraw from the monks his brother's donation, and so to terminate the gifts of incense to the Chapel, and of shoes to the poor.

The date of No. 143 is approximately established by the names of the first three witnesses, who each tested the Burgess Charter of 1194 (see Introduction). But there are evidences which indicate that the present document is somewhat the earlier of the two.

No. 146 shows the substance of the corrody of a server in the monastery in the early part of the twelfth century; a mess of food, a portion of beer, and some pottage with its accessories; but neither quality nor quantity is defined.

No. 147 refers to a gift from Paganus son of Bucardus, but his charter has not been preserved. In the eyes of the monks it was superseded by this No. 147. I am afraid it is now impossible to ascertain the exact particulars of the gift or even of its locality; but archbishop Theobald's confirmation charter in No. 57 states that it consisted of thirty acres of land; and this gift is evidently referred to, though without the name of the donor, in each of Henry II.'s charters (Nos. 71 and 73) granted in 1155. The donation must therefore have been of an earlier date. But probably not much; for this charter of his son William, which is signed by four groups of witnesses only,

belongs to the decade between 1170 and 1180. The four groups of witnesses are William the soldier, of Stubbs (that is William the son of Walding), and Henry his son; Thomas the steward; four brothers at Ledstone; and perhaps three brothers at Whitwood.

Though I cannot clearly define the exact position of the thirty acres given by Paganus, the confirmation charter of which has thus been preserved in No. 147, there are sufficient materials here to enable us to ascertain that of the five acres given by his son. This, however, was a liberal five; for when measured by modern surveyors it became 7 a. 2 ro. 28 po., of course after the absorption of somewhat extensive boundary lines. Its position was peculiar, though now to some extent the peculiarity is obscured; for it was the only piece in the neighbourhood which extended entirely through that portion of Pontefract to Carleton. But this it did, its eastern end being bounded by Darrington, its western by Carleton; a huge block of sandstone, whose smallest circumference is at least eight feet, being still the boundary stone, as it probably was when William son of Paganus made this donation to the monks of Pontefract. Later on a three-acre plot to the north was joined to the five acres; and as the addition did not extend through to Carleton, the present combination does not quite answer to the description given in No. 147.

As described here, the plot given by William son of Paganus was in the Field of Pontefract, known by the name of The Chequers; but though the name must have been a very ancient one, it does not come into use in the Chartulary. This Field of Pontefract was a part of a very considerable acreage that had been originally common to the two townships of Pontefract and Carleton; and which, as the land became settled (but still long before the date of this charter), had been divided between those townships, the two divisions retaining to this day the names respectively of the "Pontefract Chequers" and the "Carleton Chequers."

Such a practice was very general: it may almost be said to have been universal in these Anglian or Danish settlements, and constant evidences of its existence are still to be found by those who seek them. The first stage was that in all cases where there was no natural definite boundary, such as would be provided by a stream of water, or the ridge of a hill, land not absorbed in any of the carucates, that is to say not actually appropriated by one or other of the settlements, was allowed to remain common to two, three, or four of the neighbouring townships. This was called the Field. The next process was its allotment among the townships, the share of each still

remaining common to its own inhabitants; and the third stage was the absorption into private possession of that portion which thus belonged to their own township by the inhabitants of that township. In Pontefract the process seems to have been completed, and the official and lordly seal set to it, by the granting of the "Little Charter" in 1194.

No. 148 moreover corroborates the identification of the House of Lepers as being on that plot, with so narrow an opening towards the road, which was located on the east side of the road between Pontefract and Darrington, the very extremity of Pontefract township, No. 181 on Hepworth's survey.

The witnesses to No. 148 and No. 149 are nearly the same, but in No. 149, William de Bulli appears as William de Copley, and in place of Jordan the clerk, his father Osmund and his uncle Jordan test the earlier document, the presence of this latter clearly establishing that he was a different person from that other Jordan who calls himself Jordan of Pontefract, and who also signs.

The later charter, however, contains the additional names of Ernald Pigot, Hugh the burgess son of Ailbern (which Hugh was one of the town bailiffs of Pontefract, and father of the Gilbert whose son was afterwards called Walter Scot, see No. 169), and Nigel of Whitwood; while it loses those of William fitz Eustace and Hervey the priest.

That William de Bulli, or Busli, should thus have been called de Copley in a later charter, is an illustration of the method by which the younger branches of the larger families hived out and established new houses under new names. In this case, except for this accidental circumstance, there would have been nothing to show that this William de Copley was the same as the William de Bulli we have already seen testing No. 5, No. 12, and No. 13 in the First Fasciculus, and Nos. 89 and 91 in the Second.

Many points of interest crop up on a consideration of these two charters, which like No. 145 and No. 146 are correlatives. The monks were parting with an outlying piece of property in Allerton, and obtaining in exchange what was more useful and profitable, being less costly to maintain, inasmuch as it was near at home and adjoined some land which they already possessed.

The donor had at least twenty years previously (see No. 108) obtained the plot which he now gave to the monks from Eva de Batley, sister to that Hugh de Batley, who with his family then occupied so prominent a position in Pontefract.

No. 152 was one of the latest charters in the original Chartulary. It was witnessed by Sir Osbert, who was presented by the monks to the parsonage of Silkstone in 1253, and was probably Osbert, that clerk who twenty years before had caused John de Lascy so much annoyance and inconvenience by losing a charter which had been entrusted to his care (see No. 26), and therefore it could not have been earlier than that date; while it was also tested by Robert "of Kinstan," as he is here again called (see No. 30), who was probably Robert of Nottingham, rector of Almondbury.

The mention of Hugh, vicar of Pontefract, in No. 153, shows that a vicarage had already been created there; though Silkstone, Methley, and Almondbury were still "parsonages" or rectories, as Methley alone has remained to this day.

These seven charters seem to be interdependent, while from almost every one we learn some little particular which does not appear elsewhere.

In the last witness to No. 154, Hugh Biseth may be identified. The reason for his interest in the affairs of the Lazarites was that Henry de Lascy had about 1160 given to that body the church of Castleford, which had been confirmed to them by Henry II., and afterwards in the first year of his reign by Henry's son John. This interested him in the Lazarite Friars as a Castleford land-owner. It may be noted that the Hugh Biseth is now becoming Hugh of Castleford.

No. 155 gives the name-place of Ralph Figura, who, while not mentioning his connection with York, tested Nos. 148 and 149, the Parlington charters, Parlington bordering on Preston.

No. 157 is a clear case of man-selling. William of Preston sells to the monks one Hugh son of Gamel, the price of this human merchandise being half a mark (6*s.* 8*d.*). He was sold "as if he were a free man," whether servile or native there is nothing to show; though it is barely possible that he was a labourer necessary to them for their estate at Norton. In any case let us hope that the monks were good masters to him. By his name he would appear to have been Danish, Norse, or Anglian; descendant of the pre-Norman possessors of the land. There is nothing, however, to indicate the date of this transaction, but from the names of the witnesses it is evident that it must have taken place about 1200, or during the previous decade.

No. 156 mentions "the lands in Mairwell" as the gift of William de Preston, for the soul of his dead son Henry. No. 158 adds that they were in the Fields of Preston.

Nos. 159, 160, and 161 name the father of Adam and Hugh the burgess, while the two last show that he was so substantial a man that an assart in the Fields of Preston received its name from him.

Nos. 97 to 100 were a series of charters connected with the property belonging to Nicholas of Shippen, close to the west gate of the castle; 162 and 164 relate to property owned by his son Alan to the south of the town, in Southfield and near Cockwell. Each of these two names has now disappeared, though the former has recently been revived and attached to some property at the extreme west end of what was probably the Field here dealt with, and Cockwell is now known as Slutwell; but in the early part of the eighteenth century there was an extensive diversion of the road in this neighbourhood, which obliterated some of the old landmarks.

William of Allerton seems to be the William son of Juliana who was named in No. 152. His father would have been John de Rockley, who had married Juliana daughter of Peter de Birthwaite, son of Adam son of Orm, an owner here either in the generation which witnessed the establishment of the Pontefract monks, or in the next; though I do not find that he was one of their benefactors. Adam de Birthwaite, another son of Orm, held property at Worsborough in the fee of Swain fitz Ailric, from which he made a donation to Rievaux (R 111).

Nos. 165 and 166 afford another instance of the care which the monks took to make their title good, for the two charters are identical, except so far as some of the witnesses are concerned. Practically they obtained duplicate charters signed by two sets of witnesses, the official witnesses testing each.

The charter of the father of the William named in No. 167 has not been preserved. But those of his descendants for two generations in the female line of Haget and St. Mary will appear in due course in the Seventh Fasciculus.

The Cooks of Brayton, who ultimately merged in the Reygates (S 372), had property at Birkin; and a twelfth century shield among the ornaments on the handsome Norman south porch of the church at that place shows their bearing, *a pile engrailed.* It is represented on the stone as one indented pile superimposed on another, and is a remarkable example of early, it may be said embryo, heraldry. The label of three points of the Adam fitz Peter family is on the same arch, which seems to imply that the church was the joint work of the fitz Peters and the Cooks.

No. 167 is another important charter, and one of the latest; indeed, one of those added to the volume when the original monk had

completed his scheme. It refers to the quarry then called Westroyd, now Monkroyd, at the west end of the township of Pontefract which seems to have supplied the stone for the original buildings, but being at the very farthest extremity of the township, it was less useful to the monks now that it had fulfilled its primary purpose of furnishing them with stone for their buildings. And therefore they sought to obtain for it land nearer home, which could more easily be cultivated; and they seem to have found the very man at home who could exchange for it properties, the possession of which would enable them to consolidate their holdings. Thus they obtained for their quarry of seven acres as much as $9\frac{3}{4}$ acres in six plots, five of which were adjacent to some piece of land which they previously held, and all of which were very near to their monastery.

There is nothing to show how the convenient grantor whom the monks thus secured, this Walter son of Gilbert son of Hugh, as he calls himself, became possessed of so much in the town of Pontefract, whether by purchase, by marriage, or by inheritance; but he was a prosperous man in the middle of the thirteenth century, and had been an important man for many years, holding the highest office under the town charter, and therefore one of the burgesses. But as neither his name, nor indeed that of his father, or grandfather, appears on the lists of the tenants holding of the lord when the "Little Charter" was granted in 1194, it is possible that their position was in each case acquired by a subsequent purchase or marriage.

There is moreover no reason to doubt that he is the Walter Scot of No. 93 and No. 108, although in No. 131, as joint bailiff with him, his name precedes that of his father, Gilbert son of Hugh. He was a somewhat long-lived man; at least there is a difference of above thirty years between the dates of No. 108 and No. 169. He and his father occur in both No. 130 and No. 131 as joint bailiffs; No. 159, in stating that the father of Hugh was named Ailbern, may be supplying the reason that Walter, Ailbern's great-grandson, assumed the name of Scot.

The original entries of the Fourth Fasciculus ceased with No. 167 on folio 35, leaving two folios for later documents. No. 168 was, however, added by the original scribe; but he ceased from his labours without having inserted the usual rubricated head. No. 169 followed at a nearly contemporary date, No. 170 being a much later addition, written not in columns, but in the full breadth of the page.

And thus terminates the Fourth Fasciculus of the Pontefract Chartulary.

**LXXXVI. Carta Hugonis Folioth.[1] Ante 1165.**

[To all, &c., greeting. Know that I, &c., have confirmed to . . . . . the monks of Pontefract a bovate of land in Barneby which was Thorold's, with Thorold himself and all his family, and all his chattels. I have thus granted this bovate to them for the good of my soul and for the soul of Henry Foliot my brother, and for the souls of all my relations, with all its appurtenances in wood, in plain, in meadows, in pastures, in roads, in paths, in waters; in pure and perpetual alms, from me and my heirs, free, released, quit from all service and custom, except as much royal service as belongs to that bovate, whereof a carucate makes the tenth part of a knight's fee. Moreover, I have granted them this in lieu of the mark of rent which Henry Foliot my brother gave to the aforesaid monks, William my son and heir conceding and witnessing it, to whom the aforesaid monks have given a besant for its concession. Witnesses also, &c.]

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Hugo Foliot[2] salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto et hac mea carta et hoc meo sigillo[3] confirmasse, unam bovatam terre in Barneby que fuit Thoraldi, cum ipso Thoraldo et tota secta sua et omnibus catallis suis. Hanc bovatam ita concessi eis pro salute anime mee et pro anima Henrici Foliot fratris mei,[4] et animabus omnium parentum meorum, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in bosco, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis, in aquis; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, de me et heredibus meis, liberam, solutam, quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine, preter regale servitium quantum pertinet ad eandem bovatam, unde carrucata facit decimam partem militis. Hoc insuper concessi eis pro marcata redditus quam Henricus Foliot frater meus dedit predictis monachis, concedente hoc et testante Willelmo filio meo et herede[5] cui predicti monachi dederunt unum bisantium, pro concessione hujus rei. Testantibus etiam *Waltero de Tholosa*,[6] *Petro de Floctona*,[7] *Ranulfo filio Sywardi*, *Jurdano de Ledestona*,[8] *Magistro Roberto*,[9] *Hugone filio Serlonis*,

(1) There is an imperfect copy of No. 86 in *Lansdowne* 207A. Each of the following six Foliot charters has a marginal note in Dodsworth's handwriting. In No. 88 it is "vi. A p. 61," "A" being now his vol. 116, and that against the other five is in each case "entered Lib. CC," "CC" being now vol. 120b. (2) *Sic.*

(3) Seals, at first used only by royalty and episcopal magnates, gradually descended through the greater lords to their tenants This is an early use of a seal by a tenant.

(4) See genealogy at page 114, and note (2) page 116. (5) Afterwards of the north riding.

(6) Walter de Toulouse tested No. 89 and No. 159 also. He is described in No. 112, No. 114 and No. 143, as having been an owner of lands in the Fields of Pontefract, some of which can even now be identified. (See *ante*, p. 123.) From his position among the signatories, a considerable rank among the proprietors may be deduced for him. It is probable that he was the Walter the father of Edwin, who is mentioned in the "Little Charter" (see Introduction) as holding 11½ acres in the Fields. (7) The father of Adam fitz Peter; he died in 1165.

(8) The great Jordan of Ledstone, son of Ailric, who later on in the century seldom appeared without his brothers. (See No. 87 and No. 88.)

(9) This "Master" Robert, like Raimond a scholar and graduate, also tested No. 107 and No. 176. He never took a high position, and I can trace nothing of his personal history, but that he had a son Warren. (See No. 176.)

*Serlone filio Ketelli, Ricardo de Stagno, et Ada filio suo, Symone filio Ricardi.*[10]

(10) There were thus ten witnesses; and as there is no *et cetera* clause, it is probable that this was the full number.

**LXXXVII. Carta Willelmi Folioth.**[1] **Cir. 1173.**

[Be it known, &c., that I, William Foliot . . . . . have confirmed to God and to the monks of St. John of Pontefract that land which Ranulph the forester holds; that is to say, one acre of the land of Rainald de Gazra, for which land the same Ranulph the forester shall pay to the monks sixpence every year; and that land which Mervana holds, for which she similarly shall pay to the monks sixpence each year on St. Giles's day. This land I have given . . . . . in pure and perpetual alms, for the soul of my father and my mother, and for the souls of my brothers Jordan and Henry, and Paganus, and Richard, and for the health of my soul, and of all my ancestors and my heirs. Of this gift are witnesses, &c. This land I have given to them in Sharlston.]

Notum sit omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis quod ego Willelmus Foliot dedi et concessi et hoc meo sigillo et hac mea carta confirmavi deo et monachis sancti Johannis de Pontefracto terram illam quam Rannulphus Forestarius tenet; scilicet unam acram de terra Rainaldi de Gazra, pro qua terra idem Rannulfus Forestarius[2] unoquoque anno reddet monachis vi*d.*, et terram illam quam Mervana tenet, pro qua ipsa similiter reddet monachis unoquoque anno vi*d.* die sancti Egidii. Hanc terram dedi eis liberam et quietam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima patris mei et matris mee, et pro animabus fratrum meorum Jordani et Henrici et Pagani et Ricardi,[3] et pro salute anime mee, et omnium parentum et heredum meorum. Hujus donationis testes sunt: *frater meus Jordanus Folioth, et Robertus de Bulli,*[4] *Petrus de Gipton,*[5] *Willelmus de Haccatorn,*[6] *et Ricardus frater ejus, Thomas filius Petri de Giptuna,*[7] *Johannes le Poer, Radulphus Buche, Robertus filius Haraldi,*[8] *Willelmus filius Ansgoti, Rannulfus filius Siwardi,*[8] *Jordano de Ledestona et fratribus ejus, Rainaldus, Rogerus et Walterus,*[9] *Fossardus, Rainaldus Lutebi.* Hanc terram dedi eis in Sashtunia.

(1) There is an imperfect copy of No. 87 in *Lansdowne* 207.

(2) At this time the recently-constituted Pontefract Park extended to the confines of Sharlston; Ralph de Forester had probably some connection with it.

(3) See the genealogy at p. 114, the upper line of which is founded upon this important clause. The donor is William II., and his brothers are named in order of seniority.

(4) Evidently an important person in Pontefract, for he tests many charters, but I cannot trace his connection with the Busli family.

(5) This was not Peter fitz Asolf, who died 1165.

(6) Haccatorn, in Lincolnshire, owned in 1106–9 by Hugh de Laval. (Lincolnshire Survey, Claudius C, 5.)

(7) To distinguish him from Thomas fitz Peter fitz Asolf. See also No. 88 and No. 90.

(8) See No. 114. (9) Jordan de Ledstone and his three brothers. See previous charter.

**LXXXVIII.** **Carta Jordani Folioth.**[1] **1159.**

[Know present and to come that I, Jordan Foliot, have granted and given and confirmed by this my charter and this my seal to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract, in pure and perpetual alms, for the good of my soul and of my ancestors, the toft which was Asger's, which is situate between the toft formerly Christian's and the toft which belonged to Hugh son of Bond. The witnesses of this deed are, &c. (*The names are again in the nominative case.*)]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Jordanus Foliot concessi, et donavi, et confirmavi hac carta mea et hoc meo sigillo deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro remedio anime mee et antecessorum meorum, toftum qui fuit Asgeri, qui situs est inter toftum quondam Cristiani,[2] et toftum qui fuit Hugonis filii Bondi. Hujus rei testes sunt *Robertus de Bulli*, *Thomas filius Petri*,[3] *Petrus de Giptuna*,[4] *Ricardus Cardinal*, *Adam presbiter*, *et Arnaldus filius ejus*,[5] *Gilbertus de Lascy*, *Eustachius de Ettun*, *Jordanus*, *et Rainaldus et Rogerus fratres ejus*, *Michael filius Thome*, *Hugo filius Ormi*, *Radulfus filius Willelmi Aurifabri*, *Radulfus filius Hugonis filii Serlonis*, *Adam filius Serici*, *Ricardus de Hactorna*.

(1) No. 88 is XVII in the *Monasticon*, and there is a copy in *Lansdowne* 207.
(2) See No. 118. (3) The son of Asolf. (4) See note (5) to No. 87.
(5) Openly declaring that he is the son of a married priest. The next generation practised any subterfuge to conceal the fact. (See also No. 101.)

**LXXXIX.** **Carta Jordani Folioth.**[1] **1159.**

[Be it known . . . . . that I, Jordan Folioth, have confirmed to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract . . . . . , the West Mill of Norton, from which mill the monks shall pay half a mark every year to the chapel of Norton. This mill, and the site of the mill, &c., I have given and granted, and by this my charter have confirmed to them on the morrow of the Nativity of our Lord, the day of St. Stephen the Protomartyr. On which day the monks gave to me a fur robe in acknowledgment and witness. Witness, Henry de Lascy, with whose consent and permission this was done.]

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris filiis sancte matris ecclesie quod ego Jordanus Folioth donavi, et concessi, et hac mea carta confirmavi, pro remedio anime mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum, ad tenendum de me et de heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, West-molendinum de Nortuna, deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, de quo molendino monachi persolvent dimidiam marcam unoquoque anno capelle de Nortuna

(1) No. 89 is XVIII in the *Monasticon*. There is also a copy in *Dodsworth* 151, and one in *Lansdowne* 207.

Hoc molendinum et sedem molendini, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, donavi eis, et concessi, et hac mea carta confirmavi in crastino Nathalis Domini, die sancti Stephani prothomartyris;[2] qua die monachi mihi dederunt pelliceam unam de recognitione et testimonio. Teste, Henrico de Lasceyo, cujus consensu et concessione hoc actum est. Testibus, *Willelmo Foliot, Ottone de Tilli, Osberto archidiacono,*[3] *tunc dapifero Hugonis de Tilli, Willelmo de Bulli, Bertramo filio Willelmi de Fristuna,*[4] *Adam de Prestuna, Thoma filio Petri,*[5] *Roberto Barbo, Willelmo de Leeleya,*[6] *Thoma filio Thome,*[7] *Hugone de Strettuna, Henrico de Dai et Radulfo fratre suo,*[8] *Rogero Pictavensi, Adam Pictavensi,*[9] *Rogero de Swinlingtona,*[10] *Roberto camerario, Roberto dispensatore,*[11] *Ricardo Barbo, Aschetillo de Lunda, Jordano de Ledestuna et fratribus, Thoma de Monte et Michaele filio ejus, Roberto Skirmisore, Fulcone Franceis, Jordano de Rouecestre, Waltero Flandrensi, Henrico medico.*

(2) 26th December, 1159, the eve of St. John, the patron saint. (3) Osbert II.

(4) Then heir to Frystone. He died before his father, leaving his sister Alice to be heir. See No. 167, and the Frystone genealogy in the Seventh Fasciculus.

(5) Of Leeds; brother of Adam of Birkin. (6) Leathley.

(7) This eldest son, Thomas fitz Thomas fitz Asolf, like Bertram de Frystone, died without heirs in the lifetime of his father: but his subsequently named brother Michael inherited. (See No. 104, a grant from Michael de Monte Monachorum.)

(8) There were three of these Dais, of whom the eldest, Hugh, was a leper, his share of two knights' fees (which came from his father Aschetin, who had been an early benefactor both to Pontefract, see No 57, and Nostel, see the *Monasticon* charters) being taken over by Peter de Toulston, the husband of his daughter Eva. (See *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xi. 42.)

(9) Roger and Adam Pictavus seem to have been sons of William Pictavus, the younger of two Domesday brothers. William had Burg, Skellow, Aketon, and Leid at the time of the Domesday Survey, and had given two garbs from Skellow to St. Clements. This Roger, his elder son, was the father of William of Headingley, who held from Robert, his second cousin of the elder branch, land in Headingley, his interest in some of which he gave to Kirkstall by K 74, a gift which was confirmed by his "lord" Robert.

(10) Of this Roger I learn no more. He was probably a son of Robert, an offshoot of the Stapletons of Stapleton-in-Darrington. (See No. 207.)

(11) "To Henry de Lascy."—See No. 321. He was probably the father of Henry Wallis, who held three knights' fees of Henry de Lascy in 1166. He was called Robert of Newton in No. 327, and had made a claim to the meadow of Ledsham, but surrendered it to the Pontefract monks by a staff upon the altar of St. Peter. He was dead in 1165, and (*Pipe Rolls*, 15 Henry II.) his widow Alice made in Norfolk and Suffolk (at Orford) a payment of £4 on account of fines to the amount of £104 11*s.* 11*d.*, incurred by her late husband. Towards this heavy liability the widow continued to contribute small amounts for many years.

**LXXXX.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Cir. 1160.**

[Know present and to come that I, Jordan Foliot, by the counsel and consent of Beatrice my wife . . . . , have, &c., confirmed to God and St. Mary and St. John and the monks of Pontefract, the West Mill of Norton, with the site of the mill itself, and also a toft of an acre between the mill and a garden next the North road, with all belonging to the mill itself . . . . . , quit of all secular service, with soke and suit of the same mill. From which mill the aforesaid monks shall give annually a half mark of silver to the chapel of Norton on the feast of St. Denis. I have confirmed also to the aforesaid monks by this charter a carucate of land in Pontefract, in Baghill, which land my father William Foliot gave to them in pure

(1) No. 90 is XIX in the *Monasticon*, and there is a copy in *Lansdowne* 207.

and perpetual alms. In witness of the confirmation of these alms, the aforesaid monks have given to me ten marks of silver and a monk's hood for rainy weather. Witnesses, Beatrice my wife, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Jordanus Foliot consilio et consensu Beatricis uxoris mee[2] et antecessorum et heredum meorum concessi et donavi et hac mea carta confirmavi deo et sancte Marie et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, West-molendinum[3] de Nortuna, cum sede ipsius molendini, et insuper toftum unius acre inter molendinum et gardinum juxta viam del North, cum omnibus ad ipsum molendinum pertinentibus, ad habendum et possidendum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de me et de heredibus meis libere, solute, et quiete de omni seculari servitio, cum soca et seuta ejusdem molendini; de quo molendino predicti monachi dabunt annuatim dimidiam marcam argenti capelle de Nortuna in festo sancti Dionisii. Confirmavi etiam predictis monachis per hanc cartam unam carrucatam[5] terre in Pontefracto, in Baghil, quam terram pater meus[4] Willelmus Foliot eis donavit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. In testimonio confirmationis harum elemosinarum dederunt mihi predicti monachi x marcas argenti et cappam monachi pluvialem. Testibus, *Beatrice uxor*[5] *mea*, *Roberto de Pirou*, [*fratre de Templo*, *Roberto de Bulli*, *Petro de Gipetuna*,[6]] *fratre Willelmo de Hyrst*,[7] *Kabiol Rotore*, *Willelmo de Bardolf*, *Jordano et Waltero de Ledestuna*, *Ranulfo filio Siwardi*,[8] *Ottone filio Roberti de Builli*, *Ricardo de Hacatorn*, *Johanne Puer*,[9] *Michaele filio Thome*, *Willelmo Man*,[9] *Radulfo Buche*, *Alexandro pistore*,[10] *Hugone Paildecert.*

(2) "Pro remedio anime mee" is omitted in the *Monasticon* copy.

(3) A windmill, a later erection than the water-mill given to Nostel.

(4) This statement of relationship establishes William as the root of the Pontefract pedigree. See Genealogy. (5) *Sic*, in each case.

(6) The three names within brackets do not occur in the *Monasticon* copy.

(7) Of Temple Hirst.

(8) See also No. 86, No. 87 and No. 94. In No. 86 he preceded Jordan de Ledstone.

(9) This apparent conjunction of Boy and Man is singular. Neither of the names occurs elsewhere in the Chartulary, unless this is the Johannes le Poer of No. 87.

(10) Son of William fitz Asolf, the monks' baker. (See No. 101.)

**LXXXXI.** **Carta Jordani Folioth (II).**[1] **Cir. 1190.**

[To all . . . . Jordan Foliot, son of Jordan Foliot, greeting. Know that . . . . . I confirm by this my charter all the gifts which my ancestors conferred upon the church of St. John of Pontefract, as the charter of my father Jordan witnesses. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) There is a copy of No. 91 in *Lansdowne* 207.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Jordanus Foliot, filius Jordani Foliot, salutem. Sciatis quod ego hac mea carta confirmo pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum omnes donationes quas antecessores mei contulerunt ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, sicut carta patris mei Jordani testatur.[2] Hiis testibus, *Gilberto de Lacy*, *Roberto de Blastuna*, *Willelmo filio Rogeri*,[3] *Galtero Hose*,[4] *Willelmo de Builli*, *Roberto Foliot*,[5] *Nicholao de Horeburi*, *Henrico Neelot*, et multis aliis.

(2) See No. 90. (3) ? Roger Pictavus: William of Headingley died 1172. (4) Hussey.
(5) No other *Robert* Foliot occurs, unless it were the Robert who attests No. 7, following Godric and William, the progenitors of the Fitzwilliam family,

**LXXXXII. Carta Walteri clerici filii magistri Cipriani.[1] Post 1200.**

[Know present and to come that I, Walter, clerk, of Pontefract, son of Master Ciprian . . . . . , have given, granted, and . . . . . confirmed . . . . . , certain land in Pontefract. That is to say, that which I bought of the heirs of Humphrey and William, shoemakers, and which lies between the garden of the said monks towards the south, and the aqueduct which flows through the court and mill of the said monks. To be held by the aforesaid monks in perpetual alms, free, quit, and unfettered from all secular service and exaction. And I, the aforesaid Walter and my heirs, will warrant, acquit, and defend, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus,[2] clericus de Pontefracto, filius Magistri Cipriani, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quandam terram in Pontefracto. Illam scilicet quam emi de heredibus Umfridi et Willelmi Cordewaniorum, et que jacet inter gardinum predictorum monachorum versus suth, et aqueductum qui descendit per curiam et molendinum eorumdem monachorum. Tenendam prefatis monachis in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, quietam et solutam ab omni servitio seculari et exactione. Et ego prefatus Walterus et heredes mei warentizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus predictam terram prenominatis monachis, contra capitalem dominum et contra omnes homines sicut nostram puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Ricardo Londinense*, *Eudone*

(1) This charter has, I believe, never before been published; nor have I met with a MS. copy in either of the usual collections.

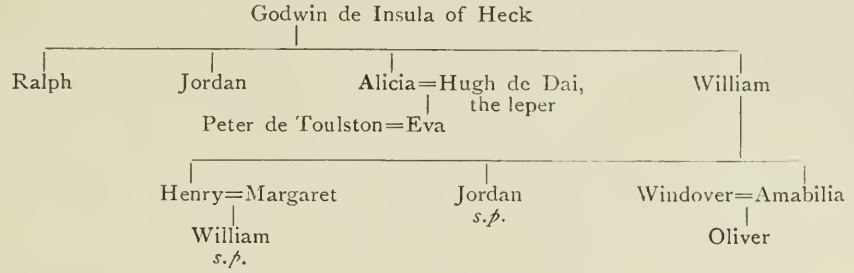
(2) Afterwards Receiver. He was a prominent official to the monks for nearly forty years, and ultimately accumulated a considerable property in his own name, but which was for the ultimate profit of the monks, to whom he at length transferred it. (See No. 22 and No. 153.)

*et Willelmo, capellanis de Pontefracto,*[3] *Symone de Rupe,*[4] *Jordano de Insula,*[5] *Alano Noel, Nichole Tanatore, Adam Ferthing.*[6]

(3) These two chaplains often occur, Eudo being the senior in office.

(4) De Roche, an outlying hamlet of Kippax. See also No. 178 and No. 184.

(5) Jordan de Insula was the second son of Godwin de Insula of Heck. His elder brother Ralph inherited and had two knights' fees of Henry de Lascy in 1166 (*Liber Niger*). The following is deduced from the Chartularies of Pontefract and Selby (P 96, 101, 103, 107, 141, 155, 206, 244, and S 936-941).




(6) See No. 104, No. 115 and No. 121.

## LXXXXIII. Carta Roberti filii Umfridi.[1] Cir. 1210.

[Know present and to come that I, Robert son of Humphrey of Pontefract, have given, &c., to William my brother my house with a half toft in Pontefract. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying thence annually to the chief lord 6 pence at two terms, that is to say, at the feast of St. Michael 3 pence, and at Letare Jerusalem 3 pence. And I Robert and my heirs will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Umfridi de Pontefracto dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo fratri meo domum meam cum dimidio tofto in Pontefracto. Tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino vi denarios ad duos terminos,[2] scilicet ad festum sancti michaelis iij denarios, et ad Letare Jer'l'm iij denarios. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictam domum cum predicto dimidio tofto predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Adam tunc rectore*[3] *hospitalis sancti Nicholai, Waltero Scotico,*[4]

(1) No. 93, like No. 92, does not appear among any of the MS. extracts which I have seen. The two charters evidently refer to the same property, but only the first gives its description and position, showing it to border the garden of the monks, which seems to have been north of St. Nicholas Hospital, between it and the brook rightly called an "Aqueduct:" for this stream is really artificial, the real brook being some little depth below the surface, and the "aqueduct" only an overflow from the pent-up mill dam belonging to the old West Mill of the monks.—See No. 22, note (2).

(2) The chief rent was to be paid at two terms, as in the town charter; at "Letare Jerusalem," and at the feast of St. Michael. "Letare Jerusalem" is Mid-Lent Sunday, and the day was so called from the opening words of the Introit, the weekdays of the following week being styled the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., after the Letare.

(3) In this earlier deed (No. 93) the warden of St. Nicholas Hospital appears as a witness under the title of rector. The subsequent and usual title for the superior of the Hospital was the warden or guardian. The title rector was in late years confined to those parish priests whose endowments had not been "appropriated" to a monastery. When such was the case, the title "rector" was merged in the priory or monastery, and the parish priest was styled "vicar," or "perpetual vicar," that is, the "vice" of the monks. (4) See No. 108 and No. 169.

*Johanne de Camesale, Willelmo de Aula, Roberto filio Silvie, Rogero capellano, Roberto Chartres, Ricardo Godhuin*, et multis aliis.

---

**LXXXXIIII.**[1] **Carta Willelmi filii Everardi de Medelay.**[2] **Cir. 1220.**

[Know, &c., that I, William son of Everard of Methley . . . . . , have given, granted, and by my present charter have confirmed to God and St. John of Pontefract and the monks there serving God, in perpetual alms, the rent of ten pence from a toft in Malfaygate in Pontefract. That is to say, from that which I bought of Henry of Hemsworth, and which William of Daneport has held from me. And a rent of three shillings from a toft next to the toft of Ranulph son of Siward, which Gurondus has held from me. And another toft in the Micklegate of Pontefract which Richard Thurne has held from me. And a rent of ten pence from the stone house which William de Vesci has held from me. And a shed in the New Market which Hervey son of Kaskin has held from me. And a plot in the same market between the land of Adam de Campsall and the land of William son of Benedict. And another shed in the above-named market which Benedict son of Peter has held from me. And another shed in the before-named market which Hugh Frobisher has held from me. To be held and possessed . . . . . without diminution . . . . . saving the service . . . . . belonging to the chief lord. All these things I, the aforesaid William, have assigned to be received by the hands of the sub-prior of Pontefract, for buying coverings for the beds of the monks in the dormitory. And that this my gift may be valid and lasting, I have placed my seal to this charter for myself and my heirs. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Everardi de Medelay pro salute anime mee, et patris et matris mee, et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam redditum decem denariorum de uno tofto in Malfeigate in Pontefracto. Illud scilicet quod emi de Henrico de Hymeliswrd, et quod Willelmus de Daneport tenuit de me. Et redditum trium solidorum de uno tofto juxta toftum Ranulfi filii Sywardi quod Gurondus tenuit de me. Et unum aliud toftum in magno vico Pontisfracti quod Ricardus Thurne tenuit de me. Et redditum decem denariorum de domo petraria quam Willelmus de Vesci tenuit de me. Et unam botham in novo mercato quam Herveus filius Kaskini[3] tenuit de me. Et unam placeam in eodem mercato inter terram Ade de Kamesal, et terram Willelmi filii

---

(1) There is no copy of No. 94 in either the *Dodsworth* or *Lansdowne MSS.*, so far as I have found; nor is there any indication of the extraction of Everard.

(2) This William son of Everard of Methley, was a considerable magnate, and not only locally, for he tests *Monasticon Anglicanum*, II. 800, a charter of Roger de Lascy to Watton, and it may be that it was he who is mentioned in a confirmation of 16 Henry III. as having given (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, II. 209) to Bradenstock in Wiltshire two thirds of the tithe of his demesne in Orthestone. In No. 103, No. 107 and No. 158, he had become bailiff to the lord the king, a position which he seems not to have attained when he tested No. 141. There is no indication of the extraction of Everard.

Benedicti.[3] Et unam aliam botham in prefato mercato quam Benedictus filius Petri tenuit de me. Et unam aliam botham in prefato mercato quam Hugo le furbur tenuit de me. Tenenda et habenda prefatis monachis in perpetuum sine retenemento mei vel heredum meorum, salvo servitio prefatarum terrarum ad capitalem dominium pertinente. Hec omnia ego prefatus Willelmus per manus supprioris de Pontefracto recipienda assignavi, ad pannos emendos in dormitorio ad lectulos monachorum. Et ut hec mea donatio firma sit et stabilis, huic carte pro me et heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Kent, tunc senescallo, Johanne de Birkina,*[4] *Henrico Biseth, Waltero clerico, Alano Noel, Radulfo de Batelay, Symone Pincerna, Roberto Camberlano, Ricardo de Stagno*, et aliis.

(3) This charter contains reference to two of the tenants who had been enfeoffed of land on the moor by the "Little Charter." These were William son of Benedict, and Hervey son of Kaskin. The donor William son of Everard of Methley, appears as witness of several subsequent charters. In some cases he is called bailiff of the lord the king. Henry Biseth, one of the witnesses, was the husband of the paternal aunt of Roger de Lascy; and failing Roger, Henry Biseth's descendants would have been heir to the honour by the same right as Roger himself, the right of female descent. He was the progenitor of the Bisets of Hemsworth, whose name still survives there in Visit house. His wife was Albreda, daughter of Albreda, wife of Richard fitz Eustace, and granddaughter of Albreda, the wife of Robert de Lissours and sister of the second Ilbert de Lascy. The more celebrated Vescis, of Malton, were descended from the first marriage of Eustace fitz John, as the fitz Eustaces were from the second; it is interesting therefore to find a William de Vesci living in a stone house in Pontefract, and paying rent for it to the king's bailiff. But I do not trace the connection between the two branches of the Vesci family, though the Lissours were thus allied to both. See under No. 230. (4) Son of Adam fitz Peter.

## LXXXXV. Carta Roberti de Stapiltona (II.)[1] Ante 1230.

[Know present and to come that I, Robert de Stapleton, . . . . . have confirmed to God and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, a toft in Pontefract in Micklegate. That is to say, that which lies between the house of Thomas de Cancellario, and the toft of John of Baghill towards the west, as that toft stretches from the High Street through the midst towards the south, even to the way which is called Southgate. And I, the aforesaid Robert, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Stapiltona pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni Apostolo et Evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unum toftum in Pontefracto, in Miclegate. Illud scilicet quod jacet inter domum Thome de Cancellario et toftum Johannis de Bagehil versus occidentem, sicut illud toftum extendit de magna via per medium versus meridiem

(1) There is an abstract of this charter in *Lansdowne* 207. Robert was the seventh and last male of the line in direct descent from Gislebert the Domesday grantee.

usque ad viam que vocatur Suthgate. Et ego prefatus Robertus et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatis monachis prenominatum toftum ubique et contra (omnes *interlined*) homines. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottuna, tunc senescallo de Pontefracto,*[2] *Willelmo filio suo, Johanne de Birkina,*[3] *Ada persona de Hymelisworth,*[4] *Magistro Ada de Kellingtona,*[5] *Magistro Raimunda,*[6] *Willelmo de Kamesal,*[7] *Roberto de Horton,*[8] *Thoma de Moaut,*[9] *Henrico Biseth, Symone de Lewes.*

(2) Gilbert de Notton appears to have tested many of these charters officially, as seneschal; in that capacity heading the list. (3) Died 1227.

(4) Adam de Wenreville. Ralph, another parson of Hemsworth, was of this family.

(5) This family supplied a series of rectors to Kellington, as will be seen in the Seventh Fasciculus. The Adam who tested No 95 became vicar of Kippax, *post* 1194. (See No. 28.)

(6) This Master Raymond who tested the Little Charter (see Introduction), was afterwards clerk or rector of Methley. He was a considerable owner of property in Pontefract (see No. 119, No. 135 and No. 141); while his elder son James (No. 150) made by No. 127 and No. 128 generous benefactions to the monks there. (7) See note (1) to No. 110.

(8) A cadet of the Stapleton family, who settling at Horton near Bradford, assumed a name from that place, and was the founder of the Horton family. See the Seventh Fasciculus.

(9) Probably a younger son of the Mohaut (or Mohalt) family, of Keswick (see No. 57); but I fail to trace the connection.

## LXXXXVI. Carta ejusdem Roberti de Stapiltona.[1] 1155.

[Be it known, &c., that I, Robert de Stapleton, &c., have confirmed to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, &c., the toft of William Ruffus in Pontefract, with his homage and that of his heirs, saving his holding. And another toft which is in Southgate in Pontefract, between the land of Adam de Reineville and William of Featherstone, &c., in exchange for three bovates of land in Osmondthorp, which I formerly gave to them in exchange for land in Armley, which formerly they had from my gift and grant. I have besides given to the aforesaid monks a toft in Pontefract, above the pool, for which they shall make prayer at the anniversary of my ancestors. And I confirm to them in Biram from my fee a bovate of land of the gift of William, son of Hervey. But the monks themselves shall annually make an anniversary for my father, and grandfather, and my other forefathers. Warrant, &c. The witnesses to this deed are, &c.]

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Robertus de Stapiltona[2] concessi, et donavi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus toftum Willelmi Ruffi in Pontefracto, cum homavagio suo et heredum suorum, salvo tenemento ejusdem. Et alium toftum qui est in Suthgata in Pontefracto inter terram Ade de Rainevilla[3] et

(1) Of No. 96 there is a meagre abstract in *Lansdowne* 207. It has not I believe been before printed. The rubricator was not correct in his inscription. This charter was from the grandfather of the grantor of No 95.

(2) Robert de Stapleton, the grantor, had just come into his inheritance by the death of his father; he answered for two knights' fees in 1166, and he was now making provision for the anniversary of his ancestors. His father must have died early, and his mother probably survived, for she is not mentioned in this charter. His wife was Claricia, daughter of Adam de Reineville,

(3) Adam Vetus.

Willelmi de Federstana, pro salute anime mee, et patris mei et avi mei et avie mee, et omnium parentum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et liberum ab omni exactione de me et de heredibus meis in excambio pro tribus bovatis terre in Osmundthorp, quas prius dederam eis in excambio terre de Armeslie,[4] quam prius habuerunt ex concessione et donatione mea. Preterea dedi predictis monachis unum toftum in Pontefracto super vivarium,[5] unde facient precationem ad anniversarium antecessorum meorum; et confirmo eis in Birum[6] de feudo meo unam bovatam terre ex donatione Willelmi filii Hervei.[7] Ipsi vero monachi facient annuatim anniversarium pro patre meo et avo et ceteris parentibus meis. Has tenuras warentizabimus ego et heredes mei contra omnes homines. Hujus rei testes sunt, *Rainerus clericus de Derfeld*,[8] *Willelmus filius Hervei*,[9] *Petrus de Tollestun et Ricardus et Alanus fratres sui*,[10] *Herbertus de Arcubus de Cuingerestuna*,[11] *Willelmus filius Morker*,[12] *Walterus de Tolosa*,[13] *Ricardus de Stapiltona et Hugo frater ejus*,[14] *Walterus filius Hugonis*, *Ricardus de Archis*, *Jordanus de Ledestuna*, *Rogerus de Ledestuna*.[15]

---

(4) At the Survey Armley was held by Ligulf, but at the general re-arrangement made by Robert de Lascy (see p. 6) Ligulf was dispossessed, and it is not clear how the Stapleton lords obtained the manor.

(5) The "vivarium" or pool was what was afterwards called the Castle Moat. It was a "graft" cut almost entirely out of the solid, and is now garden ground, outside the castle wall.

(6) Byram was not a Domesday manor. With Sutton, Pool, Burton Salmon, Fairburn and Ledsham, it seems to have been originally one large manor, from which at the time of the Survey Ledsham was becoming detached, though the two were still coupled, sometimes as Fairburn-in-Ledsham, sometimes as Ledsham-in-Fairburn. In the case of Byram, as in that of Armley, it is not clear how the Stapleton lords had obtained the ownership.

(7) Son of Jordan of Ledstone. (See No. 109). (8) See also No. 207 and No. 238.

(9) Hervey was a tenant of seven acres on the moor at the time of the "Little Charter."

(10) Peter was the husband of Eva de Dai. (11) Coniston.

(12) With Peter de Toulston and Richard his brother, this William son of Morcar witnessed No. 248.

(13) See note (6) to No. 86. (14) The two younger brothers of the grantor.

(15) Jordan and his second brother, who had no male heir, and whose estate was partitioned between his two daughters, Agnes and Emma. See also No. 285 and No. 286.

---

**LXXXXVII. Carta Nicholai filii Jordani de Chipene. Cir. 1190.**

[Know present and to come that I, Nicholas son of Jordan of Shippen . . . . , have confirmed to Eudo the chaplain, of Aberford, and his heirs, or to whomsoever he will assign it, a toft in Pontefract in Micklegate, above the ditch where Adam de Fossa lived, lying next the toft of Thomas Smith. To be held, &c. Paying yearly 12 pence for all service, that is to say, sixpence at the middle of Lent, and sixpence at the feast of St. Michael. But for this grant and gift the aforesaid Eudo has in recognition given me two shillings. And I, Nicholas, and my heirs, will warrant to the aforesaid Eudo and his heirs, or to whomsoever he will assign it, the aforesaid toft, against all men and in all things. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Nicholaus filius Jordani de Chipene[1] dedi et concessi, et hac mea carta confirmavi Eudoni[2] capellano de Hedburford et heredibus suis vel cuicumque assignare voluerit, unum toftum in Pontefracto in magno vico[3] super fossam ubi Adam de Fossa habitavit, jacentem juxta toftum Thome Fabri. Tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete. Reddendo mihi annuatim xij denarios pro omni servitio, scilicet vj denarios ad mediam quadragesimam et vj denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis.[4] Pro hac vero concessione et donatione dedit mihi predictus Eudo ij solidos in recognitione. Ego vero Nicholaus et heredes mei warentizabimus prenominato Eudoni et heredibus suis, vel cuicumque assignare voluerit, predictum toftum contra omnes et in omnibus. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo le Gramarie*,[5] *Ricardo de Luteringtona*, *Alano vice-comite*, *de Kipes*,[6] *Alano de Baiuse*, *Roberto capellano*, *Paulino capellano*, *Hugone de Batelay*, *Gregorio clerico*, *Henrico Kaskine*, *Roberto Camberlano*, *Johanne filio Lang'*,[7] *Symone Pincerna*,[8] *Willelmo Bello*,[8] et multis aliis.

(1) In No. 210, which names Alan son of this Nicholas, this Shippen is said to be in the fee of Hillam.

(2) Eudo, the chaplain now of Aberford, but afterwards of Pontefract. (See No. 99.)

(3) No. 97 and the three following documents deal with one property; as it is described, a toft in Micklegate between one owned by Thomas Smith and the "hopedic." I have no doubt of the word, which occurs in three of the four charters, and which appears to mean the "upper dike," adjoining the Westgate to the Castle. In No. 97, the first also in order of time, the subject of the grant is said to be "above the ditch," "where Adam de Fossa lived." Which identifies the plot; for as a matter of fact there was at this time a foss, or ditch, or graft, which extended across the road to the Castle in front of the outer gate, and which has been long since covered up. It manifests its former presence, and the existence of "made" ground, by cracks in the buildings on each side of the entrance to Spink Lane, which being respectively on the sides of this foss show a tendency to fall into it. The word is "hoppedic" in No. 544.

(4) These were the terms at which, according to the town charter, the burgage rents had to be paid. (5) Grammaticus, or Gramary, the head of whose fee was at Knottingley.

(6) This is an interesting piece of detail. (See note to No. 27.) For the charter before us completes the information that Alan the sheriff was Alan of Kippax. And collating No. 97, No. 249 and No. 255, it appears as if Master Raimond, Richard of Luterington (Lotherton), and Alan the sheriff were three brothers, of whom Alan was the youngest.

(7) "Langevinus" in No. 119.

(8) Simon Butiler in No. 104, and William de Bello or Bello Monte in subsequent charters; finally Beymond or Beaumont.

**LXXXXVIII.** **Item de eodem Nicholai.** **Cir. 1230.**

[Know present and to come that I, Nicholas de Shippen, have quitclaimed from me and my heirs to God and the house of St. John of Pontefract, and the prior and monks there serving God, all my service which Eudo the chaplain annually made to me from a certain toft in Pontefract, in Micklegate. That is to say, that which lies between the toft of Thomas Smith and the upper dike. And that same toft I confirm for ever to those same monks from me and my heirs, according to the tenor of the charter of the aforesaid Eudo the chaplain, which he gave to the aforesaid house and to the prior and monks there serving God. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Nicholaus de Sypene quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis deo et domui sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et priori et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum servitium meum quod Eudo capellanus michi annuatim fecit de quodam tofto in Pontefracto in magno vico.[1] Scilicet quod jacet inter toftum Thome Fabri et hopedic. Et illud idem toftum confirmo in perpetuum eisdem monachis de me et heredibus meis, secundum tenorem carte predicti Eudonis capellani,[2] quam dedit predicte domui et priori et monachis ibidem deo servientibus. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottona, tunc senescallo,*[3] *Johanne de Birkina, Willelmo Gramatico, Willelmo de Nottona, Magistro Ada de Kellingtona,*[4] *Rogero decano*[5] *de Ledeshama, Willelmo capellano, Willelmo de Kamishalla,*[6] *Ricardo de Stagno, Simone Pincerna, Salomone*[7] *de Norhamtona,* et multis aliis.

(1) The present Micklegate. The property named in these deeds seems to have been the Bede House, as it was so long called, the poor man's house at the gate of the rich man's castle. It has been lately demolished, and the site is now occupied by three "Bede House Villas."

(2) See No. 97 and No. 99. (3) He was between Robert de Kent and Adam de Neirford.

(4) Afterwards vicar of Darrington on the recommendation of Roger de Lascy, the new lord. See No. 28. (5) Or parson, or rector. (6) See note (1) to No. 110.

(7) This was probably the Salomon from whom Burton Salmon obtained its second name.

**LXXXXIX. Carta Eudonis capellani. Cir. 1225.**

[Know present and to come that I, Eudo the chaplain, of Pontefract, have . . . . confirmed to the house of the blessed John of Pontefract . . . . . my toft which I had in Micklegate, Pontefract, with the buildings. That is to say, that which lies between the toft of Thomas Smith and the upper dike. So that my attorneys and their successors shall hold the aforesaid toft from the aforesaid monks, in fee and inheritance. Paying thence yearly to the aforesaid monks twelve pence only; that is to say at the feast of St. Martin, for all service and exaction and demand. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod [ego] Eudo capellanus de Pontefracto[1] dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domui beati Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, toftum meum quod habui in magno vico de Pontefracto cum edificiis. Illud scilicet quod jacet inter toftum Thome Fabri et hopedic, ita quod atornati mei et successores eorum tenebunt predictum toftum de predictis monachis in feodo et hereditate. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis monachis tantum xii denarios, scilicet ad festum sancti Martini, pro omni servitio et exactione et

(1) Between the dates of No. 97 and No. 99, Eudo of Aberford had become Eudo of Pontefract, and by that of No. 100 he was dead.

demanda. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottona, tunc senescallo,*[2] *Johanne de Birkina, Willelmo Gramatico, Willelmo de Beymund,*[3] *Ada de Kellingtona, Rogero de Ledishama, Willelmo capellano, Willelmo de Camishallo, Nicholaus de Scipene,*[4] *Ricardo de Stagno,* et multis aliis.

(2) Practically the list of witnesses in No. 98 and No. 99 is identical, that in No. 99, however, halting with Richard de Pool, and William de Beymund being here given instead of William de Notton in No. 98. (3) See note (4) to No. 100. (4) The grantor of No. 98.

C. **Carta Johannis de Lasci.** **Cir. 1226.**

[Know present and to come that I, John de Lascy, constable of Chester, have given and granted and quit-claimed from me and my heirs to God and St. John of Pontefract, and to the monks there serving God . . . . . , and for the health of the soul of Eudo the chaplain, and of his ancestors, a toft with the buildings in Micklegate, in Pontefract, and the service of twelve pence, which Nicholas of Shippen used to do to me yearly for the aforesaid toft. That is to say, that toft which lies between the toft of Thomas Smith and the upper dike. And that this gift may remain valid and stable, I have placed my seal to this charter for myself and my heirs. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Johannes de Lascy,[1] constabularius Cestrie, dedi et concessi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, et pro salute[2] anime Eudonis capellani et antecessorum suorum, unum toftum cum edificiis in magno vico in Pontefracto et servitium duodecim denariorum quod mihi Nicholaus de Schipeni annuatim pro predicto tofto facere solebat. Illud scilicet toftum quod jacet inter toftum Thome Fabri et hopedic. Et ut ista donatio rata permaneat et stabilis, huic carte pro me et heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottona, tunc senescallo, Willelmo de Nottona, tunc constabulario, Johanne de Birkina, Willelmo de Bello Monte,*[4] *Colino,*[3] *Rogero decano de Ledishama,*[4] *Magistro Ada de Kellingtona,*[4] *Waltero de Casteil',*[5] *Petro capellano,*[6] *Willelmo de Kamisal,* et multis aliis.

(1) He had inherited the constableship in 1211. (2) Thus Eudo the chaplain was now dead.

(3) Colin de Quartemars, or de Ameville (see No. 22). His son Nicholas tested No. 548.

(4) It may be remarked, (1) that Nos. 99 and 100 spell the name of Beaumont differently: the first giving it somewhat as still pronounced, "Beymund" the latter in the presence of the lord, John de Lascy, adopting the more formal "de Bello Monte;" and (2) that "Master" Adam de Kellington and Roger "dean of Ledsham" have their full titles in No. 100, the later and more formal of the two charters. (5) Castley, near Leathley (see No. 115).

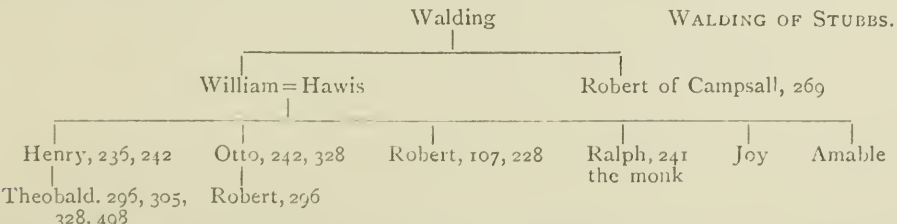
(6) Of St. Clement's. See No. 221, No. 463, and No. 464. But there was another and a later Peter (de Alpibus, the queen's physician), who was presented to St. Clement's by royal patent in 1240, while the honour was in the hands of the king, during the minority of Edmund de Lascy.

**CI. Carta Willelmi filii Walding et uxoris sue Hawis. Cir. 1180.**

[To all the faithful of Holy Church, William son of Walding, and his wife Hawis, greeting. Be it known to all present and to come, that I and my wife have granted and given . . . . . from my patrimony and from my inheritance, two tofts under Baghill in Pontefract, with Ralph my son, whom they have received as a monk, my heirs Henry, Otto, Robert, and Joy and Amable my daughters consenting, and with me offering that alms by staff upon the altar. In which place also I have bestowed my curse upon all my heirs who may cause hindrance to the monks concerning the tenor hereof. And the monks themselves have received us all into their fraternity, and we have given ourselves to be buried there at our decease. Also they have granted us to be received on that land, if there shall be need for the safety of the castle, and to hold our court for pleading there, so that we do no injury to that land; and that whatever we shall expend there be at our own cost. Witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Willelmus filius Walding, et uxor sua Hawis, salutem. Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego et uxor mea concessimus et dedimus deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, pro salute nostra[1] et antecessorum et heredum meorum[1] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et liberam et quietam de nobis et de heredibus nostris, de patrimonio meo et de hereditate mea, duos toftos subtus Baghil in Pontefracto, cum Radulfo filio meo quem receperunt in monachum, concedentibus heredibus meis, Henrico, Ottone, Roberto, et Joia et Amabilia filiabus meis, et super altare mecum eandem elemosinam per baculum offerentibus. In quo etiam loco maledictionem meam dedi omnibus heredibus meis qui impedimentum fecerint monachis de eodem tenore. Et ipsi monachi nos omnes in fraternitatem suam susceperunt, et ibidem sepeliendos ad obitum nostrum nos reddidimus. Concesserunt etiam nobis, si necessitas fuerit pro custodia castelli, in eadem terra hospitari, curiamque nostram ibi teneri placitando, ita ut neutro illi terre aliquod gravamen faciamus, et quicquid ibi expendemus de proprio sumptu nostro fiat. Testibus, *Adam presbitero, et Arnaldo filio suo*,[2]

(1) The marked change in the pronouns in this passage was probably significant at the time. But I do not find a clue, though it no doubt indicated that the inheritance involved was entirely on his side. The following is the genealogy of this family, so far as it is disclosed in the Chartulary.




Thus Ralph's English nationality was not a barrier to his reception into the Cluniac fraternity of St. John's, Pontefract. He had, however, not long to live, and the celebration of his "anniversary" was provided for in No. 241.

(2) See also No. 88. Adam the priest and Arnald his son were possibly specially interested in property at Baghill. They appear in No. 88 as joint witnesses, in that case also with regard to a toft in the Baghill portion of the manor.

*Radulpho de Insula, et Jordano et Willelmo fratribus suis,*[3] *Jordano, Rainaldo, Rogero et Waltero de Ledestona,*[4] *Thoma de Prestuna, Willelmo pistore et Alexandro filio suo,*[5] *Gaufrido de Pratis,*[6] *Rogero de Stubbis,*[7] *Adam Coco, Waltero, Wildo, Osmundo,*[8] *Willelmo portario.*

(3) See note (5) to No. 92. (4) The four Ledstone brothers, sons of Ailric.

(5) This Alexander succeeded his father William fitz Asolf in his office of baker to the monks.

(6) Gaufridus de Pratis is probably the Geoffrey of Ledsham of No. 102. He was the younger son of Walter, the youngest brother of Jordan fitz Ailric.

(7) I cannot connect this Roger de Stubbs with the Walding family. His name does not occur again. (8) See No. 103. He tests No. 149 also.

## CII. Carta Alberti Fullonis de Pontefracto. Cir. 1210.

[Know, &c., that I, Albert Fullo, of Pontefract, have surrendered and for ever quit-claimed, without withholding, from me and my heirs to God and St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, a toft in Pontefract under Baghill. To wit, that which I have held from the aforesaid monks, and which lies between the toft of Merlin Fleming towards the north, and the toft of Jocelyn towards the south. To be held and possessed by the aforesaid monks for ever. And lest I, Albert, or my heirs could ever contravene this my quit-claim, or move suit against the aforesaid monks concerning the beforesaid toft, I have placed my seal to this charter for me and my heirs. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Albertus Fullo de Pontefracto sursum reddidi, et in perpetuum de me et heredibus meis sine retenemento quietum clamavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus unum toftum in Pontefracto subtus Baggahil. Illum scilicet quem[1] tenui de predictis monachis, et qui[1] jacet inter toftum Merlini Flandrensis[2] versus north, et toftum Gocelini[2] versus suth. Habendum et tenendum prefatis monachis in perpetuum. Et ne ego Albertus vel heredes mei in posterum contra hanc meam quietam clamationem venire possimus, vel calumpniam erga prefatos monachos super predicto tofto movere, huic carte sigillum meum pro me et heredibus meis apposui. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Everardi,*[3] *Osberto de Brettona,*[4] *Willelmo de Kameshalla,*[5] *Merlino Flandrensi, Rogero capellano, Gaufrido de Ledeshama,*[6] *Adam de Wenth,*[7] *Gerardo de Berneslaya.*[8]

(1) *Sic*, in each case. (2) Neither of these names occurs again in the Chartulary.
(3) See note (2) to No. 94. (4) Burton Salmon. (5) Campsall.
(6) See No. 200 and No. 279. (7) *Sic.* (8) See No. 394.

[These charters are probably placed together because the properties referred to in them were adjacent; and there are several specialities about the first which deserve notice. It appears to be from a son of a man who either gave his name to Stubbs Walding or received a name from it. We shall presently meet with one of his sons, Otto, as Otto of Stubbs, and shall then find that the descendants of this Walding rose to occupy a very important position in the riding.]

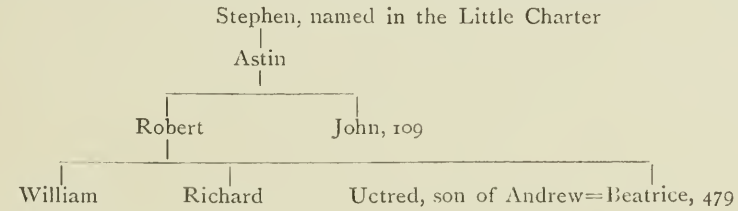
**CIII. Carta Willelmi filii Roberti filii Astini.**[1] **Cir. 1190.**

[To all . . . . . , William son of Robert son of Astin, greeting. Know all of you that I, William . . . . , have granted and by my present charter have confirmed to God and the monks of Pontefract, in pure and perpetual alms, three acres of land and three roods in the Fields of Pontefract, which lie between Ralph's cross and the thieves' gallows. Those, that is to say, which my brother Richard gave to them and confirmed by his charter. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis, Willelmus filius Roberti filii Astini salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego, Willelmus, pro amore dei et salute anime mee et omnium meorum concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et monachis de Pontefracto tres acras terre et tres perticatas in campis Pontisfracti,[2] que jacent inter crucem Radulfi et furcas latronum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Illas scilicet quas frater meus Ricardus dedit illis, et carta sua confirmavit. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo de Medelay, ballivo domini regis,*[3] *Petro de Toulestona et Ricardo fratre suo, Willelmo de Insula, Jordano de Aula,*[4] *Ricardo de Stagno, et Ada et Ricardo, filiis suis, Hugone de Batelay, et Thoma fratre suo,*[5] et multis aliis.

---

(1) This was a reputable family among the under-tenants of Pontefract, but I trace little of them except the connections mentioned in No. 103. The following shows these relationships:—

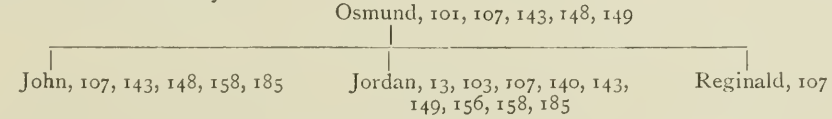



Thus there are four generations named in the Chartulary.

(2) This expression with the description following is a very useful piece of information. The "Fields" of any manor were the outlying portions which, when they received that name, had not been reduced by cultivation, but which were very soon afterwards occupied and cultivated. They always bordered on an adjoining manor, and were never surrounded by cultivated lands of the manor to which they belonged. In the case before us they would have been situated between Ralph's Cross (the present Stump Cross, see *ante*, p. 121), on the border line of Ferrybridge Field, and the "Thieves' Gallows" belonging to the manor of Pontefract. This clearly points towards St. Thomas's Hill, as the elevation was and is now called (it is but three hundred yards away), and leads to the inference that in selecting St. Thomas's Hill for the execution of Earl Thomas, choice was made of an ancient place of execution. That it looked towards the north and overlooked Parlington, the manor of the Despencer, Earl Thomas's hereditary enemy, was only one factor in the case, though perhaps one of importance in the eyes of the malevolent and revengeful persecutors of the earl. They would have had a malignant pleasure in making him face in the hour of his death Parlington, as well as Scotland.

(3) That is, William son of Everard, who was bailiff of Osgoldcross and Staincross.

(4) This Jordan de Aula was a younger brother who assumed that name, possibly as the acting lawyer of his generation. His brother John also so styles himself. The following is the genealogy as recorded in the Chartulary:—




A William de Aula tests No. 93, No. 105, and many other charters, but I do not connect him with these.

(5) This was a very influential clan of Pontefract under-tenants, one branch of which assumed the name of Vintner, and another that of Scot. See No. 159, No. 169, and the pedigree under No. 462.

CIIII. Carta Michaelis filii Thome de Munkeil. Cir. 1175.

[Know, &c., that I, Michael son of Thomas of Monkhill, of Pontefract, have . . . . . confirmed to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract . . . . . , three acres and a half of land in the Fields of Pontefract. Of which acres one half acre lies near land of the aforesaid monks and the land of William of Beal, and one half acre next the land of the same monks towards the west at Ralph's cross, and a parcel next the land of Simon Butler at Harper Well towards the west, and a parcel towards the west between the land of Simon Butler and the land which was Ranulph's the son of Siward, and a parcel at the road which leads to the lepers' hospital between the land of Hervey son of Kaskin towards the north and the land of Robert son of Sylvia [? Silverton], and a parcel next the same road between the lands of Henry son of Brecoe, and an acre next the Park between the land of the aforesaid monks and the land of Richard of Pool. To be held, &c. And I the aforesaid Michael and my heirs will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Michael filius Thome de Monkehil de Pontefracto dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tres acras terre et dimidiam in campis de Pontefracto,[1] ex quibus acris dimidia acra jacet propinquior terre predictorum monachorum et terre Willelmi de Begala, et dimidia acra juxta terram eorundem monachorum versus west, ad crucem Radulfi,[2] et unum sellum juxta terram Symonis Butiler[3] ad Harpere Welle[4] versus west, et unum sellum versus west inter terram Symonis Butiler, et terram que fuit Ranulfi filii Siwardi,[5] et unum sellum ad viam que ducit ad hospitalem leprosorum inter terram Hervei filii Kaskini versus north, et terram Roberti filii Silv', et unum sellum juxta eandem viam, inter terras Henrici filii Brecoe, et unam acram juxta parcum[6] inter terram predictorum monachorum et terram Ricardi de Stagno. Tenendas et habendas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego predictus Michael et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatas tres acras terre et dimidiam prenominatis

(1) In this case in different Fields. There were two half acres, one acre, and four "parcels" of uncertain measurement, making in all three and a half acres. (2) See No. 107.

(3) In charters of a later date this name is given in the Latin form, "Pincerna."

(4) This Harper Well seems to have been that which for so long afterwards was known as Harrop Well, and gave its name to the road then leading to it from Southgate. If so, the vicissitudes of the name have been very singular. Originally known as Harper Well, it became Harrop Well from the name of a resident family; but, by a third attempt to theorise out an etymology, the nineteenth century Ordnance Map called it Harewood Well, the Earl of Harewood having in the previous century become the lay rector of the parish. (5) See No. 114.

(6) At this time the newly constituted Pontefract Park extended from Skinner Lane, the way which led from Pontefract to Hardwick Hospital, to Brackenhill, the subsequent Monkroyd: from Skinner Lane, which never developed into a "road," to the main road from Pontefract to Wakefield, Penny Lane as it was frequently called. But in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the southern portion of this large extension westward had been allotted, and when the Elizabethan settlement of "townships" took place, it became, for Poor Law purposes, part of Tanshelf. The remainder up to the Featherstone Road (Halfpenny Lane) was similarly partitioned in 1780, and the allotted portion became part of the new Pontefract Park District as it was called. But Pontefract Park had long ceased to be a deer park, though, while the Pontefract Honour was in the hands of the king, during the minority of Edmund de Lacy, he granted under date August 7th, 1244, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, thirty does and twenty bucks from Pontefract Park to stock his park at Knaresborough. (*Close Rolls*, 28 Henry III.)

monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi, Jordano de Sancta Maria, Willelmo filio Everardi, Willelmo de Kamesal, Roberto Camberlano, Radulfo de Batelay, Simone Butiler, Ricardo de Stagno, Thoma fratre suo, Hugone de Poulingtona, Willelmo portario, Adam Ferthing,*[7] *Jordano Campione.*[8]

(7) See note to No. 121. (8) A liberal benefactor. See No. 133 and No. 134.

**CV. Carta Matildis la Blunde[1] de Pontefracto. Cir. 1216.**

[Know, &c., that I, Matilda the Blonde, of Pontefract, . . . . . have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to God and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, in free, pure and perpetual alms, half an acre of land in the territory of Pontefract. That is to say, that half acre which lies in Ris. To be held and possessed by the aforesaid monks for ever. Rendering thence annually to the lord of Pontefract a penny at the feast of St. Michael for all service. And I the beforenamed Matilda and my heirs will warrant to the aforesaid monks the beforesaid half acre of land, as our alms, against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Matildis la Blunde de Pontefracto, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam acram terre in territorio[2] de Pontefracto. Illam scilicet dimidiam acram que jacet in Ris.[3] Tenendam et habendam prefatis monachis in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim domino Pontisfracti unum denarium ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio. Et ego prenominata Matildis et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatis monachis predictam dimidiam acram terre, sicut nostram elemosinam, contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walense, tunc senescallo*[4] *Pontisfracti, Johanne de Luvayn, Johanne Vinitore,*[5] *Alano Noel,*[6] *Roberto de Chartres,*[7] *Willelmo de Aula, Roberto Walense.*[8]

(1) An instance of the increased use of French surnames in this century. See No. 114.

(2) The disappearance of the "Field" character of the outlying parts of the manor was recognized in this new word. Portions of the Fields were now becoming "territorium." The very great change which took place in the twelfth century in the condition of the land is sometimes not sufficiently recognised by students of Domesday, who appear to consider the state of things depicted by Walter of Henley, in 1230, to have been the same as that of Domesday in 1086. But in fact the alteration of conditions during that century and a half had been in proportion much more extensive than in any subsequent period of the same duration.

(3) Subsequently, in No. 152 and No. 153, this Field-land brought under the plough was called a "culture."

(4) To John de Lascy the constable, before he became Earl of Lincoln (see No. 22). But this seneschal always styled himself "senescallus Pontisfracti."

(5) John son of Hugh de Batley. See No. 103.

(6) Alan Noel had land at both Hillam and Monk Fryston.

(7) An owner of land in the Fields. See No. 108.

(8) Robert III., instituted to the church of Friston in 1248. Friston did not become a vicarage till 1330.

## CVI. Carta Helene filie Ade filii Agnetis.[1] Cir. 1240.

[Know present and to come that I, Helen, daughter of Adam son of Agnes, overtaken by poverty, have sold to my lords the monks of Pontefract that rent of three shillings, with all appurtenances, which Roger Baker was accustomed to pay me for the toft and house which is between my house and the house of Anketil, which was formerly Anketil's, for twenty shillings of silver, which the aforesaid monks have given in hand to me and my mother in our great necessity. And I, Helen, and my heirs, will warrant the said sale to the aforesaid monks against all men. And that this sale may have lasting strength, I have placed to this writing my seal in testimony. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helena filia Ade filii Agnetis, paupertate preventa, vendidi dominis meis monachis de Pontefracto illum redditum trium solidorum cum omnibus pertinentiis quem Rogerus Pistor solebat mihi reddere pro tofto et domo que est inter domum meam et domum Anketilli, que fuit quondam Anketilli, pro viginti solidis argenti,[2] qui dederunt predicti monachi mihi et matri mee[3] pre manibus, in magna necessitate nostra. Ego vero Helena et heredes mei dictam venditionem prefatis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Et ut hec venditio perpetuum robur optineat, huic scripto sigillum meum in testimonium apposui. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo capellano*, *Johanne de Luvain*, *Henrico filio Radulfi*, *Johanne Vinetore*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Henrico filio Matildis*, *Ricardo de Martona*,[4] et multis aliis.

(1) Daughter and co-heiress of Roger of Ledstone, third son of Ailric.

(2) That is, at less than seven years' purchase.

(3) Her name was Goodwoman (see No. 139). There is another charter, No. 123, by which she and her daughter sold to Richard de Marton, the last named of the above list of witnesses, a property in the Fields called Impcroft, which Richard de Marton at once transferred to the monks.

(4) This Richard de Marton seems to have been a successor of Walter the Receiver in that official position, but I do not find him called by Walter's title. In No. 171 he is said to have been their porter, and he is also called Richard de Pontefract and Richard de Aula. See No. 118.

## CVII. Carta Jordani de Aula. Cir. 1190.

[Know present and to come that I, Jordan de Aula, have granted, given, and by this my present charter confirmed to Otto de Stubbs and his heirs, in fee and heirship, for his homage and service, two tofts with crofts in Pontefract, near Monkhill, from the land of the hospital of St. Nicholas. That is to say, those which belonged to Hedusus and to Ralph the son of Coleswan, which the aforesaid Jordan bought from Reginald his brother. To be held . . . . . for four shillings, to be paid, two shillings at the feast of St. Martin and two shillings at Whitsuntide. And I, Jordan, and my heirs, will warrant the beforesaid two tofts with crofts to the aforesaid Otto and his heirs against all men. And for this grant and gift . . . . . Otto has given to . . . . . Jordan twenty shillings . . . . . These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Jordanus de Aula[1] concessi, dedi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Otthoni[2] de Stubbis et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, pro homagio et servitio suo, duos toftos cum croftis in Pontefracto, super montem monachorum, de terra hospitalis sancti Nicholai. Illos scilicet qui fuerunt Hedusi et Radulfi filii Coleswani, quos prefatus Jordanus emit a Reginaldo fratre suo. Ad tenendum de me et de heredibus meis libere, quiete et honorifice, ab omni servitio et consuetudine, pro quatuor solidis reddendis in festo sancti Martini ij solidis et in Pentecosten ij solidis; et ego Jordanus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictos duos toftos cum croftis predicto Otthoni et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Pro hac vero concessione et donatione dedit prefatus Ottho predicto Jordano xx^ti^ solidos de recognitione. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Everardi, tunc ballivo domini regis,*[3] *Ada de Reinvilla, Thoma filio suo,*[4] *Willelmo filio Waldine, Henrico, Roberto, filiis suis,*[5] *Johanne clerico de Kellingtona,*[6] *Henrico, Symone, Moyse, fratribus suis, Willelmo de Insula,*[7] *Roberto Walensi, Willelmo de Wenrevilla, Radulfo fratre suo, Alano filio Ranulfi de Smithetona, Alano filio Noil,*[8] *Willelmo de Archis, Magistro Roberto,*[9] *Johanne filio Osmundi,* et multis aliis.

---

(1) Not Jordan of Ledstone, although like the great Jordan he had a brother Reginald. He tests No. 13, No. 103, and No. 156. See No. 103, note (4).

(2) Second son of William son of Walding.

(3) See note (2) to No. 94. (4) This Thomas was dead in 1218. See Seventh Fasciculus.

(5) See No. 101. They were the surviving brothers of the grantee.

(6) Afterwards dean of Pontefract. See No. 297. The name of John, the clerk of Kellington, to this charter, does somewhat to settle its date; since he was the incumbent at the time of the Survey of the lands of the Knights Templars, made in 1185, and was dead in 1202 (S 925).

(7) See No. 92. (8) Called "of Hillam" in S 494. (9) See No. 86, note (9).

---

## CVIII. Carta Willelmi filii Hervici. Cir. 1215.

[Know . . . . . that I, William son of Hervey, have sold, &c., to Eva de Batley, and to whom she hath willed to assign it, an acre of land in the Field of Pontefract, lying in the Field which is called the Ris, and (which) has my land on its east side and the land of Robert of Chartres on the west, and abuts upon the land of Eudo the chaplain, and the land of Robert Porchet. To be held and had by her and by whom she will assign it to, from me and my heirs in fee and inheritance, &c. Rendering thence yearly to the chief lord at the exchequer of Pontefract two pence at the feast of St. Michael, for all service and secular exaction. And for this sale and quitclaim the aforesaid Eva de Batley has given to me fourteen shillings sterling in hand. And I, William son of Hervey, and my heirs, will warrant for ever against all men the aforesaid land to Eva de Batley and her assigns. And in witness thereof I have placed my seal to this writing. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Hervici[1] vendidi et in perpetuum quietam clamavi de me et heredibus meis Eve de Batelay[2] et cui assignare voluerit unam acram terre in campo de Pontefracto, jacentem in campo qui dicitur le Ris,[3] et habet terram meam ex orientali parte sui, et terram Roberti de Chartres ex occidentali parte, et abuttat super terram Eudonis capellani et terram Roberti Porchet.[4] Tenendam et habendam sibi et cui assignare voluerit de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere, quiete, pacifice, et integre. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino ad scaccarium de Pontefracto duos denarios[5] ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio et seculari exactione. Pro hac autem venditione et quieta clamatione dedit mihi predicta Eva de Bateley xiiii solidos sterlingorum pre manibus. Ego vero Willelmus filius Hervici et heredes mei predicte Eve de Bateley et assignatis suis predictam terram contra omnes homines warentizabimus in perpetuum, et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Cantia, tunc senescallo, Johanne de Birkin, Alano filio Randulfi, Henrico Biseth, Waltero clerico, Alana*[6] *Noel, Waltero Scotico,*[7] *Gilberto filio Hugonis, Thoma de Knaresbroc, Thoma de Batelay,* et multis aliis.

(1) See No. 96. (2) Probably sister of Hugh de Batley and of Thomas, who tests.
(3) See No. 152 and No. 153. (4) "Birket" in No. 128, and "Birker" in No. 127.
(5) It is curious to note that the fourpence per acre, chief rent to the lord, had already in regard to each of these plots become twopence only. (6) *Sic.*
(7) Preceding his father. See No. 169.

## CIX. Carta Hervei Kaskini.[1] Cir. 1210.

[Know present and to come that I, Hervey Kaskin, have given with my body, and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, three acres of land in the Fields of Pontefract upon Felter-royd, which lie between the Greave and the land which was William Hervey's. To be held and possessed in perpetual alms. Paying thence yearly to the exchequer of the lord sixpence, that is to say, on St. Michael's day. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod [ego] Herveus Caskin dedi cum corpore meo[2] et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, tres acras terre in campis de Pontefracto super fer' in rode,[3] que jacent inter greve et terram que fuit Willelmi Bervi.[4] Tenendas et

(1) Neither of the sixteen charters, from No. 94 to No. 109, has been hitherto printed, nor have I met notice of either of them elsewhere, except that there is a meagre abstract of No. 101 in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136, and that No. 95 and No. 96 are in *Lansdowne* 207A.
(2) This is another instance of a gift of land in exchange for rights of burial.
(3) "Felter royd" in No. 119. I do not trace the name. (4) "Bervi" for "Hervi."

habendas in perpetuam elemosinam. Reddendo inde annuatim scaccario domini vi denarios, scilicet in die sancti Michaelis. Hiis testibus, *Eudone capellano, Willelmo capellano,*[5] *Thoma de Dinga, Johanne filio Astini, Baldewino Paumentario, Roberto de Queldale,*[6] *Willelmo et David filiis meis,*[7] et aliis.

(5) Eudo and William, chaplains of Pontefract, occur frequently in company at this time on these Pontefract deeds. William witnessed No. 92, and Eudo (as chaplain of Aberford) No. 97. William is without Eudo in No. 106, and Eudo without William in No. 108; but the two appear together, William always following Eudo, in No. 98, No. 99, No. 109, No. 111, No. 113, and many others.

(6) Wheldale; a younger brother of William de Friston, the father of Bertram (see No. 289). He was a grandson of Gerbodo, the Domesday tenant of both Fristone and Wheldale.

(7) The sons of the grantor, Hervey Kaskin.

---

**CX.** **Carta Willelmi Kamesal.**[1] **Cir. 1210.**

[Know present and to come that I, William of Campsal . . . . , have confirmed to God and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist of Pontefract, and to the monks there serving God, ten acres of land in the territory of Pontefract . . . . . , which I bought of Simon Butler, of Pontefract. Of which acres six acres and a half lie in the plot which belonged to the aforesaid Simon, and are near the land of the Lazarites of Fulsnap towards the south; and three acres and a half lie towards the Greve, in a plot which is called Selwarehill, between the land of Walter the clerk and the land of Adam Harper. To be held and possessed by the aforesaid monks for ever in perpetual alms. Paying thence yearly to the heirs of the aforesaid Simon twelve pence at Whitsuntide for all service. And that this my gift may be firm and lasting, I have affixed my seal to this charter. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Kamesal, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, decem acras terre in territorio[2] de Pontefracto. Illas scilicet quas emi de Symone Pincerna de Pontefracto. Quarum acrarum, sex acre et dimidia[3] jacent in cultura que fuit predicti Symonis et sunt propinquiores terre Lazarorum de fulsnap versus suth; et tres acre et dimidia jacent versus Greve, in cultura que vocatur Selwarehil,[4] inter terram Walteri clerici et terram Ade Cittarii.[5] Tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis in perpetuam elemosinam inperpetuum.

(1) This William de Campsall seems to have been the second son of Adam (Vetus) de Reineville, at this time taking the portion of a second son. But the main difficulty to so placing him is that John is given in No. 111 as the name of his son, while the genealogy in the Kirkstall Chartulary makes his son to be Adam. This, however, might and probably does arise from the circumstance that John was the son and heir of the Campsall property, of which the Kirkstall monks knew nothing, and Adam was the heir to the lands at Armley and Bramley, with which alone they concerned themselves. John was the heir at Campsall, Adam was the heir at Armley.

(2) The reclaimed Fields. They retained the old name in the popular mouth, but their legal description was "territory."

(3) The quantity is given as 6a. 1r. in No. 111. It was No. 175 in Hepworth's Survey, but was then surveyed as 7a. 1r. 5p.

(4) There is now no trace of this name.

(5) Adam Harper. See also No. 111 and No. 114.

Reddendo inde annuatim heredibus prefati Symonis duodecim denarios ad Pentecosten pro omni servitio. Et ut hec mea donatio firma sit et stabilis, huic carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Alano filio Ranulfi, tunc ballivo de Staincros et Osgotecros,*[6] *Willelmo de Coleby, Waltero clerico de Pontefracto, Willelmo de Daneport,*[7] *Ricardo de Stagno, Ricardo de Marton.* ———

(6) See note (1) to No. 125. (7) A frequent witness, but not a tenant.

---

**CXI.** **Carta Symonis Pincerne.** **Cir. 1210.**

[Know present and to come that I, Simon Butler, have . . . . . confirmed to William of Campsal and his heirs, or to whom he will assign it, six acres and a rood of land from my plot which adjoins the hospital and the plot of Ranulph son of Siward; that is to say, near towards the hospital. And three acres and a half of land in my other plot, which is called Sheldwarhill, next the Greve; that is to say, near the acre in the north part which Adam Harper holds of me. To be held, &c., of me and my heirs, by him and his heirs, or by whom he shall assign it to, for his homage and service, and for six marks and 20 shillings which the aforesaid William has given to me in hand. Paying annually to me and my heirs 12 pence at Whitsuntide for all service and exaction which to the aforesaid land belongs. And I . . . . . will warrant, &c. Besides, I, Simon, have given and granted and . . . . . confirmed the six aforesaid acres and a rood of land, and three acres and a half of land, to John son of the aforesaid William, whom the aforesaid William his father appointed his heir of the aforesaid lands in his lawful power. To be held and possessed, after the decease of the aforesaid William his father, in fee and inheritance, for his homage and service from me and my heirs, by him and his heirs, or by whom he will assign it to. Paying yearly to me and to my heirs 12 pence at Whitsuntide for all service and exaction which belongs to the aforesaid land. And I, Simon, and my heirs, will warrant, &c., to the aforesaid John and his heirs, or to whom he will assign them after the decease of the said William his father. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Symon Pincerna concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Kamesall et heredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, sex acras et unam percatam[1] terre de cultura mea que jacet [juxta] hospitale, et culturam Ranulfi filii Sywardi, scilicet propinquiores versus hospitale. Et tres acras terre et dimidiam in alia cultura mea que vocatur Scheldwarhil[2] juxta Greve, scilicet propinquiores acre in boreali parte quam Adam Tirtir[3] tenet de me. Tenendas et habendas in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel cui

(1) *Sic.* There was frequent confusion between "percatam" and "perticatam." Strictly, this should have been "perticatam," a rood.

(2) See note (4) to No. 110, where the name is Selwarehil.

(3) *Sic*, for "Cyther" or "Harper." See No. 110. It becomes "Cuther" in No. 114.

assignare voluerit pro humagio et servitio suo et pro sex marcis et xx *ti* solidis quos predictus Willelmus dedit mihi pre manibus. Reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xii denarios ad Pentecosten[4] pro omni servitio et exactione quod ad predictam terram pertinet. Et ego Symon et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatas terras predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit contra omnes homines. Preterea ego Symon dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi sex predictas acras et unam percatam[1] terre et tres acras terre et dimidiam Johanni filio predicti Willelmi, quem predictus Willelmus pater suus constituit[5] heredem suum de prefatis terris in ligia potestate sua. Tenendas et habendas post decessum predicti Willelmi patris sui in feudo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit pro humagio et servitio suo. Reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xii denarios ad Pentecosten[4] pro omni servitio et exactione que ad prefatam terram pertinet. Et ego Symon et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatas terras predicto Johanni et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit post decessum predicti Willelmi patris sui contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Waltero priore*, *Henrico subpriore*,[6] *Rainero tunc celerario*, *Johanne de Birkin*, *Willelmo de Stapilton*,[7] *Eudone capellano*, *Willelmo capellano*, *Roberto Camerario*, *Jordano Campione*,[8] *Radulfo de Batelay*, *Alano Noel*,[9] *Willelmo de Aula*, cum multis aliis.

(4) In *Dodsworth*, 151, extended in one case as "denariis ad Pentecostum," and in the other as "Pentecostam."

(5) This implies that John (called the clerk in No. 241 and No. 242) was not his only son.

(6) The business of the monastery was now so much on the increase, that a new officer was necessary for its performance. As we shall see when we come to No. 544, special duties devolved upon the sub-prior on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the prior.

(7) William II., son of Robert I.

(8) A subsequent liberal donor to the monks. See No. 133 and No. 134. (9) See No. 133.

## CXII. Carta ejusdem Symonis.[1] Before 1224.

[Know present and to come that I, Simon Butler, have . . . . . quitclaimed . . . . . , all my plot which I have held from them in the Fields of Pontefract. That, namely, which lies between the plot of the lord of Darrington towards the south, and the plot which belonged to Walter of Toulouse towards the north, for thirty shillings, which they have given to me, and for the maintenance of a monk

(1) Two clearly distinct families were known by the name of Pincerna, that of Hugh Butler Pincerna or Despenser, and that of Pincerna or Butler. The predecessor of the former seems to have been Robert, dispensator, who witnessed No. 15 (in company with but acknowledging inferior rank by following William the almoner and Lambert the physician), and No. 321 (in which as "dispensator Henrici de Lasci" he precedes another Robert, the butler of that lord). It may indeed be, and there is great probability of it, that these two Roberts are the progenitors of the two families, henceforward Despensers and Butlers, but nothing has yet emerged to make us absolutely certain of the connection.

which they have granted to Mathania my wife during her life. And this quitclaim I, Simon, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Symon Pincerna sursum reddidi et quietam clamavi ecclesie sancti Johannis et dominis meis monachis de Pontefracto totam culturam meam quam de eis tenui in campis de Pontefracto,[2] illam scilicet que jacet inter culturam domini de Dardingtona versus suth, et culturam que fuit Walteri de Tolosa versus north pro xxx *ti* solidis quos mihi dederunt, et pro una procuratione[3] monachi quam concesserunt Mathanie uxori mee in vita sua. Hanc autem quietam clamationem, ego Symon et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Rogero de Ruhala*,[4] *Rogero decano*[5] *de Pontefracto*,[6] *Gregorio*, *Ada*, *Thoma*, *Alexandro filiis suis*,[7] *Jordano Campione*,[8] et multis aliis.

(2) The Greave Field was the name of the particular "campus" referred to in this charter. Originally it was probably part of a "Field" common to Pontefract, Ferrybridge and Darrington, the estate of the Greave or Sheriff whose seat was in the centre, locally in the portion afterwards allotted to the manor of Darrington, at Greave Hall, as it continued to be called till within this present century, when its ancient historical name was superseded by that of Grove Hall.

(3) From No. 115, a dated charter, we learn that Mathania survived her husband, and was a widow in 1224.

(4) Roall, a hamlet near Kellington, but within the bounds of Eggborough. As, at the great settlement for Poor Law purposes towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it had little or no population except at the Hall itself, it was not erected into a separate township.

(5) Transcribed into *Dodsworth* 151, as "de Cano."

(6) This appears to be Roger of Ledsham, son of another Roger, made dean (or parson) of Pontefract, which like Ledsham, Swillington, Kellington, and "The Ainsty," was at this time called a deanery in the unsettled state of ecclesiastical nomenclature. The stages by which Roger son of Roger de Ledsham came to be dean of Pontefract are all clearly indicated in the Chartulary. They seem to have been—1. Clerk of Ledsham [1201]. 185.
2. Chaplain [cir. 1210]. 93, 102.
3. Official [1224]. 115.
4. Dean (or parson) of Ledsham [cir. 1193]. 98, 158, 176, 179.
5. Dean (or parson) of Pontefract [cir. 1212], Master 209, [cir. 1220] 112, [1231] 184.

It is possible that Roger held the two livings in plurality, residing in Pontefract, and as he would not require a residence in Ledsham, no proper vicarage was set apart for the vicar. Hence the charter No. 54, in 1238, on the requisition of Hugh the new vicar. As each of the new vicars of Ledsham and Pontefract was a Hugh (though at Pontefract there was an intervening Philip—see No. 154), it is possible that the plurality continued; and as no appointment to either vicarage (or indeed to either Catwick, Darrington, Silkstone or Slaidburn, all in the presentation of the monks of Pontefract) is recorded, it is possible that the monks held these two livings as what we should call donatives, as Nostel continued to hold that of Wragby till the Suppression.

(7) It is remarkable that so many sons of Roger the dean of Pontefract should be named in this passage, and that neither of them is mentioned elsewhere in the Chartulary, so far as is easily discoverable.

(8) See No. 133 and No. 134.

## CXIII. Item de eodem. Cir. 1201.

[Know . . . . . that I, Simon Butler, of Pontefract, &c., have confirmed to God and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, six roods of land in the Fields of Pontefract. Those, that is to say, which lie next the Weeks near to the land which belonged to Hugh son of Serlo, towards the south. To be held and had, &c. And I, the aforesaid Simon, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Symon Pincerna de Pontefracto, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et sancto Johanni Apostolo et Evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sex percatas[1] terre in campis de Pontefracto. Illas scilicet que jacent juxta Wekes[2] propinquiores terre que fuit Hugonis filii Serlonis versus suth. Tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et seculari consuetudine. Et ego prefatus Symon et heredes mei warentizabimus predictas perticatas[3] prefatis monachis ubique et contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Eudone et Willelmo, capellanis de Pontefracto, Willelmo de Kamesale,*[4] *Radulfo de Batele, Ricardo de Stagno, Roberto Camberlano, Willelmo de Aula, Henrico filio Ranulfi, Johanne Vintore,*[5] et multis aliis.

(1) *Sic*, for "perticatas." In No. 114 the quantity is given as "unam acram et dimidiam in territorio." (2) There is now no trace of this name.
(3) *Sic*. (4) See No. 98. (5) See No. 103.

CXIIII. Carta Johannis filii Symonis Pincernæ. Cir. 1216.

[Know, &c., that I, John, son of Simon Butler, . . . . . have confirmed, &c., ten acres of land in the territory of Pontefract. Those, that is to say, which William of Campsal bought and acquired from Symon my father; . . . . . six acres and a half, &c., and three acres and a half, &c. To be held, &c., by the aforesaid monks for ever, in perpetual alms, freely and quietly, entirely and honourably, with all liberties and easements to the said lands belonging. Paying thence yearly to me and my heirs, from the said monks, twelvepence at Whitsuntide for all service and exaction. Also I have granted and by my present charter have confirmed, &c., an acre and a half . . . . . in Weeks . . . . . Besides, . . . . . I, John, son of Simon Butler, have quitclaimed . . . . . all that plot in the Fields of Pontefract without reservation, which my father held from them, and surrendered and quitclaimed to those same monks. That is to say, that which lies between the plot of the lord of Darrington towards the south, and the plot which belonged to Walter of Toulouse towards the north. But these donations and quitclaim, concessions and confirmations of my said father and my own, I, John, and my heirs, as is defined above, will warrant for ever to the aforesaid monks. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Symonis Pincerne concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie beati Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus decem acras terre in territorio de Pontefracto. Illas scilicet quas Willelmus de Camesale[1] de Symone patre meo emit

(1) See No. 110 and No. 111.

et acquiscivit. Quarum acrarum sex acre et dimidia jacent in cultura qui fuit patris mei, et sunt propinquiores terre lazarorum de Fulsnape versus suth. Et tres acre et dimidia jacent versus Greve in cultura que vocatur Selwarehil inter culturam Walteri clerici et terram Ade Cuther.[2] Tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis in perpetuam elemosinam inperpetuum, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad dictas terras spectantibus. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis de eisdem monachis duodecim denarios ad Pentecosten pro omni servitio et exactione. Item concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et eidem ecclesie beati Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus unam acram et dimidiam in territorio[3] de Pontefracto scilicet in[4] Wekes, quas Symon Pincerna pater meus eisdem monachis dedit et confirmavit, habendas et tenendas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Preterea sciendum quod ego Johannes filius Simonis Pincerne quietam clamavi de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum deo et ecclesie beati Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo existentibus, totam illam culturam in campis de Pontefracto sine retenemento quam pater meus de eis tenuit et eisdem monachis sursum reddidit et quietam clamavit. Illam scilicet que jacet inter culturam domini de Dardingtona versus suth et culturam que fuit Walteri de Tholosa versus north. Has vero donationes et quietam clamationem, concessiones et confirmationes dicti patris mei et meas, ego Johannes et heredes mei sicut superius continetur prefatis monachis inperpetuum warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walensi, tunc senescallo,*[5] *Jordano Folioth,*[6] *Alano de Smethetona,*[7] *Symone clerico de Notton,*[8] *Roberto filio Araldi,*[9] *Waltero clerico,*[10] *Waltero Scotico,*[11] *Roberto filio Arnis,*[12] *Thoma de*

(2) *Sic*, for Cyther. (3) See note (2) No. 105, and note (1) No. 113.

(4) It was "juxta" in No. 113.

(5) To John de Lascy, succeeding Hugh Pincerna; when he uses a further title he calls himself "senescallus Pontisfracti." See No. 105 and No. 252. (6) Jordan II. See pedigree p. 114.

(7) See No. 107 and No. 108. He was afterwards bailiff of Staincross and Osgoldcross. There appear to have been two Alans, witnesses to this series of charters. Alan son of Ranulph the bailiff in No. 110, is not Alan Noel in No. 111, but Alan de Smeaton of No. 114. This gives us the key to the personality of Ranulph the bailiff, as being the Ranulph de Smeaton of Nos. 107 and 108, who had a son Alan, which Alan had two sons, John and William, successively rectors of Smeaton in the next generation, on the presentation of the last Jordan Foliot, who died in 1299.

(8) This Simon the clerk of Notton is not again mentioned in the Chartulary; there was no place of worship there with which he might have been identified, nor do I trace his connection, if any, to the "de Nottons."

(9) By comparison of No. 130 with No. 131, Robert son of Harald will be seen to have been a clerk. He is not named in the "Little Charter," though he was probably the heir of Richard son of Harald, who had possessed three and a half acres. (10) Son of Ciprian, also a clerk.

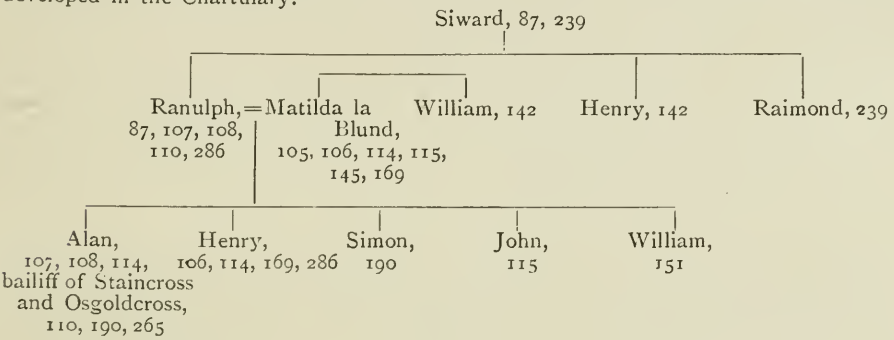
(11) Thus, Walter Scot, the grantor in No. 169, had long been known by that name. See No. 93.

(12) See No. 268, where the name occurs as Ernis.

*Knarbruc, Nicholao et Willelmo fratribus suis,*[13] *Henrico filio Matilde,*[14] *Johanne filio Michaelis,*[15] *Johanne Vinitore,*[16] *Willelmo de Aula,*[17] *Ricardo de Marton,*[18] et aliis.

(13) These were three of a group of four brothers, always named in order, Thomas, Robert, Nicholas, and William. Thomas, Nicholas and William, as above; Thomas and William in No. 136; Robert and Nicholas in No. 122; Thomas and Nicholas in No. 126; Thomas and Robert, probably in mistake for Nicholas, in No. 126a; but not once all together.

(14) Matilda la Blund. Henry would have been the second son of Ralph of Smeaton, and the designated inheritor of his mother's land in Pontefract, as his elder brother Alan was of the position of his father, who would appear to have been now dead. The following is the genealogy as developed in the Chartulary:—


Siward, 87, 239
Ranulph, 87, 107, 108, 110, 286
Matilda la Blund, 105, 106, 114, 115, 145, 169
William, 142
Henry, 142
Raimond, 239
Alan, 107, 108, 114, bailiff of Staincross and Osgoldcross, 110, 190, 265
Henry, 106, 114, 169, 286
Simon, 190
John, 115
William, 151

(15) Of Monkhill.

(16) By a comparison of Nos. 118, 123 and 286, we ascertain that this John Vinitor was otherwise John of Batley, and also John son of Hugh, which again opens up a further group of relationships. The name of this family still remains on the Pontefract rate-books, Batley Close being the official and local name of the enclosure numbered 366 on Hepworth's Survey.

(17) The grantor of No. 166. (18) See No. 171.

## CXV. Carta Mathanie uxoris Symonis Pincerne.[1] 1224.

[Know present and to come that I, Mathania, formerly the wife of Simon Butler, in the year . . . . . 1224, . . . . . , have quitclaimed . . . . . to my lords the prior and convent of Pontefract all my right to dower . . . . . in all the land which Simon Butler, my spouse, gave during his life to William de Campsall and . . . . . to the before-named monks of Pontefract. So that neither I nor any on my behalf can have or demand any right or claim in the beforesaid lands during all my life. For this quitclaim the aforesaid prior and convent have given to me half a mark of silver and a quarter of corn. And I, touching the holy gospels, have sworn faithfully to keep this quitclaim without fraud or guile. In testimony of this I have placed my seal to this writing. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Mathania[2] quondam uxor Symonis Pincerne anno ab incarnatione domini m°cc°xx° iiij in plena viduitate mea et ligia potestate quietum clamavi de me in tota vita mea dominis meis priori et conventui de Pontefracto totum jus et clamium quod mihi nomine dotis contingit vel contingere potuit in

(1) There is nothing else concerning Mathania wife of Simon Butler, and his widow in 1224, except that in No. 112 she is said to have had for her life a "procuratio monachi," the right to the maintenance of a monk; not a particular monk, as in the case of the server in No. 146, but so that if one monk died she had power to supply his place.

(2) In *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, the name of Mathania is copied as Katherina. Mathania was thus as unusual a name in the time of that great cartographer as it would be now.

tota terra quam Symon Pincerna vir[3] meus in vita sua dedit Willelmo de Kamesale, et in tota terra quam idem Symon maritus[3] meus dedit antedictis monachis de Pontefracto. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis ex parte mea in tota vita mea in antedictis terris aliquod jus vel clamium habere vel exigere possimus. Pro hac quieta clamatione dederunt mihi predicti prior et conventus dimidiam marcam argenti et unum quarterium[4] frumenti. Et ego tactis[5] sacrosanctis evangeliis juravi hanc quietam clamationem sine fraude et dolo fideliter observare. In hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Rogero de Ledeshama, officiali,*[6] *Willelmo filio Everardi, Ricardo London,*[7] *Waltero de Castel', Rogero Pateman, Johanne filio Matilde, Johanne filio Michaelis,*[8] *Ada filio Selle, Roberto de Monte Monachorum,*[8] *Adam Ferthing,*[9] *Ricardo de Marton,* et aliis.[10]

(3) There might have been an implied difference between "vir" and "maritus;" the one signifying the right which Simon Pincerna had personally in his land by inheritance, and the other signifying his right as Mathania's husband. This is however only problematical.

(4) Eight bushels; this is even now the English Standard Measure for corn.

(5) This was the usual form of oath in the thirteenth century; the affirmant touched, it might be the Gospels, a relic, or his sword. There are several instances in the Chartulary, parallel to this of Mathania, but there is no allusion in either to the osculation which afterwards became the practice. And there is no evidence to show how the one superseded the other.

(6) The "official" at this time was the deputy of the archdeacon, who was Sampson the papal legate. He had resigned in 1215, and the king (John) had appointed Simon his brother in his room. But yet Sampson had continued to hold the office till well into the new reign. See *ante*, p. 57.

(7) There is nothing to show who was this Richard of London. He here takes precedence of all the other witnesses except the "official" and William son of Everard; but although he witnesses above a score of the charters during a very extended period, he gives no clue to his personality, and it is difficult to account for the presence of his name on so many documents. He seems from No. 527, a lease from prior Stephen, to have survived all the compeers of his early days at Pontefract, without having attained official position or university degree. In that charter he takes precedence of John the clerk, master of the hospital (of St. Nicholas) as he had become, and who must have been locally a considerable personage; and yet he never receives the ordinary affix or prefix which would signify that he was in holy orders. His name is generally abbreviated as Lond' or London', but it is sometimes in full, as Londonense, and in No. 260 as Londoniis. In No. 115 he precedes Walter de Castley, but in No. 125 their position had been reversed. Finally, in No. 164 he is accompanied by a "nepos," Bartholomew, who manifests his presence only on that one solitary occasion. (8) Of Monkhill; Robert was John's eldest son. (9) See note to No. 121.

(10) Charters 111 to 115 are copied in full into *Dodsworth* vol. 151, not however without some few errors of transcription.

## CXVI. Carta Johannis Pincerne.[1] Cir. 1220.

[Know present and to come that I, John Butler, have . . . . . confirmed . . . . . for the health of my soul, and of my father, and of all my ancestors, all that plot of land . . . . . which Ralph the shoemaker formerly held of my father in Pontefract outside the Bailey, with the homage and service of Nicholas Tanner and his heirs. So only that the said Nicholas . . . . . shall pay yearly . . . . . a pound of pepper on the day of St. John the Apostle, for all secular service or demand. And I, John, and my heirs, will . . . . . warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Pincerna dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti

(1) Son of Simon Pincerna.

Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime mee, et patris mei, et omnium antecessorum meorum totam illam placiam terre cum edificiis in ea positis, quam Rade Cordewaner[2] quondam tenuit de patre meo[3] in Pontefracto, extra ballium[4] cum homagio et servitio Nicholai Tanatoris et heredum suorum. Ita tum quod dictus Nicholaus et heredes sui solvent annuatim dictis monachis pro dicta placia unam libram piperis in die sancti Johannis Apostoli[5] pro omni servitio seculari vel demanda. Hanc vero donationem et concessionem ego Johannes et heredes mei dictis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus ac defendemus.[6] Hiis testibus, *Henrico filio Ranulfi*, *Johanne Vinitore*, *Rogero filio Anable*, *Thoma filio Willelmi capellani*, *Ada filio Serlonis*, *Rogero pistore*,[7] *Ricardo Janitore*,[8] et aliis.

(2) Ralph Cordwainer, or Ralph the shoemaker, was probably the correct reading both here and in No. 107. The mention of Nicholas Tanner may be noticed in connection with the circumstance that tanpits have existed at this end of the town (in High or North Baileygate), using the water of the southern of the two streams which enclose Kirkby, or the Old Church district, till the present day. (3) Simon Pincerna; see No. 114.

(4) The Baileygate; in this case the South Baileygate, which lies between the parish church and the Fields beyond.

(5) The patron saint of the monastery, whose day was observed on December 27th.

(6) Thus the whole of this Pincerna or Butler property seems to have come into the possession of the monks with the extinction of the family, and the grant of a pension to the widow of its head.

(7) The tenant of the toft belonging to Agnes, granddaughter of Ailric of Ledstone. See No. 106.

(8) Perhaps Richard de Marton. See No. 171.

## CXVII. Carta Willelmi filii Hervei Kaskini.[1] Cir. 1210.

[Know present and to come that I, William son of Hervey Kaskin, have surrendered . . . . . to my lords the prior and convent of Pontefract, a certain site . . . . . in the New Market, lying between the land of Henry Joy and the land of Warner of Southgate. And for this renouncement and quitclaim, the said monks have given to me fifteen shillings in hand. And lest I or any of my heirs could act against this, I have strengthened the present charter by affixing my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

[S[2]]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Hervei Kaskin abjuravi, sursum reddidi et quietam clamavi de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum dominis meis priori et conventui de Pontefracto quandam placiam cum omnibus edificiis quam de eis tenui in Novo[3]

(1) Hervey "son of" Kaskin, the father of this grantor, had seven acres in the moor, according to the "Little Charter" of 1194.

(2) The initial, for which a blank was left in each case, was never supplied to either No. 117, No. 119, or No. 121.

(3) Thus early was this name, "New Market," affixed to that part of Pontefract which lies between the Moot Hall and St. Giles's Church. Its newness consisted probably in its having been narrowed by the recent enclosure of the sites on the north side, which were not legalized till the grant of Henry de Lascy's charter in 1278. During the last 150 years the name has been changed to the "Market Place," by which name it is still known.

Mercato jacentem inter terram Henrici Goie et terram Warnerii de Suthgate.[4] Pro hac autem abjuratione et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi dicti monachi quindecim solidos pre manibus. Et ne ego vel aliquis heredum meorum contra hoc venire possimus, presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, *Thoma de Knaresburch*, *Roberto de Knaresburch*, *Gregorio de Camera*, *Alano Noel*,[5] *Thoma de Cel'r'*,[6] *Roberto de Queldale*, *Johanne filio Michelis*, *Ricardo de Martona*, et multis aliis.

(4) This description shows that the plot was on the south side of the Market Place.

(5) See No. 133. (6) *Sic.* In No. 120 and No. 153 the name is at full length, "Celario."

[De Impecroft][1]

**CXVIII. Carta Agnetis filie Rogeri de Ledestona. Cir. 1215.**

[Know present and to come that I, Agnes, daughter of Roger of Ledstone, in my legal power and full widowhood, have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Richard de Marton, or to whom he will assign it, for his homage and service, a rent of five shillings in the town of Pontefract. Those [shillings], that is to say, which Eva of Northgate, formerly wife of William son of Christian, was accustomed to pay to me from Impcroft, with all appurtenances and escheats belonging to that land for ever. And the same Richard or his assigns shall pay yearly for me and my heirs to the lord of Pontefract two shillings and sixpence at the feast of St. Martin; and to me and my heirs yearly twopence, that is to say, one penny at Christmas and one penny at Easter, for all service and custom or demand; and lest I or my heirs should act against this my deed, I have strengthened this writing with my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes[2] filia Rogeri de Leddestona in ligia potestate et plena viduitate mea dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo de Martona,[3] vel cui assignare voluerit, pro homagio et servitio suo, redditum v solidorum in villa de Pontefracto. Illos scilicet quos Eva de Northgate quondam uxor Willelmi filii X'ani[4] solebat mihi reddere de impecroft cum omnibus pertinentiis et eschaetis in perpetuum ad hanc terram pertinentibus. Et idem Ricardus vel assignati sui reddent annuatim pro me et heredibus meis domino de Pontefracto ij solidos et vi

(1) A marginal addition. The name is now quite lost locally, and thus there is no clue to the position of the holding.

(2) The elder daughter of Roger de Ledstone, third son of Ailric. (See No. 469.) Her first husband, to whom she was now a widow, was William of Parlington, son of Paganus, son of Bucardus, a semi-lordly tenant—Paganus being probably the "certain knight" who seized the opportune moment to kill William Maltravers in 1135 on the death of Henry I., and so made way for the return of Ilbert de Lascy the younger to his ancestral lands. Agnes remarried after the date of this charter with Geoffrey de Ledsham, a man of good but much lower position. Her issue by her first husband was John of Parlington (see No. 554), and by her second, Adam, husband of Goodwoman (see No. 106).

(3) Who (after a short interval in which the office was occupied by Peter the chaplain) seems to have succeeded Walter the receiver in the capacity of land-purchaser to the monastery.

(4) Nothing else occurs with respect to William or his wife Eva.

denarios ad festum sancti Martini et mihi et heredibus meis annuatim ii denarios, scilicet i denarium ad Nathal' et i denarium ad Pascham pro omni servitio et consuetudine vel demanda, et ne ego vel heredes mei contra hoc factum meum venire possimus hoc scriptum sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus, *Hugone Pincerna tunc tempore senescallo de Pontefracto*,[5] *Henrico Walense*,[6] *Roberto de Stapiltona*, *Waltero receptore*, *Johanne de Lovaine*,[7] *Henrico filio Matildis*, *Johanne Vinetorio*,[8] *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Ada filio Serlone*, et multis aliis.

(5) Hugh Pincerna was John de Lascy's first seneschal; he preceded Henry Wallis in that office.

(6) Henry Wallis II., who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Jordan de St. Mary and Alice Haget. Their eldest son Richard inherited his father's property, and when she died in 1246, that of his mother also. He was afterwards seneschal. (7) See No. 166.

(8) John son of Hugh. See No. 123.

**CXIX. Carta Magistri Raimundi.[1] Cir. 1200.**

[Know present and to come that I, Master Raimond, &c., have confirmed to Warner son of Nigel, and his heirs, five acres of land in the Fields of Pontefract, that is to say, those which lie between Felterroyd and the Greave, for his homage and service. To be held of me and of my heirs, in fee and inheritance, freely and quietly. Paying thence yearly to me and my heirs tenpence . . . . . at the feast of St. Michael. And I and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid five acres of land to the aforesaid Warner and his heirs against all men; and if we cannot warrant them we will give him exchange to their value. For this grant and gift the aforesaid Warner has given to me three shillings in acknowledgment. These being witnesses, &c.]

[S]ciant[2] presentes et futuri quod ego magister[3] Raimundus dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Warnerio filio Nigelli[4] et heredibus suis quinque acras terre in campis de Pontefracto. Illas scilicet que jacent inter felterrerode[5] et Greve pro humagio suo et servitio. Tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis decem denarios[6] per omni servitio; scilicet ad festum sancti Michaelis. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus predictas quinque acras terre predicto Warnero et heredibus suis contra omnes homines, et si warantizare non possimus, dabimus ei excambium ad valentiam. Pro hac concessione et donatione predictus Warnerus dedit mihi tres solidos de recognitione. Hiis testibus, *Hugone de Batelay*, *Jordano*

(1) Master Raimond, who witnessed the "Little Charter" in 1194, became rector of Methley soon after the date of this charter, and died about 1220, having been rector for some twenty years. See No. 251. (2) See No. 117. (3) Probably because Master of St. Nicholas's Hospital.

(4) There is nothing to be gathered from any other portion of the Chartulary of the history of this Warner son of Nigel, who, as appears from the next charter, purchased these five acres that he might give them to the monks in exchange for a burying place which he had selected for himself in their precincts. (5) *Sic.*

(6) This tenpence was again only one-half of the burgage-rent, which but a quarter of a century before had been fixed as fourpence for each acre of common land.

*fratre ejus, Johanne filio Langevini, Elia filio Arnis, Roberto fratre ejus, Symone filio Nigelli,*[7] *Rogero de Hesilwde, Willelmo filio Benedicti,* cum multis aliis.

(7) And therefore brother of Warner, the grantor of No. 120.

---

**CXX.** **Carta Warnerii filii Nigelli.**[1] **Cir. 1230.**

[Know present and to come that I, Warner son of Nigel, of Southgate, have . . . . . confirmed to God and the church of St. John . . . . . and to the monks . . . . . with my body, where I have chosen a sepulchre, all that plot of land which I have held of James of Methley in the territory of Pontefract. That is to say, that which lies next to the Greave. Paying, &c., tenpence yearly, as the charter of the said James witnesses, which [I have surrendered] to the monks. And lest my heirs should hereafter contravene this my donation, I have placed my seal to this writing in witness. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Warnerus filius Nigelli de Suthgate dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis Apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, cum corpore meo ubi sepulturam elegi, totam illam culturam terre quam tenui de Jacobo de Medeley[2] in territorio Pontisfracti, scilicet illam que jacet juxta Grevam. Solvendo, pro eadem, dicto Jacobo vel heredibus suis, pro omni seculari servitio vel demanda x denarios annuatim, sicut carta dicti Jacobi testatur, quam eisdem monachis sursum. Et ne heredes mei contra hanc donationem meam venire in posterum possint, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *Gregorio monacho tunc cellario,*[3] *Hugone capellano,*[3] *Johanne filio meo, et Willelmo de Queldale, executoribus testamenti mei,*[4] *Willelmo filio Ace, Rogero filio Symonis Fullonis,*[5] *Willelmo de Celario, Willelmo filio Roberti, Azeliz,*[6] et multis aliis.

(1) The grantee of No. 119. This seems to have been the relationship:—

Nigel of Southgate, 119, 120

Warner, 117, 119, 120, 121, 151 — Simon (? Beveridge), 119, 121, 151

John, 120, an only son

No. 117 has told us that Henry Joy, William son of Harvey Kaskin, and Warner had three parallel sites in the New Market; while No. 136 shows that three adjacent "stalls" were held by Alexander the chaplain, Joy (with Robert of Knaresborough as superior landlord) and Assolf the butcher, Joy's plot being given to the monks by Robert of Knaresborough.

(2) No charter appears of this James of Methley. It would have been probably only a renewal of that of his father, Master Raimond. (3) See No. 142.

(4) I need not say that all other trace of such a testamentary document has vanished entirely. This must be a very rare instance of the mention of the executors of a will. I cannot call to mind another example of so early a date. William of Wheldale, the second executor, was probably a descendant of the squire there who had taken to the law as a profession. The Wheldale squires were a younger branch of the Friston family, descended from Gerbodo, the Domesday grantee. See genealogy under No. 289 in the Seventh Fasciculus.

(5) Son of Anger. See No. 121. I find no more of the Fullo family than is comprised in these two charters, that Simon son of Anger witnesses No. 169, and that Anger seems to be called Albert in No. 102. (6) A name which does not again occur.

**CXXI.** **Carta Alexandri filii Herverdis.**[1] **Cir. 1220.**

[Know present and to come that I, Alexander son of Hereward, at the request of Alice my wife have . . . . . confirmed to God and St. John, &c., with the body of the aforesaid Alice, three roods of land in the Fields of Pontefract, which abut on the land of John son of Michael of Monkhill, towards Munjoy; and, with my body, half an acre which lies near the gallows, next the way which leads to Fryston, and a rood of land which lies between the land of Simon Beveridge and the land of Anger Fullo, and another rood between the land of the said Simon and the land of John son of Thomas Salter, which lies opposite me, similarly in pure and perpetual alms. I and my heirs will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alexander filius filius[2] Hereverdis ad petitionem Alicie uxoris mee dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni evangeliste et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum corpore predicte Alicie, tres perticatas terre in campis de Pontefracto que abuttant ad terram Johannis filii Michaelis de Munkhill versus Munioie,[3] et cum corpore meo dimidiam acram que jacet prope furcas[4] juxta viam que tendit apud Fristonam et unam percatam terre que jacet inter terram Symonis Beverege[5] et terram Angerii Fullonis et aliam percatam[6] inter terram dicti Symonis et terram Johannis filii Thome sallitoris et jacet transversum me, similiter in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hanc meam donationem et confirmationem warantizabimus ego et heredes mei prefatis monachis. Et ne ego vel heredes mei contra tenorem hujus carte venire unquam possimus, huic scripto sigillum meum in testimonium apposui. Hiis testibus, *Roberto filio Ernisii*,[7] *Thoma de Knaresburch*,[8] *Adam Ferthing*,[9] *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Ricardo de Martona*, *Roberto filio Johannis de Munkeil*,[10] et aliis.

---

(1) This grantor is not again named or referred to, except as one of the signatories to No. 132. He was nearly the largest owner of land under the "Little Charter." (2) *Sic.*

(3) This name is now quite lost. It was possibly the early name for St. Thomas's Hill. A Henry de Munjoy witnesses No. 8 and No. 12 in 1160 or 1170; and a generation later a William de Munjoy tests No. 48; but neither takes more than an inferior position in precedence.

(4) The thieves' gallows, as it is called in No. 103. See note (2) to that charter.

(5) This is another of those smaller men, who, as we find during the century or so covered by this Chartulary, were constantly emerging, making a position for a generation or two, and then falling back, either from the entire failure of male heirs or from their being so numerous that the necessary division brought them all down. The charters in which the Beveridges are named are No. 121, No. 151 and No. 162; but there is no statement of relationship among them except that Warner and Simon were brothers, and the probability is that these two brothers were sons of Nigel. (6) For "perticatam;" a frequent substitution.

(7) See note to No. 269 in the Seventh Fasciculus.

(8) See note (11) to No. 114.

(9) Adam Farthing tests No. 93, No. 104 and No. 115 also; but in no case is reference made to his interest in the manor, or his connection with anyone else.

(10) Robert son of John, son of Michael, son of Thomas fitz Asolf. In No. 126 and No. 126a his son John, as John son of Robert de Mora, made a gift of land to the monks, which implies that that branch had then (so early as 1237) assumed the name of Mora. That name long continued hereditary in Pontefract.

**CXXII.** **Carta Ricardi filii Radulfi.**[1] **Cir. 1240.**

[Know . . . . that I, Richard son of Ralph of Pontefract, have . . . . confirmed to . . . . . the monks . . . . . with my present body, a house in Gillygate. That is to say, that which is between the house of William of Paris and the house of William son of Ralph. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying thence yearly to Nicholas of Knaresborough and his heirs six pence at Whitsuntide, &c. And I, Richard, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. Therefore that this my gift, grant and confirmation may have the strength of perpetual validity, I have strengthened the present charter by the placing to of my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Radulfi de Pontefracto dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum corpore meo presenti unam domum in vico Sancti Egidii. Illam scilicet que est inter domum Willelmi de Paris et domum Willelmi filii Radulfi. Tenendam et habendam predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere, quiete, pacifice, et integre, cum omnibus pertinentiis et aysiamentis, ad dictam domum spectantibus. Reddendo inde annuatim Nicholao de Knarburgh et heredibus suis sex denarios ad Pentecosten pro omni seculari servitio et demanda. Ego vero Ricardus et heredes mei predictis monachis predictam domum cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Ut igitur hec mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio robur perpetue firmitatis optineant, presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Helie*,[2] *Ricardo filio Semani, tunc prepositis*[3] *Pontisfracti*;[4] *Roberto de Knaresburch*,[5] *Nichola de eadem, Magistro Warnero*,[6] et aliis.

---

(1) This charter stands alone. There is no other mention of either the grantor, Richard son of Ralph of Pontefract, of the subject of the grant, a house in Gillygate (the way to St. Giles's church, the road by which those approaching the town by the lower level reach the Moot Hall and the New Market), or of either of the owners or holders of the adjacent properties, William de Paris and William the son of Ralph, probably the brother of Richard the grantor, except that he tests No. 167. Nicholas of Knaresborough, the superior landlord, who also tests, alone occurs elsewhere. See No. 114. In the present case, Nicholas being styled "de eadem" suggests that "Knaresborough" had not yet come to be the patronymic, but that the name was local only, or at most in the transition stage. There is a similar example in No. 417, in which "Serlo de Bretton" is followed by Saloman "de eadem," from whom that place was afterwards called Burton "Salmon."

(2) Elias. Unaspirated names were frequently aspirated in this century. This Elias was possibly the progenitor of the Pontefract "Ellises," of whom there was a small clan. He tests the dated charter, No. 169, in 1253.

(3) There were thus already two bailiffs instead of the one provided by the charter.

(4) The name is indifferently "Pontisfracti," and (see No. 130 and No. 131) "Ponte Fracti."

(5) See note (11) to No. 114.

(6) This Warner witnesses No. 140 also; and there is a Warner who tests No. 200 as Warner of Knaresborough, if it is not the same, which may be suspected in that he here accompanies Robert and Nicholas of that place.

**CXXIII. Carta Agnetis filie Rogeri de Ledestuna.[1] Cir. 1215.**

[Know . . . . . that I, Agnes daughter of Roger of Ledstone, have given, granted, and by my present charter have confirmed, in the lawful power of my widowhood, to Richard de Marton or to whom he will assign it . . . . . a rent of five shillings in the Fields of Pontefract from land which is called Impcroft, which [five shillings] Eva of Northgate, formerly wife of William son of Christian, paid to me yearly, and which the same Eva and her heirs were bound to pay to me and my heirs for ever. These five shillings the said Richard or his assigns shall receive yearly for ever from the aforesaid land, which the aforesaid Agnes and her heirs shall pay, half at Whitsuntide and the other half at the feast of St. Martin. And the said Richard or his assigns shall pay me and my heirs yearly at Christmas one penny, and to the lord of Pontefract two shillings and sixpence at the feast of St. Martin for all service or demand. And I, Agnes, and my heirs, will warrant the aforesaid rent of five shillings from the aforesaid land of Impcroft, with all escheats or outgoings which can go out thence for ever. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes filia Rogeri de Ledestuna dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi in ligia potestate viduitatis[2] mee Ricardo de Martona[3] vel cui assignare voluerit pro homagio et servitio suo redditum v solidorum in campis[4] de Pontefracto de terra que dicitur Impecroft, quos Eva de Northgate uxor quondam Willelmi filii X'ani michi annuatim reddidit, quosque eadem Eva et heredes sui tenebantur reddere mihi et heredibus meis inperpetuum. Hos v solidos percipiet annuatim dictus Ricardus vel assignati ejus inperpetuum de predicta terra quos prefata Agnes et heredes ejus solvent, medietatem ad Pentecosten et alteram medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Et idem Ricardus vel assignati ejus reddent mihi et heredibus meis annuatim ad Nathalem domini i denarium, et domino de Pontefracto duos solidos et vj denarios ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio vel demanda. Et ego Agnes et heredes mei warantizabimus predictum redditum v solidorum de prefata terra de Impecroft cum omnibus eschaetis vel eventibus qui inde evenire poterunt in perpetuum. Hiis testibus,[5] *Hugone Pincerna, tunc senescallo de Pontefracto, Henrico Wallensi, Roberto de Stapiltona, Waltero receptore, Johanne de Lovain, Henrico filio Ranulphi, Johanne filio Hugonis,*[6] *Johanne filio Michaelis, Ada filio Serlonis,* et multis aliis.

---

(1) See No. 118. (2) "In ligia potestate et plena vaduitate" in No. 118.

(3) Now apparently a land-agent of the monastery, afterwards porter. See No. 124 and No. 171.

(4) "In villa" in the correlative No. 118. But a comparison of the two charters line for line will be instructive.

(5) The witnesses are the same as in No. 118, with two remarkable variations. Henrico filio "Ranulphi" is called Henrico filio "Matildis," the son of his mother, and "Johanne filio Hugonis" is described by his old name "Johannes Vinitor." No. 118 however comes the earlier in the Chartulary as if it were the active charter, No. 123 and No. 124 bringing up the rear as supports and corroboration. See note (11) to No. 114. (6) "John Vinitor" in No. 118.

**CXXIIII. Carta Ricardi de Martona. Cir. 1216.**

[Know present and to come that I, Richard de Marton, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed in perpetual alms to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, a rent of five shillings to be received yearly at the hands of Eva of Northgate, or her heirs, from the land which is called Impcroft in the Fields of Pontefract; that is to say, half at Whitsuntide and half at the feast of St. Martin. Of which the aforesaid monks shall pay to the lord of Pontefract on St. Martin's day, for all service or demand, two shillings and sixpence, and on Christmas day to Agnes daughter of Roger of Ledstone a penny. But for this gift and grant the said monks have given to me twenty-four shillings of silver in hand. And I, Richard de Marton, and my heirs, will warrant for ever to the aforesaid monks, my assigns, against all men the aforesaid rent, with all escheats and outgoings which thence can go out. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Martona dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi in perpetuam elemosinam deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus redditum quinque solidorum annuatim percipiendorum per manus Eve de Northgate vel heredum suorum de terra que vocatur Impecroft[1] in campis de Pontefracto, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. De quibus predicti monachi solvent domino de Pontefracto in die sancti Martini pro omni servitio vel demanda ij solidos et vj denarios, et in die Nathalis domini, Agneti filie Rogeri de Ledestona j denarium.[2] Pro hac vero donatione et concessione dederunt mihi predicti monachi xx*ti* iiij*or* solidos argenti pre manibus. Et ego R. de Martona et heredes mei predictum redditum cum omnibus eschaetis et eventibus qui inde venire poterunt prefatis monachis assignatis meis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walensi*, *Ricardo Londonensi*, *Waltero receptore*, *Gregorio de Camera*, *Henrico filio Matildis*,[3] *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Ada filio Serlonis*, *Ricardo Janitore*, *Andrea de Bernell*, *Willelmo de Balcholm*, et aliis.[4]

---

(1) This sale of Impcroft was the consequence of the gradual decadence of a once important family at Ledstone, the principal tenants there under the monks who owned the manor, and the holders of Ledstone Hall. We shall learn much of them when we come to deal with the Ledstone charters. Agnes was the niece of Jordan de Ledstone, who tested five of the six Foliot charters (Nos. 86-91), and Roger her father was one of Jordan's younger brothers. We have already in No. 106 seen her granddaughter "overtaken with poverty," in her "great necessity" selling to the monks a rent which Roger the baker had been accustomed to pay to her, and in a later part of the present fasciculus we shall meet with a confirmation of that transaction in No. 139.

(2) The interest of Agnes in the property has now become almost infinitesimal.

(3) "Henricus filius Ranulphi" in No. 106 and No. 123.

(4) "Et multis aliis" has thus become "et aliis," probably in recognition of the inclusion of the last three names among those of the testing witnesses. Neither No. 123 nor No. 124 seems to have been transcribed among the *Dodsworth MSS.*

## CXXV. Carta Willelmi filii Willelmi de Vesci.[1] Cir. 1220.

[Know present and to come that I, William de Vesci, son of William de Vesci, for the health of my soul, and of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors and heirs, have given, &c., a toft with a croft in Bondgate in Pontefract. That is to say, that which lies between the messuages of Adam Divil and William of Wheldale. To be held and possessed, &c., warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Vesci filius Willelmi de Vesci, pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum cum crofto in Bondegate in Pontefracto.[2] Illud scilicet quod jacet inter messuagia Ade Divil et Willelmus[3] de Queldale. Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis in perpetuum libere et quiete. Et ego prenominatus Willelmus et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatum toftum cum crofto prefatis monachis contra omnes homines sicut nostram elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Cantia tunc senescallo, Johanne de Byrkin,*[4] *Thoma filio suo, Waltero de Castel', Ricardo Londonensi, Eudone et Willelmo, capellanis de Pontefracto, Waltero receptore, Alano Noel, Roberto Camerario, Johanne de Lovain, Johanne Vinitore.*[5]

(1) This William the father belonged to the end of the twelfth century. He was the William de Vescy of No. 29, the "William fitz Eustace my uncle" of No. 27, the brother of Albreda the wife of Henry de Lascy and mother of the younger Robert, the last of the First House. William the son was the William de Vesci of the early half of the thirteenth century, who (see No. 94) paid to William son of Everard a rent of two pence from a Stone House in Pontefract. See also No. 230, and a remarkable group of charters called No. 283.

(2) In Pontefract, most if not all the early tofts had crofts attached; attached literally and not merely in the legal sense. That is, while the front of the holding faced the highway, the back led on to the croft, a somewhat narrow plot which had only the breadth of the toft but extended some distance in length, and by which access was obtained to the toft from a road which skirted the foot of the hill on which Pontefract was seated. These tofts and attached crofts should not be confused with the holding in the Fields which afterwards belonged to some of them. In the case before us both toft and croft were in Bondgate. (3) *Sic.* (4) Died 1227.

(5) Not yet John of Batley, though that was his name some ten years afterwards. See No. 283.

## CXXVI. Carta Johannis filii Roberti de Mora.[1] Cir. 1237.

[Know, &c., that I, John son of Robert de Mora, have . . . . . confirmed to Gregory de Camera and his heirs or his assigns, a plot of arable land in the Fields of Pontefract. That is to say, that which lies under the Greave towards the north, and abuts upon the land of the lord earl of Lincoln on one part, and on the other part on the land of the monks of St. John of Pontefract. To be held, &c. Paying thence annually, &c. And for this gift, &c., the aforesaid Gregory has given me beforehand eight shillings in silver. But I, John, &c., warranty. And

(1) See No. 126a.

lest I or my heirs could in the future allege any right or claim in the aforesaid land I have strengthened this writing with the defence of my seal, and I have delivered [it] to the aforesaid Gregory both for me and for the heirs of me. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes filius Roberti de Mora, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Gregorio de Camera[2] et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, unam culturam[3] terre arabilis in campis Pontisfracti. Illam scilicet que jacet subtus Greve versus Boream et buttat super culturam domini comitis Lincolnie ex una parte, et ex altera parte super terram monachorum sancti Johannis de Pontefracto. Tenendam et habendam dicto Gregorio et heredibus suis vel cuicumque assignare voluerit, libere, quiete, pacifice et integre. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino tres denarios et obolum[4] pro omnibus servitiis vel demandis. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione et confirmatione dedit mihi predictus Gregorius viii *to* solidos argenti premanibus. Ego vero Johannes et heredes mei dictam culturam dicto Gregorio et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus. Et ne ego vel heredes mei aliquid juris vel clamii in predicta cultura inposterum vindicare possimus, hoc scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi, et predicto Gregorio tam pro me quam pro heredibus mei tradidi. Hiis testibus, *domino Ada de Neirford tunc senescallo domini comitis*, *Henrico Walensi*, *Roberto de Stapiltona*, *Roberto filio Hernis*, *Thoma de Knarsburg*, *Nichola fratre ejus*,[5] *Willelmo filio Benedicti*, et aliis.

(2) Gregory de Camera has appeared as a witness in No. 117 and No. 124, as he does to very many charters later on. Although a monk he is now exhibited in the capacity of land-buyer. In No. 264 he is described as Gregory the monk and chamberlain of Pontefract.

(3) "Cultura" seems to be the word applied to land passing out of the Field stage and becoming arable land in private possession. It was moreover land free from any but accidental connection with a toft. By No. 126a Gregory transfers his purchase to the monks.

(4) The amount of the reserved rent would imply that the quantity of land was less than two acres. The plot was probably that numbered 464 on *Hepworth's Survey*, and it remained in the possession of the monks till the Dissolution. Its boundaries were not disturbed till the present generation.

(5) See No. 126a.

## CXXVI [a]. Carta Gregorii de Camera. 1237-8.

[Know, &c., that I, Gregory de Camera, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . to the monks there serving God, that plot of land in the Fields of Pontefract, which is situate under the Greave towards the north, and abuts upon the plot of the lord earl of Lincoln on one side, and on the other side upon the land of the said [monks]. Which plot John son of Robert de Mora formerly gave to me, as the charter of the said John witnesses, which the said monks have in their charge. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying . . . . . three pence and a halfpenny for all services, &c. But I, Gregory, and my heirs, will warrant, &c., to the said

monks . . . . . And . . . . . I have placed my seal to this writing in witness, &c. Given at Pontefract, in the year of grace 1237, in the month of March. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Gregorius de Camera pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, illam culturam terre in campis de Pontefracto que jacet subtus Greve versus boream et buttat super culturam domini comitis Lincolnie ex una parte et ex altera parte super terram dictorum.[1] Quam culturam Johannes filius Roberti de Mora[2] mihi antea dedit prout carta dicti Johannis testatur, quam dicti monachi penes se habent. Tenendam et habendam dictis monachis de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam elemosinam. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino tres denarios et obolum, pro omnibus servitiis, sectis et secularibus demandis.[3] Ego vero Gregorius et heredes mei dictam culturam dictis monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum warantizabimus, protegemus ac defendemus. Et ne ego vel heredes mei contra hanc meam donationem, concessionem et confirmationem in posterum venire possimus, huic scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Datum apud Pontefractum anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo septimo, mense Martis.[4] Hiis testibus, *domino Ade de Neirford, tunc senescallo domini comitis Lincolnie, Henrico Walensi, Roberto de Stapiltona, Thoma de Knarsburch, Roberto*[5] *de eadem,*[6] *Roberto filio Hernis, Ricardo Lewin, Johanne Vinitore, Johanne de Lovain*, et aliis.

(1) *Sic.* (2) See No. 126. (3) Condensed in No. 126 into "servitiis vel demandis."

(4) It is singular that the day of the month is not given, inasmuch as the new year at that time commenced on March 25th, so that the first twenty-four days of that month belonged to the year 1237, and the last seven days to 1238. (5) "Nichola" in No. 126.

(6) "Fratre ejus" in No. 126.

## CXXVII. Carta Jacobi de Medelay.[1] Cir. 1235.

[To all, &c., James of Methley, &c. Know that I . . . . . have given, granted, and . . . . . confirmed, &c., the annual rent of six shillings . . . . . from three messuages in Pontefract, . . . . . in the New Market, between the house of Robert of Beal towards the east, and the house of Gilbert son of Hugh towards the west; that is to say, 18 pence from that messuage which Robert Breker formerly held, and four shillings and a half from the other two messuages next adjoining towards the east; a moiety at the feast of St. Martin in winter, and the other moiety at Whitsuntide. To be held and possessed, &c. And also I have given to the

(1) Son of Master Raimond. This liberal benefactor seems to have been a childless man. Of the "brother John," who comes last among the witnesses, I learn no more.

aforesaid monks all my right . . . . . in the aforesaid rent of six shillings, or in the aforesaid messuages, or their appurtenances, or even in the men holding the aforesaid messuages, without any withholding or reclaiming on the part of me or my heirs for ever. But I, James, and my heirs, will for ever warrant and defend the aforesaid rent as mentioned, to the aforesaid monks, against all men. And that this my gift, grant, and confirmation may possess strength of perpetual firmness, I have strengthened this writing with the defence of my seal. And to make for them the greater security, I have both for myself and for my heirs given [this] in testimony to the aforesaid monks. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Jacobus de Medeley salutem. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus illum annuum redditum sex solidorum quem percipere consuevi annuatim de illis tribus messuagiis[2] in Pontefracto, scilicet que jacent in novo foro inter domum Roberti de Behale versus est et domum Gilberti filii Hugonis[3] versus west, videlicet xviii *d* de illo messuagio quod Robertus Breker[4] quondam tenuit, et de aliis duobus messuagiis proximo jacentibus versus est quatuor solidos et dimidium, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme, et alteram medietatem ad Pentecosten. Tenendum et habendum predictis monachis de me et heredibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et insuper donavi predictis monachis totum jus meum quod unquam habui vel habere potui in predicto redditu sex solidorum annuatim, vel in predictis messuagiis, vel eorum pertinentiis vel etiam in hominibus predicta messuagia tenentibus sine aliquo retenemento vel reclamatione mei vel heredum meorum inperpetuum. Ego vero Jacobus et heredes mei predictum redditum sicut prescriptum est predictis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus ac defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio, perpetue firmitatis robur optineat, hoc scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi, et predictis monachis ad majorem securitatem eisdem faciendam tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis tradidi in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *domino Ada de Neirford*,[5] *Ricardo Londonensi*, *Gregorio de Camera*, *Thoma filio Alexandri*, *Ricardo Seman*, *Gilleberto filio Hugonis*, *Roberto de Behale*,[6] *Benedicto filio Mirihild'*,[7] *Johanne fratre meo*, et aliis.

(2) The "toft and croft," as such a holding had been called, is now a "messuage."
(3) The elder brother of John son of Hugh, John Vintner, or John of Batley.
(4) In the next charter he is called Birket, and Porchet in No. 108; but I trace him no further.
(5) Not yet seneschal, as in No. 126 and No. 126a, 1237-8.
(6) The two neighbours named in the body of the document.
(7) Mirilda. See the "Little Charter."

**CXXVIII. Carta Jacobi de Medeley. Cir. 1235.**

[Know, &c., that I, James of Methley, . . . . . have given, &c., to the church of St. John . . . . . a rent of six shillings annually . . . . . in the town of Pontefract . . . . . from those three messuages and their crofts which lie together in the New Market, between the house of Robert of Beal and the house of Gilbert son of Hugh. Which three messuages I formerly held of Robert de Everingham and his heirs. But of this rent the said monks shall receive yearly eighteen pence from one tenement . . . . . and twenty-seven pence from another messuage . . . . . and twenty-seven pence from a third messuage; half at the feast of St. Martin in winter, and the other half at Whitsuntide. But this aforesaid rent . . . . . the aforesaid monks shall hold and possess, well and in peace, from me and my heirs, in free, pure and perpetual alms. And I, the said James of Methley, and my heirs, will warrant and defend for ever to the said monks, against all men, the said rent of six shillings as is before written. And, warranty, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Jacobus de Medeley, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus redditum sex solidorum annuatim in villa Pontisfracti percipiendorum, videlicet de illis tribus mesuagium[1] et croftis suis que simul jacent in novo foro inter domum Roberti de Behale[2] et domum Gilleberti filii Hugonis. Que tria mesuagia[1] tenui quondam de Roberto de Everingham et heredibus suis.[3] De hoc vero redditu percipient dicti monachi annuatim decem et octo denarios de uno tenemento predictorum mesuagiorum, de illo quod Robertus Birket[4] quondam tenuit; et de altero mesuagio proximo jacente, quod scilicet Willelmus Teler quondam tenuit, viginti septem denarios; et de tercio mesuagio quod Hugo Bigirdil quondam tenuit viginti septem denarios; medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme, et alteram medietatem ad Pentecosten. Hunc vero predictum redditum annuatim de predictis mesuagiis ad prefatos terminos percipiendum tenebunt et habebunt predicti monachi, bene et in pace, de me et heredibus meis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego dictus Jacobus de Medelay et heredes mei dictum redditum sex solidorum sicut

(1) *Sic.*

(2) I do not trace a connection with the contemporary William of No. 104, who may be the testor of No. 97, No. 130, No. 131 and No. 149.

(3) These charters throw light on each other in many matters of detail. No. 127 states the relative positions of the bounding plots of the three messuages towards the east and west, details which No. 128 omits. No. 128 states that Robert de Everingham had formerly owned them, a detail which No. 127 neglects. As Robert de Everingham died in 1245, though his *inq. p.m.* does not appear in the volume of *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, he must have parted with this property in his lifetime. He probably had it through his wife, the granddaughter, and in 1230 the heir of Adam fitz Peter. His marriage probably took place that year (his heir Adam was born in 1231), which would fix the date of No. 128 as between 1230 and 1245. But Adam de Neirford (No. 126) was "dominus" in 1237 (compare No. 128 with No. 126a), which throws the limit back to 1230–1237. I feel warranted therefore in fixing the date of this charter at "about 1235," before Adam de Neirford became seneschal.

(4) Breker in No. 127; and it may be indeed the Robert Porchet who had land (see No. 108) in the "Field which is called the Ris."

prescriptum est dictis monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus ac defendemus. Et nc ego vel heredes mei aliquid juris vel clamii in predicto redditu, vel in predictis tribus mesuagiis vel eorum pertinentiis vel etiam in hominibus dicta mesuagia tenentibus in p°terum aliquo modo vendicare possimus, huic scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *domino Ada de Neirford*,[5] *Henrico Walense*,[6] *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[7] *Ricardo de London*, *Gregorio de Camera*, *Thoma de Knarsburha*, *Nicholao de eadem*, *Roberto filio Hernisii*, *Gilleberto filio Hugonis*,[8] *Benedicto filio Mirild'*, *Roberto de Behale*,[8] et aliis.

(5) Seneschal in 1237. (6) Henry Wallis III., who ultimately became steward of Pontefract.
(7) Robert III., the last male of the line at Stapleton-in-Darrington. His daughter Claricia married Warren de Scargill, and their effigies are still in Darrington church.
(8) The two neighbours.

**CXXIX. Carta Willelmi Tixtoris. Cir. 1223.**

[Know, &c., that I, William the weaver, have . . . . . confirmed to Walter Scot the half of one toft and of a half-toft in the New Market, that is to say, that half which lies near to Sir Gilbert son of Hugh. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying thence annually . . . . . twenty seven pence for all service and exaction. That is to say, &c. But for this gift and confirmation, the aforesaid Walter has given to me four marks of silver in recognition, and I, William, and my heirs or assigns, will warrant the aforesaid tenement to the said Walter and his heirs or assigns against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Tixtor dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Waltero Scotto, medietatem unius tofti et dimidii tofti in novo foro, scilicet medietatem illam que jacet propinquior domino Gilleberto filio Hugonis.[1] Tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus vel assignatis suis de me et heredibus vel assignatis meis, in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, pacifice. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus vel assignatis meis viginti vii denarios pro omni servicio et exactione. Scilicet xiii*d* et obolum ad Pentecosten, et xiii *d* et obolum ad festum sancti Martini. Pro ista vero donatione et confirmacione dedit mihi predictus Walterus quatuor marcas argenti de recognitione, et ego Willelmus et heredes sive assignati mei predicto Waltero et heredibus vel assignatis ejus predictum tenementum contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Cantia, tunc senescallo*, *Johanne de Birkina*,[2] *Gilleberto de Notton*,[3] *Gilberto filio Hugonis*,[1] *Willelmo de Daneport*,[4] *Roberto filio Hernisii*, *Thoma de Knaresburch*, *Gregorio de Camera*, et aliis.

(1) The father of Walter Scot. (2) Died 1227. (3) Not yet seneschal.
(4) A frequent witness, but not mentioned as a tenant.

**CXXX. Carta Ysabelle filie Willelmi Bern. 1224.**

[Know present and to come that I, Isabel, daughter of William Bern, in my lawful power have granted and quit-claimed from me and from all my heirs for ever to the sacristy of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist of Pontefract that half acre of land in the Fields of Pontefract which Jordan Campion held of the gift of myself and my sister Matilda, and has conveyed to those same monks in alms, which lies near the land of Thomas son of Edwin. To be held and possessed, freely and quietly, rendering thence yearly a penny to the bailiffs of the said town at the feast of St. Michael, for all service and custom. And for this grant and quit-claim the aforesaid monks have given to me and to Matilda my sister three shillings. And, lest I or my heirs could ever contravene this deed, I have given to the aforesaid monks this writing, fortified with my seal, in testimony and confirmation of this act. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ysabel filia Willelmi Bern in mea ligia potestate concessi et quietam clamavi de me et de omnibus heredibus meis in perpetuum, sacristerie[1] sancti Johannis apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto, illam dimidiam acram terre in campis de Pontefracto quam Jordanus Campio de dono meo et Matilde[2] sororis mee habuit, et eisdem monachis in elemosinam contulit, que jacet propinquior terre Thome filii Edwini. Tenendam et habendam, libere et quiete, reddendo inde annuatim unum denarium prepositis ejusdem ville, ad festum sancti Michaelis, pro omni servitio et consuetudine. Pro hac autem concessione et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi et Matilde sorori mee prefati monachi tres solidos. Et ne ego vel heredes mei unquam contra hoc factum venire possimus, hoc scriptum sigillo meo munitum in hujus rei testimonium et confirmationem predictis monachis donavi. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina*,[3] *Gilberto de Notton, tunc senescallo Johannis de Lasci, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo capellano, Willelmo de Kamesal, Roberto clerico*,[4] *Willelmo de Daneport, Radulpho de Bateley; Gilleberto filio Hugonis, Waltero Scot, tunc prepositis PonteFracti*;[5] *Willelmo Bele, Roberto filio Silver', Symone de Lewes, Symone Butil'*,[6] *Johanne filio Michaelis.*

---

(1) This office is mentioned only here and in No. 134. (2) La Blunde; see No. 145.

(3) Died 1227. (4) Called "Robertus filius Haraldi" in No. 131.

(5) These two prepositi (father and son) appear in reverse order in No. 131.

(6) Robert de Kent was seneschal in 1223 (see No. 250), while Gilbert de Notton, his successor, tested both No. 130 and No. 131, which are evidently almost contemporary documents. But Simon Butler also tested No. 130, so that he was alive when the change of seneschalship had taken place from Robert de Kent to Gilbert de Notton. On the other hand, Mathania, wife of Simon Butler, being a widow in 1224 (see No. 115), the inference is irresistible that these two charters are of that year 1223-4; the second, that without the name of Simon Butler, being probably somewhat the later in date. And this would allow for the two prepositi to belong to different seneschal years, perhaps each in 1224, but No. 130 before St. Michael's day, and No. 131 afterwards, Simon Butler dying in the short interval between the two charters.

**CXXXI.** **Carta Matilde filie Willelmi Bern.** **1224.**

[Know present and to come that I, Matilda, daughter of William Bern, &c.] (*Almost a duplicate of No.* 130.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matilda filia Willelmi Bern in mea ligia potestate concessi et quietam clamavi de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum, sacristerie monachorum sancti Johannis apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto, illam dimidiam acram terre in campis de Pontefracto quam Jordanus Campio de dono meo et Ysabel sororis mee habuit et eisdem monachis in elemosinam contulit, que jacet propinquior terre Thome filii Eadwini. Tenendam et habendam, libere et quiete, reddendo inde annuatim unum denarium prepositis ejusdem ville ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio et consuetudine. Pro hac autem concessione et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi et Ysabel sorori mee prefati monachi tres solidos. Et ne ego vel heredes mei unquam contra hoc factum venire possimus, hoc scriptum sigillo meo munitum in hujus rei testimonium et confirmationem predictis monachis donavi. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina, Gilleberto de Notton, tunc senescallo Johannis de Lasci, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo capellano, Willelmo de Camesal, Roberto filio Haraldi, Willelmo de Daneport, Radulpho de Batelea; Waltero Scot, Gilleberto filio Hugonis, tunc prepositis PonteFracti; Willelmo Bele, Roberto filio Silver', Symone de Lewes, Johanne filio Michaelis.*

---

**CXXXII.** **Carta Jordani Campiun.**[1] **Cir. 1192.**

[Know present and to come that Jordan Campion has given and granted, and by this present charter has confirmed to Richard son of Richard of Pool, and his heirs, an acre and a half of land in the Ferry Fields, near Wheldale, and half an acre of land in Hernshill, near the road, which he holds from the monks of Pontefract. To be held of the aforesaid Jordan and his heirs, freely and quietly, from all service and custom, for fivepence to be paid annually; one penny at Whitsuntide, and fourpence at the feast of St. Martin. But we, the aforesaid Jordan and his heirs, will warrant this land to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs, against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Jordanus Campium[1] dedit et concessit, et hac presenti carta confirmavit, Ricardo filio Ricardi de Stagno et heredibus suis, unam acram terre et dimidiam in campis de Feri juxta Wluedale,[2] et dimidiam acram terre in Herneshil,[3] juxta

(1) *Sic.* This is a singular example of a charter granted partly in the third person, narrative style.
(2) *Sic*, for Wheldale.
(3) There is no present trace of this name. The site is probably what is now called Gallows hill.

viam, quam tenet de monachis de Pontefracto. Tenendas de predicto Jordano et heredibus suis, libere et quiete ab omni servicio et consuetudine, pro quinque denariis annuatim reddendis, i denarium in Pentecoste et iiij denarios in festo sancti Martini. Hanc vero terram predictus Jordanus et heredes sui warantizabit predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis, contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Helya de Wlveleya, tunc ballivo regis,*[4] *Arnaldo de Notton,*[5] *Willelmo de Alretona,*[6] *Hugone de Bretton,*[7] *Roberto Camberlano, Hugone de Batelay, Michaele filio Thome, Serlone et Johanne filiis Ketelli,*[8] *Alexandro filio Herewardi,*[9] et multis aliis.

(4) This, and an earlier example in No. 8, are the only instances of this name in the Chartulary. In the document before us Elias has reached the higher dignity of being king's bailiff to Richard I., but there is no further trace of his personality. He was soon superseded by William son of Everard of Methley, who in that capacity tests No. 103, No. 107 and No. 158. In the next reign (see *Oblatis*, 101) Elias of Woolley promised to the king, for himself and his brother Robert, a hundred silver marks "ut sint quieti de retto foreste, unde rettati fuerunt," and that the said Elias shall be quit of 600 marks, which he had promised in the time of Henry father of the lord king, "pro eodem retto." But there is a memorandum that the money was not paid.

(5) Notton borders on Woolley, and from the appearance in this charter of Arnald de Notton in the place of honour next after the king's bailiff, it is probable that he was the then lord. He is nowhere else named in the Chartulary, and might have been the immediate predecessor of Gilbert de Notton, of whom we shall see so much, who was seneschal in the early part of the second quarter of the thirteenth century, and whose son William was constable. See No. 100. Gilbert married Edith de Barton, and William married her daughter. (*Whalley Chartulary*, p. 521.)

(6) Allerton Bywater. William the son of John de Rockley and Juliana. See *ante*, p. 131.

(7) These last two witnesses were the joint mortgagees of the Ledstone lands of Harvey, son of Richard fitz Lesing. See No. 174.

(8) Nothing is on record of Ketel, father of these two signatories.

(9) The grantor, by No. 121, of land for the burial fees of himself and his wife Alice.

---

**CXXXIII.** **Item de eodem.** **Cir. 1204.**

[Know present and to come that I, Jordan Campion, of Pontefract, . . . . . by my present charter have confirmed to . . . . . the monks . . . . . in pure and perpetual alms, an acre of land and a half in the Fields of Pontefract, at Waterfall. That is to say, that acre and a half of land which lies between the land of Thomas of Pool and the land which was Godwin Stute's. To be held and possessed, &c. And I . . . . . will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Jordanus Campiun de Pontefracto pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam acram terre et dimidiam, in campis de Pontefracto ad Waterfal.[1] Illam scilicet acram terre et dimidiam, que jacet inter terram Thome de Stagno,[2] et terram que

(1) This picturesque and exceedingly descriptive name of Waterfall survives and is still in use. The plot is overlooked from the platform of Monkhill Station (L. & Y.), and the appropriate character of its name strikes every person to whom it is pointed out.

(2) Of Pool, near Byram. The following is all the genealogy of this family that I can trace.

Richard de Stagno, 158

Richard, 133, 151, 159 — Adam, 140, 158 — Thomas, 133, 140 — Alexander, 158

A John de Stagno, whom I cannot place, is named in No. 137.

fuit Godwini Stute. Tenendam et habendam prefatis monachis imperpetuum, liberam et absolutam ab omni servitio et seculari consuetudine. Et ego prenominatus Jordanus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis monachis prefatam acram terre et dimidiam contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Alano Noel*,[3] *Roberto Camberlano*, *Radulfo de Bateley*, *Willelmo de Aula*,[4] *Symone Pincerna*, *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Thoma fratre suo*, *Roberto filio Hernis*, *Radulfo de Northgate*,[5] et aliis.

(3) An Alan Noel occurs frequently, but never elsewhere with such relative precedence as in this instance. He generally follows Robert Chamberlain, Ralph de Batley and William de Aula: but in this case he precedes each. He was probably a descendant of the York family which derived from Ralph Ncel, bishop of the Orkneys, the episcopal curate to the bishop of Durham and archbishop of York. This Alan, called "filius Noil" in No. 107, follows in that charter another Alan, son of Ralph de Smeaton and Matilda la Blunde, thereby perhaps indicating some local connection, though the links are not evident. The name first appears in the Chartulary in No. 16, before the middle of the twelfth century. It was then Noel simply, so that the holder was well known and probably of some position. Thenceforward there is a succession of "sons of Noel," each independent of every one of the others. There is quite a score in the name of Alan, one (No. 207) in the name of Hugh, three in the name of Richard (No. 27, No. 205 and No. 269), and finally there is the name of Robert in No. 27 (a charter of Robert de Lasci the younger, about 1190), No. 29 and No. 30 (charters of Edmund de Lasci, one of which is dated 1258). See note (5) to No. 30. This Robert is in R 350 called a "nepos" of Thomas the canon, the son of Paulinus vicar of Leeds, who was himself a son of Ralph bishop of the Orkneys. This last Robert had been instituted in 1251-2 to the rectory of Kirk Bramwith. (4) Son of Richard de Aula of Pontefract. See No. 165.

(5) Probably the predecessor in title, father or brother, of Eva de Northgate of No. 118, No. 123 and No. 124. See also No. 144.

**CXXXIIII.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Cir. 1220.**

[Know present and to come that I, Jordan Campion, of Pontefract, have . . . . confirmed . . . . . for the good of my soul and of Galiena my wife, and of all my ancestors and heirs, that acre of land in the Fields of Pontefract which I bought of William son of John Noble, which lies between the land of the monks themselves and the land which was Staingrave's.[2] For which acre of land the said monks shall pay yearly two pence to the bailiffs of the town of Pontefract at the feast of St. Michael, for all service and exaction. Moreover, I have given to the sacristy of the aforesaid monks, to promote the works of the church, that half acre of land in the same Fields of Pontefract which lies near the land of Thomas son of Edwin towards the east. For which half acre of land the sacristan of those monks shall pay yearly one penny to the bailiffs aforesaid, at the aforesaid term, for all service and exaction. And I, the beforenamed Jordan, and my heirs, will warrant to the aforesaid monks the aforesaid lands as perpetual alms against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Jordanus Campion de Pontefracto dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et sancto Johanni evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, cum corpore meo, pro salute animee mee, et Galiene uxoris mee, et omnium antecessorum et

(1) Jordan Campion was thus a liberal donor. The second part of his donation in No. 134 was that which was the subject of No. 130. It may be noticed how in No. 132, the transcriber, having the name Wlveleye (Wolf-ley or Woolley) among the witnesses, misread Wheldale as Wlvedale or Wolfdale. (2) The name of this owner does not again occur.

heredum meorum, illam acram terre in campis de Pontefracto quam emi de Willelmo filio Johannis Nobilis,[3] que jacet inter terram ipsorum monachorum et terram que fuit Staingravi. Pro qua acra terre reddent idem[4] monachi annuatim duos denarios prepositis[5] ville de Pontefracto ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio et exactione. Insuper dedi sacristorie[6] predictorum monachorum ad opera ecclesie promovenda[7] illam dimidiam acram terre in eisdem campis de Pontefracto, que jacet propinquior terre Thome filii Edwini, versus est. Pro qua dimidia acre terre reddet sacrista eorundem monachorum annuatim unum denarium prepositis prefatis ad predictum terminum pro omni servitio et exactione. Et ego prenominatus Jordanus et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatis monachis predictas terras sicut perpetuam elemosinam contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo capellano de Pontefracto*,[8] *Rogero capellano*,[9] *Willelmo Camesal*, *Roberto Camberlano*, *Radulfo de Bateleya*, *Symone Pincerna*,[10] *Willelmo de Aula*, *Alano Noel*, *Ricardo de Martona*, *Roberto Silvertona*,[11] *Ricardo filio Ricardi de Stagno*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*, et aliis.

(3) John Noble had been the holder of three acres in the Fields on the moor, according to the "Little Charter;" William, who sold to Jordan Campion, was probably his un-named heir at the date of that charter. (4) *Sic.*

(5) The title of the official to whom this burgage-rent was to be paid was not given in the "Little Charter," but in all these early charters he was styled the "prepositus," and when English came to be used he was called the bailiff. (6) See No. 130 and No. 131.

(7) The buildings were newly erected in 1159, but so prosperous a community as this had become was doubtless enlarging and extending them, although only half a century had elapsed.

(8) Without his companion and friend Eudo.

(9) Roger de Ledsham, the future parson and dean.

(10) "Butil'" in No. 130. (11) Silver', in No. 131.

## CXXXV. Carta Dalmatii prioris et conventus.[1] Cir. 1246.

[To all the faithful of Christ . . . . . Dalmatius, the Humble Prior of Pontefract, &c. Know all of you that . . . . . we have confirmed to Henry de Cot[ingham], clerk, for his service, that messuage in Pontefract with buildings on the north side of the Castle, which formerly belonged to Walter the Receiver, and [which] lies between the messuage of Hugh Lorimer and the messuage which belonged to Master Raimond. To be held and possessed by the said Henry and his heirs, &c. Paying thence yearly to us eight shillings, that is to say, four shillings at Whitsuntide and four shillings at the feast of St. Martin in winter . . . . . That therefore this our donation, concession and confirmation should possess the strength of perpetual stability, we have placed in witness to this present cyrograph our common seal, with the seal of the aforesaid Henry affixed to the other part of this writing, which portion we have in our charge. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) This Dalmatius "the Humble" appears to have been one of the priors in whose time the Pontefract Chartulary was being written. His rule would have been during part of the decade between 1240 and 1250.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Dalmatius humilis[2] prior Pontefracti et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos communi assensu et consilio dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Henrico de Cot',[3] clerico, pro servicio suo quod mesuagium in Pontefracto cum edificiis ex boriali[4] parte castri, quod quondam fuit Walteri receptoris, et jacet inter mesuagium Hugonis Lorimarii[5] et mesuagium quod fuit magistri Raimund. Tenendum et habendum dicto Henrico et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit,[6] libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis, ad ipsum mesuagium pertinentibus, infra villam et extra. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis octo solidos, videlicet, quatuor solidos ad Pentecostem et quatuor solidos ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme, pro omni seculari servitio, exactione, et demanda. Ut igitur hec nostra donatio, concessio et confirmatio robur perpetue firmitatis optineat, huic presenti scripto cirographato commune sigillum nostrum apposuimus in testimonium, apposito sigillo predicti Henrici alteri parti hujus scripti, quam quidem partem habemus penes nos. Hiis testibus, *domino Waltero de Ludham, tunc senescallo Pontefracti,*[7] *domino Roberto de Eu, tunc constabulario ejusdem loci, domino Roberto de Stapiltona, domino Ricardo Walense, domino Henrico fratre ejusdem, Johanne de Smethetona, Willelmo de Fetherstana, Gregorio de Camera, Roberto de Knardburc, Nichola fratre ejusdem, Willelmo filio Helye,* et aliis.[8]

(2) The title of "Humble" did not survive.

(3) Probably Cottingham, in the wapentake of Harthill, about five miles from Hull.

(4) *Sic.* In No. 461 the descriptive word is more correctly "in occidentale."

(5) Lorimer; the blacksmith who made bits.

(6) There is no record of any later dealings with this property.

(7) Archbishop Godfrey de Ludham had a brother Thomas who was chaplain to the pope, and a prebendary of both York and Southwell; but I have not made out their connection with this Sir Walter de Ludham, who witnessed archbishop Gray's grant of Thorp to the see. *Surtees*, lvi. 192.

(8) From its witnesses this charter would have been an important document; for it was witnessed by the seneschal, the constable, and quite a list of local notabilities, including a Sir Robert de Eu, constable of Pontefract, probably a connection of the then lords of Tickhill, but whose position in their pedigree I have not been able to ascertain. No. 135 appears to have come astray here. Its proper place would have been with No. 461 and a group of charters in the Tenth Fasciculus relating to this property, or among the other Priory Leases in the Eleventh.

**CXXXVI.** **Carta Roberti de Knaresburga.**[1] **Cir. 1236.**

[Know present and to come that I, Robert of Knaresborough, have . . . . . confirmed . . . . . to the monks there serving God . . . . . a stall in the New Market in Pontefract, which lies between the stall of Alexander the chaplain and

(1) This grantor was evidently one of a small clan of Knaresborough men, brothers or cousins, who flourished in Pontefract during the second quarter of the thirteenth century. This Robert had Nicholas his brother (No. 135) and William his brother (No. 200). There was also Thomas, the messenger sent in 1238 to John de Lascy by Peter the prior with money to pay off a bond (No. 26), who likewise had Nicholas his brother, as in No. 126, and William his brother, as in No. 136. But whether Thomas and Robert were brothers or cousins there is nothing to determine. See note (13), No. 114.

the stall of Assolf the butcher, and which Joy has held from me. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying, &c., annually a penny to the chief lord . . . . . And I, the aforesaid Robert, and my heirs, &c., warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Knarsburga, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, stallum[2] in novo foro in Pontefracto quod jacet inter stallum[2] Alexandri capellani[3] et stallum Assolfi[3] carnificis, et quod Goya[3] tenuit de me. Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis de me et heredibus meis imperpetuam elemosinam. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino pro omni servitio unum denarium. Et ego predictus Robertus et heredes mei prefatum stallum prenominatis monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Waltero receptore*, *Waltero Scotico*, *Roberto filio Bruis*, *Thoma de Knasburga*,[4] *Willelmo fratre suo*, *Willelmo de Daneport*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Rogero nepote suo*,[5] *Symone de Lews*, *Willelmo filio suo*, *Ricardo de Marton*, *Hugone de Bilham*, et aliis.

(2) See No. 21, note (2), and *ante*, p. 125. The "Stalls" are now substantial messuages.

(3) Neither of these three names occurs elsewhere in the Chartulary, unless "Assolf the butcher" may be the "Assolf of Pontefract" who tests No. 232. (4) See No. 26.

(5) John, another "nepos" of Michael, occurs in No. 267. They were grandsons.

## CXXXVII. Carta Cecilie de Clayton, quondam uxoris Hervei Kaskini.[1] Cir. 1230.

[Be it known to all who shall see or hear this writing that I, Cecily of Clayton, formerly the wife of Hervey Kaskin, have quit-claimed . . . . . a certain acre of land in the Fields of Pontefract, which I claimed to possess after the death of the aforesaid Hervey my husband, in the name of my dowry. That, namely, which lies near the Greave towards the north part. To be held, &c. In evidence of the truth of this I have placed to this writing my seal in witness. These being witnesses, &c.]

Notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ego Cecilia de Claiton, quondam uxor Hervei Kaskin, quietam clamavi de me et omnibus meis, et omnino sursum reddidi deo et monachis de Pontefracto, quandam acram terre in campis de Pontefracto[2] quam vendicabam post obitum predicti Herveii viri mei nomine dotis mee possidendam. Illam scilicet que jacet juxta Greve versus borealem partem. Tenendam et habendam imperpetuum sine clamio vel calumpnia aliqua mei vel meorum. In signum hujus rei veritatis

(1) Hervey Kaskin had been one of the grantees named in the "Little Charter," under which he held as much as seven acres of land. Of these, at least three went to the monks under No. 109 to purchase a burial right. We now have his widow surrendering her life interest in a fourth.

(2) "1 acr' juxta Greue" in margin.

sigillum meum huic scripto apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *Waltero Scotico*, *Willelmo de Daneport*, *Gregorio de Camera*, *Johanne Vinitore*, *Henrico filio Matilde*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Johanne de Stagno*, *Ricardo de Martona*, et aliis.

---

**CXXXVIII. Carta Thome filii Mathei de Scalmerthorph.[1] Cir. 1230.**

[Know present and to come that I, Thomas son of Matthew of Skelmerthorp, . . . . . have . . . . . quit-claimed from me, &c. . . . . to the monks there serving God . . . . . all that land in Pontefract which Richard of Pool held of me; and the charter which I had of that land from the aforesaid monks, I have surrendered to them. And I, Thomas son of Matthew, warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas filius Mathei de Scalmerthorph, pro salute anime mee et patris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum, dedi et sursum reddidi et quietam clamavi de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram illam in Pontefracto quam Ricardus de Stagno[2] tenuit de me, et cartam quam de prefatis monachis de eadem terra habui eis sursum reddidi. Ego vero Thomas filius Mathei et heredes mei hanc donationem et quietam clamationem eisdem monachis warentizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Waltero de Birum*,[3] *Rogero de Silkestona*,[4] *Roberto de Blumvill*,[4] *Geraldo de Bernello*,[4] *Thoma de Stagno*, et aliis. *Salaman*,[5] et aliis.

(1) Nothing more appears of this grantor.

(2) Nothing else appears concerning the charter which Thomas surrendered to the monks, and there is no certainty whether the holder was Richard the father or Richard the son. Superseded and cancelled, it was of no further value, and as an expired document was doubtless considered to be unworthy of transcription into the Chartulary. (3) See No. 262.

(4) These three signatories are not again named in the Chartulary.

(5) This Salaman seems to have attested No. 138 in a capacity differing from that of an ordinary signatory. No. 7 might have furnished a precedent.

---

**CXXXIX. Carta Godewyman.[1] Cir. 1240.**

[Know . . . . . that I, a woman by the name of Goodwoman, have quit-claimed, &c., all the right and claim which I have had or could have had in the name of dower in that rent of three shillings, which Roger was accustomed to pay yearly to me and my daughter Helen. But for this quit-claim the aforesaid monks

(1) Widow of Adam, son of Roger, son of Ailric of Ledstone. See p. 106.

have given to me and my daughter 20 shillings of silver in hand. And lest I should hereafter at all disclaim this my writing, I have confirmed this document with my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego mulier, nomine Goddewiman, quietum clamavi dominis meis monachis de Pontefracto, de me et de omnibus meis, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui nomine dotis in illo redditu trium solidorum quem Rogerus[2] mihi et filie mee Helene annuatim solebat reddere. Pro hac autem clamatione quieta dederunt mihi et filie mee predicti monachi pre manibus xx solidos argenti. Et ne ego ulterius qua hoc scriptum meum reclamare possim, hoc scriptum sigillo meo confirmavi. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo capellano*,[3] *Johanne de Luvayn*, *Henrico filio Radulfi*,[4] *Johanne Vinitore*, *Henrico filio Matilde*,[5] *Ricardo de Martona*, et multis aliis.[6]

(2) "Baker" in No. 106. (3) The friend of Eudo, now dead. (4) Of Batley.
(5) Ranulph, her husband, being dead. See No. 141.
(6) With the exception of John son of Michael, these are the signatories of No. 106.

**CXL.** **Carta Benedicti presbiteri.**[1] **Cir. 1200.**

[Know present and to come that I, Benedict the priest, have given, &c., three acres of land which lie between the land of those monks, which they have from Simon Butler, and the land of the monks of Kirkstall, which they have from Emma Toulouse, in pure, &c. Also I have quit-claimed, &c., all that land . . . . . which is called the Butts. And I, &c., warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Benedictus presbiterus, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, tres acras[2] terre que jacent inter terram eorumdem monachorum quam habent de Symone Pincerna et terram monachorum de Kirkestall quam habent de Emma Tholosa,[3] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio pro anima mea et antecessorum et heredum meorum. Insuper quietam clamavi eis et sursum reddidi totam terram illam, quam de eis tenui que butte[4] vocatur. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis monachis has prenominatas terras contra

(1) This grantor tests No. 148 and No. 149, in both of which he is called "sacerdos." See *ante*, p. 126.

(2) It is odd to find that these plots of "three acres," of which so much has lately been heard politically, were thus such a prominent feature of the twelfth century allotments in Pontefract, under the "Little Charter." Benedict son of Ranulph, whom there is little difficulty in identifying with Benedict the priest, had three acres, his brother William and another had three acres, his son Simon had three acres, and his son William had a fourth three acres. Indeed the "three acre" plot seems to have been the integer of the "Little Charter."

(3) I have received from Mr. Lancaster a copy of the Kirkstall charter for this land, which supplies the complementary data for its identification. See Introduction. (4) See *ante*, p. 126.

omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Arnald capellano, Yvone*[5] *capellano, Willelmo diacono, magistro Warnero, Jordano clerico, Hugone de Bateley, Symone Pincerna, Jordano Campium, Ada et Thoma filiis Ricardi de Stagno.*

(5) Eudo.

**CXLI. Carta Raimundi clerici de Medeley.**[1] **1220.**

[Know present, &c., that I, Raimond, clerk of Methley, . . . . . have given a rent of five shillings and sixpence in the town of Pontefract, of which Thomas de Batley shall pay to the aforesaid monks annually 3 shillings . . . . . ; and the heirs of Ralph de Batley shall pay 18 pence . . . . . ; and Henry son of Ranulph shall pay 12 pence . . . . . Moreover, I have given, &c., the rent of twopence which Michael of Monkhill pays to me . . . . . And this rent I have assigned for the burning of a taper, day and night, in front of the high altar, before the body of the Lord, on all the principal feasts throughout the year. And I, the aforesaid Raimond, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Raimundus, clericus de Medeley, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus redditum quinque solidorum et sex denariorum, in villa de Pontefracto, ex quibus Thomas de Bateley reddet prefatis monachis annuatim iij solidos, medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, pro terris quas de me tenuit, et heredes Radulfi de Bateley[2] reddent xviij *d* ad eosdem terminos, pro terris quas de me tenuit, et Henricus filius Ranulfi reddet xij denarios ad festum sancti Martini. Insuper, dedi, concessi et quietum clamavi prefatis monachis imperpetuum redditum duorum denariorum, quem Michael de Munkil reddit mihi pro terra quam de me tenuit. Hunc autem redditum assignavi ad unum cereum ardendum, tam diebus quam noctibus, ante magnum altare coram corpore domini in principalibus omnibus festis per annum. Hec autem omnia predicta ego prefatus Raimundus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines sicut nostram elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Cantia, tunc senescallo, Johanne de Birkina, Willelmo filio Everardi, Ricardo Londinense, Symone de Rupe,*[3] *Henrico de Goldale,*[4] *Willelmo de Daneport, Waltero Scot, Jordano de Insula,* et aliis.

(1) There is an abstract of this charter in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136. In it we can see Raimond, clerk of Methley (no longer "Master," as Master of St. Nicholas Hospital), preparing for his final change. He had now been at Methley nearly twenty years, but his heart still reverted fondly to his old home, and his old church, to which he makes these large bequests.

(2) Ralph de Batley, at this time recently dead. (3) De Roche.

(4) This name tests No. 168 and No. 461.

**CXLII.** **Carta Johannis Pinful.**[1] **Cir. 1230.**

[Know present and to come that I, John de Pinful, have given . . . . . with my body, all that land which lies in the Fields towards the north of Pontefract, between the land of the monks and the land of Eva Champneys, which butts upon the Waterfall, to make prayer for me on the day of my anniversary. Also I have . . . . . assigned my house and garden with the croft, after the death of Emma my wife, to find incense for the chapel of the Blessed Mary throughout the year; and whatever shall remain I have assigned to the almoner of the said house to lay out on shoes for the poor, for my soul. So that if William my brother and his heirs, by making the forinsec service to the chief lord, shall will to withhold from the said monks in fee the said house with garden and croft, they shall give to the said monks four shillings in silver yearly. But while it exists, the said monks shall perform all the abovesaid things willingly for the good of my soul. In testimony, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes de Pinful dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee, et omnium antecessorum meorum, cum corpore meo, totam illam terram que jacet in campis versus north de Pontefracto[2] inter terram monachorum et terram Eve Champeneis, que buttat super Waterfal, ad faciendam procurationem meam in die anniversarii mei. Insuper dedi dictis monachis et assignavi domum meam et ortum cum crofto post obitum Emme uxoris mee, ad inveniendum incensum capelle beate Marie[3] per annum, et quicquid residuum fuerit assignavi elemosinario dicte domus ad calciamenta pro anima mea pauperibus eroganda. Ita quod si Willelmus frater meus et heredes sui dictam domum cum orto, et crofto, faciendo forinsecum servitium domino capitali, voluerint de predictis monachis in feodo retinere, dabunt dictis monachis per annum iiij solidos argenti. Tum autem dicti monachi omnia supradicta pro voluntate sua, dum tum fiat ad salutem anime mee, ordinabunt. In hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *dominis Ricardo et Gregorio monachis*,[4] *Hugone et Roberto capellanis*,[5] *Johanne de Lovain*, *Willelmo clerico*, *fratre Gilberto*, *Henrico*

(1) I trace nothing further of this John de Pinful, probably Pinfold, except what is to be gathered from this charter, and that his father's name was Richard. See No. 469. The Pontefract Pinfold stood on the lower road at the angle towards which Baxtergate and Gillygate converge.

(2) The North Field.

(3) Probably St. Mary de Foro, afterwards merged into the Chapel of St. Giles.

(4) The name of Richard the monk does not again occur, though Gregory might be (probably was) not only the cellarer of No. 120 but the chamberlain of No. 261, and indeed the Gregory de Camera who appears so frequently. But as I cannot find a convincingly clear link between the two, I leave this last identification a matter of speculation.

(5) Hugh the chaplain similarly occurs in No. 120 in immediate succession to Gregory the cellarer, and a little later in No. 237 and No. 245. I feel convinced that this Hugh was Hugh Biset, ultimately rector of Castleford. Robert was without doubt the Robert of No. 23, No. 26 and No. 97, perhaps also the Robert son of Harald of No. 114, note (4), which see.

*fratre Ranulfi*,[6] *Roberto Walense*, *Willelmo fratre Matilde*,[6] *Ricardo de Martona*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Hugone de Sarterino*, et aliis.

(6) See page 161.

## CXLIII. Carta Claricie de Bateleya.[1] Cir. 1190.

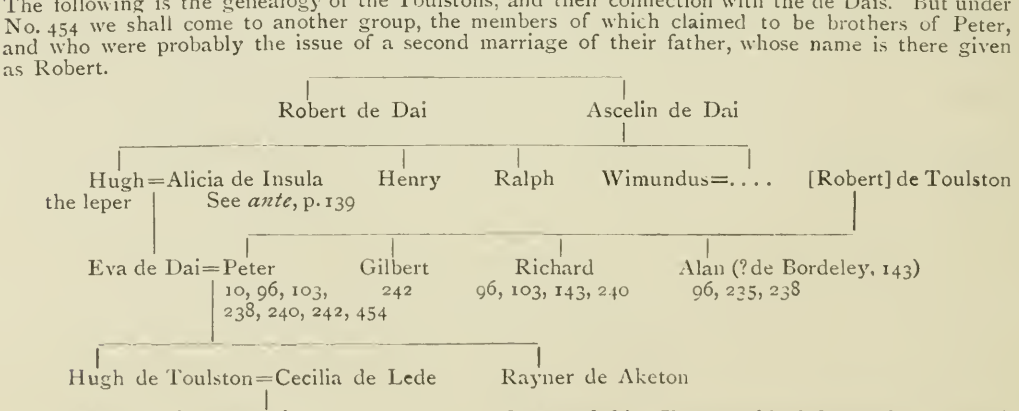
[Know, &c., that I, Claricia de Batley, have . . . . . confirmed to William son of Everard and his heirs all my croft in Pontefract, between the croft which belonged to Walter of Toulouse and the toft which was Gundewin's, with the croft and garden, except my chamber, with ten feet towards the south, and with the breadth of the chamber towards the street. To be holden, &c. Paying thence annually twelve pence . . . . . And after my death the aforesaid chamber with the aforesaid sites shall remain free and quiet to the aforesaid William and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, unbroken, with the aforesaid croft and garden, by making the aforesaid service. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Claricia de Bateleya, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo filio Evet'[2] et heredibus suis totum croftum meum in Pontefracto inter croftum qui fuit Walteri de Tolosa, et toftum qui fuit Gundewini[3] cum crofto et orto, excepta camera mea[4] cum decem pedibus versus meridiem et cum latitudine camere versus vicum. Tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete. Reddendo inde annuatim xij denarios, videlicet ad Pentecosten vj denarios et ad festum sancti Martini vj denarios. Et post obitum meum, predicta camera cum predictis placiis soluta et quieta remanebit predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, in feudo et hereditate, integra, cum predicto crofto et orto per predictum servitium faciendum. Hiis testibus, *Roberto*

(1) There is no evidence to show who this Claricia was, or how she came into possession of this croft. The probability is that she was a sister of Hugh de Batley, the father of John Vinitor, and of Gilbert father of Walter Scot. See pedigree under No. 462. But she makes no second appearance in the Chartulary. (2) *Sic*, for Everard. (3) Perhaps "Goodwoman."

(4) This appears to indicate a one-storey house, in which Claricia retained a life interest and right of occupation, extending ten feet deep from the front-line. (5) Each tested No. 9.

(6) It is possible that this Alan de Bordeley was the youngest brother of Peter de Toulston. The following is the genealogy of the Toulstons, and their connection with the de Dais. But under No. 454 we shall come to another group, the members of which claimed to be brothers of Peter, and who were probably the issue of a second marriage of their father, whose name is there given as Robert.




[See *Yorkshire Topographical Journal*, XI. 31–42.]

*Vavasore*,[5] *Roberto Walense*,[5] *Ada de Reinevilla*, *Jordano de Insula*, *Willelmo de Gramaire*,[5] *Hugone de Toulestona*, *Ricardo de Toulestona*, *Alano de Bordele*,[6] *Roberto de Celerio*, *Willelmo filio Geraldi*,[7] *Ricardo de Stapiltona*,[8] *Roberto Camberlano*, *Hugone filio Serlonis*, *Gregorio clerico*, *Michaele fratre ejus*, *Petro clerico*, *Jordano filio Osmondi*,[5] *Ernisio Langevino*, *Symone filio Eudonis*, *Willelmo de Siclingal*, *Ossolfo de Tholosa*,[9] *Johanne clerico qui cartam scripsit*,[10] *Willelmo Bele*, et aliis.

(7) Of Darrington. See No. 315.

(8) A younger brother of Robert de Stapleton, who owned two knights' fees in 1166.

(9) This name does not again occur. He was probably a connection of Walter de Toulouse, the husband of Emma, and the owner of the seven acres at Street Furlong in the Pontefract Field, which, as his widow, she gave to Kirkstall. See *ante*, No. 140, and the Introduction.

(10) See p. 149. This "John the clerk," who tests in so assertive a style, manifests his personality similarly in No. 148, but with even one more particular.

**CXLIIII.** **Carta Willelmi del Clay.**[1] **Cir. 1200.**

[Know . . . . . that I, William del Clay, . . . . . have confirmed to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, . . . . . thirty pence of rent, with my body to be buried there if it shall please God; . . . . . from the land which Rocelinus the baker has held of me in the town of Pontefract in the New Market; that is to say, which lies between the land of Robert of Wheldale and the land of Adam my son, which John of Woolley has held. To be held and possessed, &c. But this rent of thirty pence . . . . . I have applied for lamps or cruses to be provided and burnt in the guest-house in the presence of the guests at night. And in testimony, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus del Clay dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, xxx*ta* denarios redditus cum corpore meo ibidem si deo placuerit sepeliendo, annuatim ad duos terminos percipiendos, scilicet ad festum sancti Martini xv*d* et ad Pentecosten xv*d*, de terra quam Rocelinus Pistor tenuit de me in villa Pontisfracti in novo foro; scilicet que jacet inter terram Roberti de Queldala[2] et terram Ade filii mei quam Johannes de Wlflaya[3] tenuit. Tenendum et habendum predictis monachis de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete et pacifice imperpetuum, salvis duobus denariis, quadrante minus, domino capitali annuatim solvendis pro omni exactione seculari vel demanda. Hunc vero redditum xxx denariorum attornavi intuitu pietatis et caritatis ad lampades inveniendas, vel crusellas, et hospitio coram hospitibus de nocte ardendas. In hujus vero rei testimonium huic

(1) No more occurs of this William de Clay.

(2) See note (6) to No. 109, and the Fryston genealogy under No. 289 in the Seventh Fasciculus.

(3) No more occurs of this John de Woolley.

scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Waltero Scot*, *Thoma de Knaresburch*, *Willelmo de Daneport*, *Waltero clerico*,[4] *Roberto clerico*,[5] *Willelmo filio Benedicti*, *Radulfo de Northgate*,[6] *Willelmo filio Herveii*, *Davido fratre suo*,[7] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Rogero pistore*, *Willelmo Cusin*,[8] *Rogero Fantum*,[8] et aliis.

(4) The subsequent Receiver. (5) See note (8) to No. 114. (6) See No. 133.

(7) The two sons of Hervey son of Kaskin, as in the following:

Kaskin (Gascoigne)
|
Hervey=Cecilia of Clayton
96, 104, 109 | 137
|
William, 96, 108, 109, 117, 144 — David, 109, 144
|
Thomas, 262

(8) William Cusin does not again occur, but Roger Fantome tests No. 254.

## CXLV. Carta Agnetis filie Swani.[1] Cir. 1220.

[Know . . . . . that I, Agnes daughter of Swain of Monkhill, of Pontefract, in the lawful power of my widowhood, with the assent and goodwill of Alexander my son and heir, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . five acres of land in the Fields of Pontefract. Of which acres, one acre which is called the Laverick acre lies between the land of Richard of Pool and the land of Matilda la Blunde, and three acres all but a rood lie by the park of Pontefract, at the head of Brackenhill, and commence from the south and stretch towards the north. And five roods lie between my land and the land of Richard of Pool. To be held and possessed, &c. And I, the aforesaid Agnes, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Agnes filia Swani de Munkeil, de Pontefracto, in ligia potestate viduitatis mee, assensu et voluntate Alexandri filii et heredis mei, pro salute anime mee, et omnium antecessorum meorum, dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam quinque acras terre in campis de Pontefracto. Ex quibus acris una acra que vocatur leverica acra[2] jacet inter terram Ricardi de Stagno et terram Matildis lablunde, et tres acre, una percata minus, jacent sub parco Pontisfracti ad caput de Brakenehil,[3] et incipiunt a parte de suth, et extendunt versus north. Et quinque

(1) This Agnes is mentioned nowhere but in these two charters, No. 145 and No. 146. She must have been a powerful and a wealthy lady, but her history has utterly disappeared. She had a father Swain, from whom very probably "Swan Hill" in Pontefract obtained its name, and a son Alexander. But she survived; and so much is all that can be said of her. See, however, No. 157.

(2) There is now no trace of this Field-name. The land would be in the North Field.

(3) Brackenhill was at the west end of the manor, on the Wakefield Road. It was the old Penny Lane, which passes over the centre of the quarry from which the monks obtained the stone for their new buildings in 1159. The stone under the road not being got shows that the road was there before the two quarries, which the traveller passes to his right and left.

percate jacent inter terram meam et terram Ricardi de Stagno. Tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis inperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis iiij *or* denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio et exactione seculari. Et ego prenominata Agnes et heredes mei warantizabimus prefatas acras predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkin*, *Alano Noel*, *Waltero clerico*,[4] *Ricardo de Stagno*,[4] *Roberto Camberlano*, *Ricardo de Martona*, *Ada filio Serici*,[5] et aliis.

(4) The adjoining owners, Walter the clerk representing the monks.
(5) This should probably be "Serlo."

## CXLVI. Carta Willelmi supprioris de Pontefracto.[1] Cir. 1220.

[Know, &c., that we, William, the sub-prior of Pontefract, and the convent of that place, have granted to Agnes, the daughter of Swain of Monkhill, of Pontefract, the corrody of a server, during her life from our house of Pontefract. That is to say, every day a loaf [a hunch of bread] and a portion of beer, of pottage and accessories, as belongs to such a corrody. And she, Agnes, by the impulse of charity, has given us five acres of land in perpetual alms from her patrimony in the outlying parts of Pontefract. For which acres we will pay to her and to her heirs annually, at the feast of St. Michael, 4 pence for all service. And that this our grant to the said Agnes may be firm and lasting, we have placed our seal to this charter. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Willelmus supprior de Pontefracto, et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Agneti filie Swani de Munkeil de Pontefracto unum corredium servientis in vita sua de domo nostra de Pontefracto. Scilicet qualibet die unam grisam uncham,[2] et merellam cervisie, pulmentum et companagium, sicut pertinet ad tale corredium.[3] Illa vero Agnes karitatis intuitu dedit nobis quinque acras terre in perpetuam elemosinam de patrimonio suo in territorio de Pontefracto. Pro quibus acris reddemus ei et heredibus suis annuatim ad festum sancti Michaelis iiij *or* denarios pro omni servicio. Et ut hec nostra concessio eidem Agneti firma

(1) Three sub-priors are named in the Chartulary. Henry in No. 111 (cir. 1211), this William (cir. 1220) and Alan in No. 544, who is specially stated to have ruled the monastery after the death of prior Stephen, and before prior Peter was elected and installed; that is in the year 1238. In No. 94 (cir. 1220) as an officer, recognized at least equally with the sacristan and the cellarer, he was made a trustee of gifts to the monks, with special powers as to their employment; and we learn from the above charter and from No. 201 (cir. 1238) that he had a special seal.

(2) Or perhaps "nucham." It is almost impossible to distinguish in these charters between "nu" and "un." Each has four minims of identical character. I have sometimes detected a slight crook as a distinguishing mark between "n" and "u," it being present in the "n" but absent in the "u." Such is however not the case in this instance. This Pontefract example is by far the very earliest instance of the particulars of a corrody that I have been able to ascertain. But, see *Fines*, *John*, *No.* 403, 12 *Nov.*, 1208, *Surtees*, xciv. 147.

(3) Other later instances of a corrody in the convent will be found in No. 171, No. 207 and No. 479.

sit et stabilis huic carte sigillum nostrum[4] apposuimus. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkin, Alano Noel, Waltero receptore,*[5] *Ricardo de Stagno, Roberto Camberlano, Ricardo de Martona,*[6] *Ada filio Serlonis,* et aliis.

(4) See No. 201. (5) Died 1240. (6) See note (1) to No. 166.

## CXLVII. Carta Willelmi filii Pagani filii Buchardi. Cir. 1175.

[Know, &c., that I, William son of Paganus son of Bucardus, have . . . . . confirmed to God and the monks of St. John of Pontefract, . . . . . all the land which my aforesaid father Paganus gave to those monks; and all the right which I had in that land I quit-claim from me and from my heirs for ever. And in acknowledgment . . . . . the monks have given to me 10 shillings. But for this alms I or my heirs will require nothing else at all from them, except only their prayers. Witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus filius Pagani[1] filii Buchardi, concessi et hac carta mea sigillata confirmavi deo et monachis sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam, pro remedio anime mee et patris mei Pagani, et antecessorum meorum, totam terram[2] quam dedit eisdem monachis pater meus predictus Paganus, et calumpniam quam habui in eadem terra totam quietam clamo de me et de heredibus meis inperpetuum. Et in recognitione hujus concessionis et confirmacionis dederunt mihi monachi x solidos. Pro hac autem elemosina nichil omnino ab eis preter oraciones tantum exigam ego vel heredes mei. Testibus, *Willelmo milite, de Stubb, et Henrico filio ejus;*[3] *Thoma dapifero;*[4] *Jordano, Rainero, Rogero, Waltero de Ledestona;*[5] *Serico; Herberto et Willelmo de Withewod,*[6] et multis aliis.

(1) Probably the Paganus, the "tenant of the Honour," who in 1135, by slaying William Maltravers, made open the way for the return of Ilbert de Lasci the younger.

(2) In No. 148 and No. 149 the land is specified as belonging partly to Pontefract and partly to Parlington. (3) See *ante*, p. 147, under No. 101.

(4) Thomas fitz Asolf, one of the uncles of Adam fitz Peter of Birkin. See the Asolf genealogy facing the Sixth Fasciculus. (5) The four Ledstone brothers.

(6) The second and third sons of William the almoner, who had thus early settled at Whitwood, but who made frequent appearance as testing the monastic charters. See No. 159, No. 167 and No. 241, and compare with the Asolf genealogy facing the Sixth Fasciculus.

## CXLVIII. Item de eodem. Cir. 1200.

[Know, &c., that I, William son of Paganus, have . . . . . confirmed to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract, . . . . . five acres of land in the Field of Pontefract, between the house of the lepers and Carleton; and also 24 acres and a half of land in the Fields of Parlington, that is, two acres between the plantation

of William Sacart and the land which was Gerard's, and two and a half acres in my croft towards the west, and one acre and a half above Oldfield, and 4 acres and a half in the culture of Hesselrow, and one acre and a half in Overwoodlands, and 2 acres and a half near Drengebridge, and two acres near Caldwell, and two acres near Aschilrow, and 4 acres above the Long Moor, and 1 acre above Matlands, and 1 acre next Crowhill. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus filius Pagani, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum,[1] quinque acras terre in campo[2] de Pontefracto, scilicet inter domum leprosorum et Carletonam; et insuper xxiiij *or* acras terre et dimidiam in campis[2] de Parlingtona, scilicet duas acras inter virgultum Willelmi Sacart et terram que fuit Gerardi,[4] et duas acras et dimidiam in crofto meo versus west, et unam acram et dimidiam super Haldefeld, et iiij *or* acras et dimidiam in cultura de Heselrawa, et unam acram et dimidiam in Vuerwadlandes et ij acras et dimidiam juxta Drengebrigge, et duas acras juxta Caldewelle, et duas acras juxta Aschilrawa, et iiij *or* acras super longam moram, et i acram super Matlandes, et i acram juxta Crauhil. Et hanc elemosinam warantizabo ego et heredes mei predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Ada sacerdote, Benedicto sacerdote, Willelmo de Coppeleya,*[3] *Radulfo Figura, Ernaldo Pigar, Roberto Camberlano, Ricardo de Stagno, et filiis suis Ricardo et Ada, Gerardo de Luttona,*[4] *Hugone Burgense,*[5] *Nigello de Withewda, Hereberto filio Willelmi,*[6] *Johanne clerico, filio Osmundi, qui cartam presentem scripsit,*[7] et multis aliis.

(1) The grantor makes no provision for his heirs. He was now probably a childless old man. Moreover, in this charter there is no mention of the grandfather Bucardus, whose name was for some generations traditionally attached to the fee. See *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 365, 367.

(2) This difference between the singular and plural was preserved, perhaps because the Pontefract acres were all together, within a ring fence, as it were part of one Field, the Chequers (see *ante*, pp. 127, 128), while the grant at Parlington was in different Fields. For besides his gift in Pontefract, William son of Paganus made a liberal grant of land in Parlington also, as if to emulate his father, and to make a grant of equal extent to that which his father had given. It consisted of eleven separate plots amounting altogether to 24½ acres in the Parlington Fields, which with the gift of five acres in that of Pontefract made him fairly on a level with his father in generosity to the Cluniac monks there. Parlington had been in the Saxon times a part of the large extent of territory owned by Earl Edwin, who had subinfeuded this manor to Ulchil. But at the time of Domesday Ilbert de Lascy held it in demesne, and so held it for some time; since, when he founded St. Clement's Chapel in the Castle, he endowed the ecclesiastical establishment there among other possessions with two-thirds of the tithes of Parlington. It is not clear how or when the manor was granted out by the successors of Ilbert; but at the time of the charter before us it was so much divided and subdivided, that the land thus given to the monks of Pontefract by William son of Paganus was in as many as eleven different plots. The position of some of these can be even now identified. Sacart's plantation is perhaps the Hollins; Holdefielde the Old Wood; Drengbridge, one of the small bridges, of which there are three, over the Cock; for the River Cock, or the Cock Beck as it is called, was the boundary of the manor to the west, as was the Great North Road to the east; an indication that that road was of earlier date than the manor itself, and that when the manor was founded, the road was as much a natural feature as the Cock Beck. Parlington has an area of not far short of 1800 acres, but its population has never been large.

(3) See No. 149. (4) Lotherton; the Gerard named in the body of the charter.

(5) The father of Gilbert, father of Walter Scot. See pedigree under No. 462.

(6) Afterwards Herbert of Whitwood, see No. 167. His father was William the baker, son of Peter fitz Asolf. See pedigree facing the Sixth Fasciculus.

(7) John the clerk, the son of Osmund, is thus thoroughly identified. See *ante*, p. 149.

**CXLIX.** **Item de eodem.**[1] **Cir. 1195.**

[Know present and to come that I, W[illiam] son of Paganus, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of my soul and of all my ancestors, 5 acres of land in the Field of Pontefract; that is, between the house of the lepers and Carleton. And also [some] acres of land in the Field of Parlington, two acres next the plantation of William Sacart, and 1 acre and a half in my croft, and 4 acres and a half in the culture of Hesselrow, and one acre and a half in Overwoodlands, and 2 acres and a half towards Drengebridge, and 2 acres near Caldwell, and 2 acres in Aschilrow, and 1 acre in Crowhill. And this land I and my heirs will warrant to the aforesaid monks against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, W. filius Pagani, dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, v acras terre in campo de Pontefracto, scilicet inter domum leprosorum et Carletonam. Et insuper[2] acras terre in campo de Parlintona; duas acras juxta virgultum Willelmi Sacart, et i acram et dimidiam in crofto meo, et iiij *or* acras et dimidiam in cultura de Heselrawa, et unam acram et dimidiam in Vuerwadlandes, et ij acras et dimidiam versus Drengebrigge, et ij acras juxta Caldewelle, et ij acras in Haskilrawe, et i acram in Crauhil. Et hanc terram warantizabo ego et heredes mei predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo de Bulli*,[3] *Willelmo filio Eustachii*,[4] *Benedicto sacerdote*, *Herveio sacerdote*,[5] *Radulfo Figura*,[6] *R. Cameraria*,[7] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *et Ricardo et Ada filiis suis*,

(1) This is the earlier charter, but it was improved upon by No. 148, in which the donor adds considerably to these gifts. The two charters by no means cover the same ground, though at first sight they appear almost identical. Each named the five acres in the Field at Pontefract; but No. 149 granted only seventeen acres at Parlington, while No. 148 increased the number to 24½ by the addition of an acre "in my croft," an acre and a half above Old Field, four on the Long Moor, and one on the Matlands. Moreover, the grant in No. 149, the later of these two charters, included all that was granted by the earlier, No. 148; and therefore it is remarkable that the monks put both on permanent record in their Chartulary. For the earlier was really superfluous, though its collation with the later document has thus given us material help. The later charter in point of time entered into other particulars which were not even hinted at in that which I show to be the earlier. But each charter gives five important words of description, which are sufficient to identify the Pontefract plot as being No. 154 on *Hepworth's Survey;* and the later, No. 148, names Gerard, the former owner (perhaps Gerard de Lutton, the signatory) of that one of the bounding plots at Parlington, which was not named at all in the previous charter. It is thus altogether the more comprehensive and informing of the two.

(2) The number of acres is not given, but the addition shows it to be 17.

(3) See *ante*, p. 129. William de Busli, Bulli, or Bouilli witnessed also No. 5, No. 12, No. 13, No. 89, No. 91 and No. 148, in which last he is called William de Copley, indicating that this Copley family were really de Buslis. See a parallel case mentioned in note (5) to No. 25.

(4) William fitz Eustace, brother of Albreda, wife of Henry de Lascy, and therefore maternal uncle of the second Robert (see No. 27), witnessed also No. 8. He was called de Vesci in No. 29, and was the rector of Barwick-in-Elmet. See also the genealogy under No. 230.

(5) The order of precedence of these three priests is worth notice. In No. 148 Adam came first, but Benedict led in No. 149, and Hervey is a new name. He appears again as "the clerk" in No. 222, but he was recently dead when the "Little Charter" was granted in 1194.

(6) The Ralph Figura of No. 148 and No. 149 is called "of York" in No. 155, and heads the witnesses in No. 393, preceding local men of the highest position.

(7) "Robertus Camberlanus" in No. 148. These are the only instances in which his name occurs, and there is nothing to indicate a connection, even if there was any, with the Gregory who so frequently tests these charters.

*Osmundo et filio suo Jordano, Willelmo pistore, et filiis suis Herberto et Willelmo,*[8] *Gerardo de Luttona,*[9] *Jordano de Pontefracto,* et aliis.

(8) See note (7) to No. 148.

(9) Tests No. 148 also. He was of Lotherton, which adjoins Parlington, and was probably interested in this donation as having been an owner in the Fields of Parlington.

**CL.** **Carta Jacobi de Medeley.** **Cir. 1210.**

[Know, &c., that I, James of Methley, son of Raimond, . . . . . have confirmed to God and the church of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist of Pontefract, and to the monks there serving God, a rent of four shillings with its appurtenances in the New Market of Pontefract. To be held and possessed, &c. Which rent the said monks shall receive yearly, at two terms of the year, by the hands of Thomas Fox and his heirs; that is to say, at Whitsuntide two shillings, and at the feast of St. Martin in winter two shillings, from that messuage with its appurtenances which lies between the messuage which was formerly Jordan Lewin's, and the messuage formerly Stephen Marshall's. And for this gift, grant and confirmation, the said monks have given me in hand thirty shillings in silver. And I, the said James, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. In witness of which I have placed my seal to this writing, as well for myself as for my heirs. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Jacobus de Medeley, filius Reimundi,[1] pro salute anime mee, et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, redditum quatuor solidorum cum pertinentiis suis, in novo foro Pontefracti, tenendum et habendum dictis monachis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quem redditum recipient dicti monachi annuatim ad duos anni terminos per manus Thome Fox et heredum suorum; scilicet ad Pentecosten duos solidos, et ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme duos solidos, de illo mesuagio[2] cum pertinentiis suis, quod jacet inter mesuagium quod fuit quondam Jordani Lewin et mesuagium quondam Stephani Marescalli. Pro hac autem donatione, concessione et confirmatione, dederunt mihi dicti monachi xxx*ta* solidos argenti in manibus. Et ego dictus Jacobus et heredes mei dictum redditum quatuor solidorum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, dictis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus ac defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, huic scripto, tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis, sigillum meum

(1) Thus the son, while adopting the name of Methley, drops all allusion to the fact that his father was Raimond the rector, and that his title had been "magister." That the two Raimonds were one and the same is however sufficiently proved by the manner in which Raimond tests No. 195, as "Raimundo clerico de Methelaya."

2) More fully described in No. 151 as being "in the New Market."

apposui. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walense*,[3] *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[4] *Ricardo de Lond'*, *Gregorio de Camera*, *Ricardo Lewin*,[5] *Nichola de Knarsburga*, *Ricardo filio Seman*, et aliis. ———

(3) Not yet seneschal.

(4) Now an aged man. He was reported as holding two knights' fees in 1166. (5) See No. 155.

---

**CLI. Carta Walteri Scoti de Pontefracto. Cir. 1200.**

[Know present and to come that I, Walter Scot, . . . . . have confirmed to Thomas Fox and his heirs or assigns a messuage in Pontefract; to wit, in the New Market, between the land of Jordan Lewin and the land of Robert Marshall. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying thence yearly to me and my heirs two shillings for all services and demands. That is to say, half at Whitsuntide and half at the feast of St. Martin; and a pair of white gloves on the day of the Nativity of the Lord. But for this gift and grant the aforesaid Thomas has given to me a silver mark in acknowledgment. And I, Walter, and my heirs, will warrant for ever, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus Scot, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome Fox, et heredibus vel suis assignatis, unum mesuagium in Pontefracto, scilicet in novo foro inter terram Jordani Lewin et terram Roberti Marescalli, tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, libere, et quiete, et integre. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ij solidos pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Scilicet medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, et unas albas cyrotecas[1] in die Nathalis domini. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione dedit mihi predictus Thomas unam marcam argenti de recognitione. Ego vero Walterus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictum mesuagium predicto Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto filio Hugonis*,[2] *Symone Beveregere*, *Warnero fratre ejus*,[3] *Benedicto filio Gilberti*,[4] *Willelmo filio Matilde*,[4] *Ricardo Lewin*, *Thoma Beverag'*,[4] *Roberto Marescallo*,[5] et aliis.

(1) Used both in singular and plural. (2) Father of the donor, as already explained.

(3) See note (1) to No. 120.

(4) There is no mention elsewhere of Benedict son of Gilbert, of William son of Matilda, or of Thomas Beveridge. (5) Afterwards developed into Ferrur. See No. 169.

---

**CLII. Carta Dalmatii prioris de Pontefracto. Post 1253.**

[Know present and to come that I, brother Dalmatius, the humble minister of Pontefract, and the convent of that place, . . . . . have confirmed to Hugh Biseth, of Castleford, one acre and a half of meadow and pasture in the Park of Allerton.

That, namely, which Thomas de Reineville formerly gave to us, and [which] lies near the land of William son of Juliana, on each side. To be held and possessed from us . . . . . Paying . . . . . yearly . . . . . one pound of cumin, for all secular services and demands. And for this . . . . . the said Hugh has given to us that acre of land in the territory of Pontefract, which he formerly had by the gift of William son of Hervey, and [which] lies in that culture which is called Ris, near our land. In testimony of which we have placed our common seal to this writing. And the said Hugh has placed his seal to the transcript which we retain in our charge. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Fr. Dalmatius, humilis minister de Pontefracto, et ejusdem loci conventus dimisimus, concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus, Hugoni Biseth[1] de Castelford, unam acram et dimidiam prati et pasture,[2] in parco de Alreton.[3] Illam scilicet quam Thomas de Reinevilla[4] nobis antea dedit, et jacet juxta terram Willelmi filii Juliane ex utraque parte.[5] Tenendam et habendam de nobis dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis, libere, quiete, pacifice, et honorifice. Reddendo inde nobis annuatim ad Pentecosten unam libram cumini pro omnibus servitiis secularibus et demandis. Pro hac autem dimissione, concessione et confirmacione, dedit nobis dictus Hugo illam acram terre in territorio de Pontefracto quam habuit quondam ex dono Willelmi filii Hervei, et jacet in illa cultura que vocatur Ris[6] juxta terram nostram. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus, et dictus Hugo transcripto quod penes nos retinemus sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus, *domino Roberto de Stapiltona*,[7] *domino Osberto*, *tunc persona de Silkestona*,[8] *Roberto de Kinstain*, *capellano*,[9] *Willelmo de Fetherstana*, *Nicholao de Knaresburga*, *Thoma filio Roberti filii Ernis*, *Ricardo Semano*,[10] *Thoma filio Willelmi capellani*, et aliis.

---

(1) Rector of Castleford, though his institution does not appear in the *Register of Archbishop Gray*. The advowson was at this time in the possession of the Lazarites of Burton Lazars, and it is probable that they considered their exercise of the presentation as being beyond the control and jurisdiction of the archbishop. (2) This pasture is now called Linlands. See No. 213.

(3) Allerton Bywater.

(4) Thomas de Reineville, son of Adam Vetus, who died in 1218. The charter of his gift to the monks is No. 213. (5) See No. 213.

(6) See also No. 103. This was apparently a fair exchange for both parties. The monks were able to consolidate their holdings in the Greave, and the rector of Castleford obtained in exchange a plot miles nearer his new home than the piece he had hitherto owned.

(7) Robert III., the last male of the Darrington line.

(8) Sir Osbert was instituted to Silkstone on the presentation of the monks on 2 Ides November, 1253. This fixes one limit to the date of this charter. See also note (4) to No. 30.

(9) William the chaplain tests nearly two score of these charters; but only here and in No. 116 is his son Thomas named.

(10) The son of Seman. He is now assuming his father's name as a family surname.

CLIII. **Carta Hugonis Biseth de Castelford.** **Cir. 1240.**

[Know, &c., that I, Hugh Biseth, of Castleford, . . . . . by this my present charter have confirmed . . . . . one acre of land, with all its appurtenances, in the territory of Pontefract. That, namely, which William son of Hervey formerly gave to me, and [which] lies in that culture which is called Ris, near the land of the said monks. To be held and possessed, &c. And lest [any should contravene], I, the said Hugh, and my heirs, will warrant . . . . . against all men. In witness of which I have placed my seal to this writing, as well for myself as for my heirs. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugh Biseth de Castelford pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie beati Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, unam acram terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in territorio de Pontefracto, illam scilicet quam Willelmus filius Hervei mihi antea dedit, et jacet in illa cultura[1] que vocatur Ris, juxta terram dictorum monachorum. Tenendam et habendam dictis monachis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sine alicujus contradictione, gravamine vel impedimento. Et ne[2] ego dictus Hugo et heredes mei dictam acram terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, dictis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus, et ab omnibus servitiis et demandis plenarie adquietabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *domino Waltero de Ludham, tunc senescallo de Pontefracto,*[3] *domino Henrico Walensi,*[4] *domino Ricardo filio ejus,*[4] *domino Roberto tunc parsona de Medel*[5] *et constabulario,*[6] *Hugone, vicario de Pontefracto,*[7] *Gregorio de Camera, Willelmo filio Helye, Willelmo de Celario,* et aliis.

(1) The use of the word "cultura" seems to mark a change that had taken place in the condition of this plot. In No. 108, twenty or thirty years before, it had been "in campo qui dicitur le Ris;" now it is "in illa cultura que vocatur Ris." The "Field" was being gradually reduced into the condition of cultivated land. See note (3) to No. 125.

(2) There seems to be an omission here, which I have supplied in the English abstract.

(3) The name of Walter de Ludham as seneschal almost dates this charter. No. 200 is a dated document of 1246, attested by him; while No. 26 is attested by his predecessor in 1238, and No. 168 is attested by his successor, John de Hoderoyd, in 1253.

(4) Sir Henry Wallis was out of office at the date of this charter, and perhaps his office had expired with the death of John de Lascy in 1240; but as his wife's mother died in 1246-7, and he was not mentioned in her *Inq. post mortem* (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, I., No. 9), it is probable that he was then dead, and that Richard his son had inherited.

(5) Sir Robert, parson of Methley, was probably the Robert Wallis who was instituted by archbishop Gray to the vicarage of Friston in November, 1248, "on the presentation of Dame Alice Haget." But as the *Inq. post mortem* of Alice Haget bears date February, 1246-7, it is probable that the institution took place in order by ecclesiastical discipline to legalize the position of the vicar, who had received possession as it were over the head of the archbishop. Fryston being the church of St. Andrew, it appears as if this Robert was the witness who in 1258 attested No. 29 and No. 30 as Robert de St. Andrew.

(6) This is a singular example of the civil and ecclesiastical authority being vested in the same person. But it must be remembered that in these early times the parsonage was very frequently held by a cadet of the family of the squire, who had founded the living as in fact the provision for a younger son.

(7) No copy of this early ordination of the vicarage of Pontefract is extant. Hugh was probably vicar of Ledsham also. See No. 54 and No. 201.

**CLIIII.** **[No heading.][1]** 1235.

[This is the Final Concord, in the year of grace 123five, made between prior Stephen and the convent of Pontefract on the one part, and brother Tyricus Alemannus, master, and the brethren of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, sojourning in England, on the other, concerning all disputes arisen between them; namely, that the said prior and convent of Pontefract have given and quit-claimed, and demised in perpetual farm to the said master and brethren of St. Lazarus and to their successors, and to the Hospital of Fulsnap, the tithes of all the lands according to the boundaries distinctly underwritten. That is to say, from the Greater Thorn which stands above the ditch near the king's highway which leads towards Went, even to the new cross which is placed at the head of the great ditch, towards the east; and from the said cross as far as the land of Walter, formerly receiver, towards the south; also from that land which lies between the land of the aforesaid Walter on the other part and the fixed bounds of the Field of Darrington, and [which] abuts upon the watershed towards the east. So nevertheless that the said brethren of Fulsnap cannot and ought not henceforth to exact tithes on account of these lands, either from the lands of the said Walter the receiver, or from other their own lands outside the prescribed boundaries in our district. To be held and possessed for ever, quiet and free from all payment of tithes both to the said prior and convent and their successors, without any exaction or annoyance or demand. And for this grant and quit-claim, the aforesaid master and brethren, and their successors, shall pay to the aforesaid prior and convent, and their successors, two pounds of pepper yearly on the feast of St. Michael. And that this agreement between the priory of Pontefract and the hospital of St. Lazarus may be by all kept unimpaired at all times, a writing is prepared in the manner of a cyrograph, one part of which, signed with the seal of the lord prior and the chapter of Pontefract, shall remain in the charge of the aforesaid brethren of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem; and the other part, signed with the seal of the chapter of the brethren of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, of Burton [Lazars], shall remain in the charge of the said prior and convent of Pontefract. These being witnesses, &c.]

Hec est finalis concordia anno gratie m°cc°xxx° quinto, facta inter priorem Stephanum et conventum de Pontefracto ex una parte, et fratrem Tirricum Alemannum, magistrum, et fratres sancti Lazari Jerosolymitani in Anglia commorantes ex altera, de omnibus contentionibus motis inter ipsos; videlicet, quod dictus prior et conventus de Pontefracto concesserunt et quietas clamaverunt, et ad perpetuam firmam dimiserunt, dicto magistro et fratribus sancti Lazari et eorum successoribus, et Hospitali de Fulsnap, decimas omnium terrarum per subscriptas divisas distinctarie.[2] Scilicet de majori spina[3] que stat

(1) This document appears to have been inserted in the volume after the original Index was made, for its title was not entered till a much later date, and there never was a heading here. This Final Concord was copied into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151. (2) *Sic.*

(3) The small angular plot still remains on which stood this "New Cross," which formed the boundary between Knottingley, Ferrybridge and Pontefract, as does a like plot at the Carleton boundary at the opposite end of the manor; but the Crosses have in each case long since disappeared, though a portion of Stump Cross, which was a similar boundary between Pontefract and Ferrybridge, is yet in evidence. The "Greater Thorn" existed till within the last seven years. In the eighteenth century it was known as the "Gospel Thorn," from the circumstance that a "Gospel" was read at the spot when the parish boundaries were beaten. But the venerable tree was destroyed in 1892.

super fossatam juxta viam regiam, que tendit versus Wenet, usque ad novam crucem que sita est in capite magni fossati versus est, et de dicta cruce usque ad terram Walteri quondam Receptoris versus suth. Item de terra illa que jacet inter terram predicti Walteri ex altera parte et certas divisas campi de de[4] Dudingtona,[5] et buttat super Waterfal, versus est. Ita tamen quod dicti fratres de Fulsnap occasione istarum terrarum, vero in terris dicti Walteri Receptoris, nec in aliis terris suis propriis extra metas prescriptas in parochia nostra, de cetero decimas exigere possint vel debeant. Tenendas et habendas quiete et solute ab omni decimarum prestatione et dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus, sine omni exactione et vexatione et demanda imperpetuum. Et pro ista concessione et quieta clamatione predicti magister et fratres et eorum successores predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus duas libras piperis annuatim persolvent ad festum sancti Michaelis. Et ut hec concordia omnibus temporibus inter prioratum de Pontefracto et hospitale sancti Lazari illesa ab omnibus observetur, conficitur scriptum in modum cyrographi, cujus una pars signata sigillo domini prioris et capituli de Pontefracto penes predictos fratres sancti Lazari Jerosolymitani residebit, et altera pars signata sigillo capituli fratrum sancti Lazari Jerosolymitani de Burton penes dictos priorem et conventum de Pontefracto remanebit. Hiis testibus, *domino Philippo tunc decano de Pontefracto*,[6] *Waltero tunc receptore*,[7] *Roberto clerico*,[8] *Ricardo Panetario*,[9] *Thoma Anglico*,[10] *Gregorio de Camera*, *Hugone de Castelford*,[11] et aliis.

(4) *Sic.* (5) *Sic*, for Dardington, or Darrington.

(6) It may be noticed that Philip was dean of Pontefract in 1235, but that quite as early as 1240 (see No. 153) a vicarage had been ordained. Sir Philip can have had but a short vicariate.

(7) This is one of the latest documents of Walter the Receiver. Like his lord he died in 1240, being described as "formerly tutor of John, earl of Lincoln," in the Patent appointing his successor, Master Peter de Alpibus, the queen's physician (*Patent Rolls*, 2[4] Henry III., January 14th, 1240-1). See Introduction, and note (6) to No. 100. (8) See Note (9) to No. 114.

(9) This name does not again occur, unless it be as Richard pistor, of No. 220 and No. 221.

(10) This name does not again occur. (11) Hugh Biset.

## CLV. Carta Ricardi de Lewis.[1] Cir. 1190.

[Know, &c., that I, Richard of Lewes . . . . . have confirmed to Simon of Lewes, my nepos, and his heirs, for his homage and service, thirty acres of land in

(1) There is nothing to account for the possession of these thirty acres in the Fields by Richard de Lewes. But as in No. 158 he is described as a "clerk," it is probable that Simon the "nepos" was his son, to whom he granted this land by deed of gift, to prevent any possibility of his heirship being disputed as that of the son of a married priest. In No. 171, No. 172 and No. 190 in the Fifth Fasciculus there is just such a case; and the particulars are there fully dealt with. It is a possibility that these thirty acres are those given by Paganus son of Bucardus, and confirmed by his son William, in No. 147, in somewhat indefinite terms. Here, however, the land is clearly said to have been in the Fields of Pontefract, though "Pontefract" might be a substitution for "Prestona."

the Fields of Pontefract. To be held, &c., by paying annually to me and my heirs five shillings and 4d. for all service . . . . . These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Lewis dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Symoni de Lewis, nepoti meo, et heredibus suis, pro humagio et servicio suo, triginta acras terre in campis de Pontefracto. Tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere, et quiete, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis quinque solidos et iiij or *d.* pro omni servicio, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecosten, et alteram medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walense*,[2] *Ada de Rainevilla*, *Thoma filio suo*, *Willelmo Gramatico*,[3] *Willelmo de Insula*,[4] *Rogero capellano*,[5] *Radulfo Figura de Ebor'*,[6] *Roberto Camerario*, *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Jordano Campiun*, *Edulfo*[7] *filio Walteri*, *Roberto de Lewis*, *Hugone de Bateleia*, et aliis.

(2) Afterwards sheriff of Yorkshire, and seneschal to Roger de Lascy.

(3) Of Knottingley, which had been held in the family from the time of the Survey; by Ralph in 1086, by Richard in 1166, and in the Pipe Rolls, 15 Henry II. (1168-9) and 16 Henry II. (1169-70), by William in *Testa de Nevill*, 365 and 367, who tests No. 155, and by Richard his son, who with him tested No. 175. (4) See pedigree, note (5) to No. 92.

(5) The future vicar of Ledsham and Pontefract. (6) See note (5) to No. 149. (7) For Edwino.

## CLVI.[1] Carta Hugonis prioris de Pontefracto.[2] Cir. 1190.

[Know present and to come that I, Hugh prior of Pontefract, . . . . . have confirmed to Richard of Lewes all the land in Mairwell which William de Preston gave to our house in pure and perpetual alms, for the soul of Henry his son. To be held from us for his life . . . . . These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo prior de Pontefracto consensu et assensu ejusdem loci conventus, concessi, dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi, Ricardo de Lewis totam terram in Mairwella,[3] quam Willelmus de Prestun dedit domui nostre in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima Henrici filii sui.[4] Tenendam de nobis tum in vita sua, libere et quiete de omni servicio et consuetudine, pro xij *d.*

(1) Having done with Pontefract, the cartographer now without any notice brings forward the Preston charters with not the slightest intimation that Preston is some miles away from Pontefract. That manor must have been, from its geographical relation to it, a portion of Swillington, but even before the Domesday Survey it had been a separate entity, although it had been, as had Swillington, a part of Earl Edwin's fee of Kippax and Ledsham. This fee was not included in the grant to Earl Alan of all Earl Edwin's manors in Yorkshire, for it had been previously given to Ilbert de Lascy.

(2) Hugh was the prior who had the honour of being joined in the Commission of Enquiry as to the alleged irregularities and neglects of archbishop Geoffrey. See Introduction.

(3) In the Fields of Preston. See No. 158.

(4) By the untimely death of this Henry, Isoulda became the heir of her father. She married Thomas de Thornton, and their issue were two daughters, the elder of whom married Robert de Horton, and the younger became the wife of (1) Hugh de Brodicroft and (2) Scot of Calverley. See No. 238. Henry the son of William de Preston is mentioned nowhere but in this charter and in No. 159.

annuatim in festo sancti Martini reddendis. Hiis testibus, *Rogero capellano de Mara*, *Ada de Rainevilla*, *Thoma filio suo*, *Willelmo de Lungevilers*, *Hugone de Stapilton*,[5] *Gilberto de Lasci*,[6] *magistro Raimundo*,[7] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Jordano de Aula*,[8] *Hugone de Bateleia*, *Savarico*,[9] *Jordano Bagge*,[9] *Roberto de Camerario*, et multis aliis.

(5) Afterwards de Horton. (6) Of Lancashire.

(7) Master of St. Nicholas's Hospital. (8) Probably the Jordan son of Osmund of No. 158.

(9) Neither of these names again occurs.

## CLVII. Carta Willelmi de Prestona.[1] 1190.

[To all the sons of Holy Church, William de Preston greeting. Know all of you that . . . . . I have granted and by the present charter have confirmed to God and St. Mary, and St. John and the monks of Pontefract, Hugh son of Gamel of Norton, and quit-claimed from me and from my heirs, and given him as a free man to the said monks. And I and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid Hugh to the aforesaid monks. And for the acknowledgment of this gift the aforesaid monks have given to me half a mark of silver. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Willelmus de Prestona salutem. Noverint universitas vestra me pro amore dei et salute anime mee et omnium meorum concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse deo et sancte Marie et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, Hugonem filium Gamelli de Nortuna, et ipsum quietum clamasse de me et de heredibus meis, et prefatis monachis reddidisse, sicut liberum hominum. Et ego et heredes mei warentizabimus predictum Hugonem predictis monachis. Et pro recognitione hujus beneficii dederunt mihi prefati monachi dimidiam marcam argenti. Hiis testibus, *Radulfo parsona de Himiliswdi*,[2] *Willelmo de Wenrevilla*,[2] *Roberto filio Suani*,[3] *Thoma de Thornetona*,[4] *Roberto Camberlano*, *Ricardo de Stagno*, *et filiis suis Ricardo et Ada*, *Jordano Campione*, et aliis.

(1) An instance of apparent man-selling. Nothing else occurs in the Chartulary with regard to this "Hugh son of Gamel," who was thus being made "non-ascriptus" as a step to his full freedom. See No. 354 and the other charters connected with it.

(2) Ralph de Wenreville, a younger brother of the lord. Like the Grammaticus family at Knottingley, these Wenrevilles or Warnevilles held Hemsworth during the whole of the twelfth century. And their history is in some respects even more obscure. William de Wenreville was the grantee soon after Domesday, see No. 1, No. 2 and No. 7; Adam appears in the middle of the twelfth century, and a later William with Ralph his brother tests No. 107; they both test this charter, but with Ralph, who had become parson of Hemsworth, leading. There was also a somewhat earlier Ralph, possibly uncle to Ralph parson of Hemsworth, who became treasurer of York some time after 1163, was chancellor in 1173, and became bishop of Liseux in 1181. His name is however generally spelt Warneville, but there can be no doubt that he was of this family.

(3) The name of Robert son of Swain does not again occur. He might have been the brother of the benefactrix Agnes (see No. 145), but I do not find the relationship mentioned.

(4) Thomas de Thornton inherited the position of this grantor in right of his wife Isoulda. See pedigree in note (6) to No. 173.

**CLVIII. Carta Ricardi clerici de Lewis.[1] 1210.**

[To all, &c., Richard the clerk, of Lewes, greeting. Know all of you that . . . . . I have surrendered and quit-claimed . . . . . to the monks of the priory of Pontefract with my body, when I shall have determined to come to them, that land in Mairwell which is in the Fields of Preston, which I have held of the aforesaid prior and monks, with its appurtenances, to the end of my life and not hereditarily, paying them year by year twelvepence for ever for the aforesaid land at the feast of St. Martin. Also likewise the charter which I have had of them for the aforesaid land. And lest I or my heirs could at any time contravene this quit-claim, I have strengthened this present parchment by affixing my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Ricardus clericus de Lewis, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum sursum reddidisse et quietam clamasse deo et sancto Johanni et prioratus monachis de Pontefracto, cum corpore meo quando voluero ad eos venire, terram illam in Marewella que est in campis de Prestona, quam tenui de predictis priore et monachis cum . . . .[2] ad terminum vite mee, et non hereditarie. Reddendo illis annuatim xii *d.* ad seriem, pro predicta terra in festo sancti Martini. Item insimiliter cartam quam de eis habui de predicta terra. Et ne ego vel heredes mei contra istam clamacionem aliquo tempore venire possimus, presentem paginam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, *Paulino de Ebrefort et Rogero de Pontefracto,*[3] *capellanis*, *Ada de Rainevilla*, *Thoma filio suo*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *tunc ballivo*,[4] *Rogero de Ledeshama*, *tunc decano*, *Gilberto*[5] *de Baghil*, *Johanne filio Osmondi*, *Jordano fratre suo*,[6] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Ricardo*, *Ada*, *Alexandro*[7] *filiis suis*, et multis aliis.[8]

---

(1) See note (1) to No. 155. (2) This charter is nearly illegible in places; "venero" seems lost here.

(3) This charter is tested in an unusual and irregular manner. Two chaplains, neither of whom had any special interest in the subject of the grant, precede not only Adam de Reineville, Thomas his son, and the king's bailiff, but Roger the dean, the father of the junior of the two chaplains.

(4) Bailiff to the king, Richard I. See also No. 103 and No. 107.

(5) This name is very difficult to decipher. It consists of but three strokes with a horizontal line for contraction, and it might be read as "Johanni" or "Thoma;" but on comparison with some examples of "Gilbert" in other parts of the Chartulary, I think it should be read as "G'lb'o," *i.e.*, "Gilb*erto*." Moreover a "Gilbert de Bagghill" occurs in No. 353. (6) See No. 143.

(7) Alexander, the third son of Richard de Pool the elder, occurs only here and in No. 191.

(8) In the margin of the Chartulary is a note in a sixteenth century hand, "Wms filius Everard fuit Ballivus 4 Hen. III. (ca. 141)," but this is an unaccountable mistake. For in the first place, the *Inq. post mortem* of Thomas de Reineville was taken in 3 Henry III. (1218), so that in 4 Henry III. he had been dead at least a year; and secondly, No. 141 does not describe William son of Everard as bailiff. The charters that give him that title are No. 103 and No. 108, each of which is undoubtedly before 1200 (I have assigned both to cir. 1090). In the former he was William de Methley, in the latter William son of Everard; in each case "bailiff of the lord king."

**CLIX.** **Carta Willelmi de Prestona.**[1] **Cir. 1170.**

[Know, &c. . . . . that I, William de Preston, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . for the soul of Henry my son, &c. . . . . my land in Ganesfold, which Roger son of Paganus has held, namely a grazing toft with a croft, and the homage of that same Roger. Also the land which Ailbern has held of me, and the homage which he himself and his heirs owed to me, and the service of the said land, namely 12*d.* for all customs at the feast of St. Martin. So that Ailbern and his sons Adam and Hugh shall hold the said land in fee and inheritance by this rent; and if they die, that land shall remain free and quiet to the church of St. John and the monks as his heirs. But the aforesaid monks have received the soul of my son into full brotherhood, and shall make an anniversary service for him as for one of their monks every year on the day of his death. Witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Prestuna concessi et donavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, et hac carta mea confirmavi, pro anima Henrici filii mei et pro anima mea et animabus antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servicio preter orationes tantum, terram meam in Ganesfold, quam Rogerus filius Pagani tenuit, scilicet toftum unum herbergiatum, cum crofto et homonagio ipsius Rogeri. Terram insuper quam Ailbernus tenuit de me, et homonagium quod debuit mihi ipse et heredes sui, et servitium terre ipsius, scilicet xii*d.* pro omnibus consuetudinibus, in festo sancti Martini. Ita quod Ailbernus,[2] et filii sui Adam et Hugo,[3] eandem terram teneant per hanc firmam in feudo et hereditate. Et si moriantur sine heredibus terra illa remaneat soluta et quieta ecclesie sancti Johannis et monachis. Monachi vero predicti receperunt animam filii mei in plenariam fraternitatem, et in adversario[4] obitus sui die singulis annis facient anniversarium servitium pro eo, sicut pro uno de monachis suis. Testibus, *Rogero presbitero de hospitali*,[5] *Arnaldo Pigar*,[6] *Henrico de*

(1) By No. 159 William de Preston in his grief at the death of his son and heir Henry, in order to purchase the reception of "the soul of his son" into their fraternity, gave the monks a plot of land in the north part of his manor. It bordered on Swillington, and was on the side of the road, opposite to what is called "Goody Cross." The land so given consisted of two parts, (1) a grazing toft with a croft which Roger held, and (2) the assart which Ailbern held. This grant was made about 1170, and what the monks did with it during the next twenty years is not on record; though they probably granted it out on lease. What they afterwards did with it these documents show. Prior Hugh about 1190, granted it by No. 156 to Richard de Lewes on lease for life, and he possessed it for some twenty years, surrendering it (*cir.* 1210) by No. 158 to the monks with his body.

(2) This is the Ailbern from whom apparently his great-grandson derived his assumed name of Scot.

(3) Of these two sons of Ailbern, Adam henceforth completely passes out of sight, Hugh becoming heir and being known as Hugh de Batley. But in No. 222 a third son, Jordan, is named, and in No. 101 still a fourth son, Thomas. Only the second held property and carried on the line of descent within the sphere of the Pontefract monks See pedigree under No. 462. A Ralph de Batley tests many documents, but there is nothing to show whether he should be allotted to Hugh as brother or son, or even that he was any relation. As for Gilbert he must have lived to a ripe and vigorous old age; for about 1230, probably on occasion of a death, he put forward a claim to a right to this gift by inheritance, which, as we shall see from No. 160 and No. 161, was compromised in the usual manner by partition, the monks taking Ailbernroyd, and Gilbert taking the grazing plot and accepting three marks of silver for his right. It is probable that the transaction was ratified by Final Concord. (4) *Sic*, for "anniversario." (5) St. Nicholas's Hospital.

(6) Except here and in No. 148 there is no mention of this Ernald or Arnald Pigar.

*Dai*,[7] *Jordano*, *Rainaldo*, *Rogero*, *Waltero de Ledestuna*,[8] *Edwino filio Walteri*, *Hugone de Brettona*,[9] *Thoma et Michaele filiis ejus*,[9] *Willelmo Pistore*, *et Hereberto filio ejus*,[9] *Dolfino clerico*, *Radulfo Alto*, *Roberto filio Araldi*, *Waltero de Tholosa*, *Ada filio Forni*, *Ranulfo filio Syuardi*, *Roberto filio Haulf*, *Rainaldo Mercer*, *Erniso coco*,[10] *Hugone filio Serli*, *Ulfkillo Palmer*,[11] et aliis.

(7) See note (8) to No. 89.

(8) The Ledstone brothers. See genealogy facing the Fifth Fasciculus.

(9) I suspect this Hugh de Bretton to be Hugh fitz Asolf, and the names of his two sons favour the supposition; if so, he may be assumed to be an elder brother of William the baker, who here follows him. In No. 174 he is stated in conjunction with William of Allerton to have advanced money on mortgage to Hervey fil' Richard fil' Lesing of Ledstone. (10) Perhaps Ernis, father of Robert.

(11) Unless "Robertus filius Araldi" is Robert the subsequent priest, neither of the other testors appears elsewhere. Each seems a local man called in to give special local publicity to the charter.

## CLX. Carta Gilberti filii Hugonis filii Ailberni.[1] Cir. 1230.

[Know present and to come that I, Gilbert son of Hugh son of Ailbern, of Pontefract, have surrendered, &c., all the right and claim which I alleged myself to have, or to be able to have in that assart, which is called Ailbernroyd, lying in the Fields of Preston. To be held and possessed, &c. But for this quit-claim and surrender, the said monks have given to me and my heirs that grazing place which lies between the ditch next the turbary and the arable land of that assart. And also they have given to me three marks of silver for the benefit of peace. And that I, Gilbert, or my heirs may not assert any right or claim hereafter in the aforesaid assart, I have in witness placed my seal to this charter for me and my heirs. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Gillebertus filius Hugonis filii Ailberni, de Pontefracto, sursum reddidi et de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, totum jus et clamium quod dicebam me habere, vel habere posse, in illo assarto quod vocatur Ailbernerode[2] jacente in campis de Prestuna. Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sine aliqua contradictione mei vel heredum meorum. Pro hac vero quieta clamatione et sursum redditione concesserunt mihi dicti monachi et heredibus meis illam placiam ad herbagium,[3] que jacet inter fossatum juxta turbariam et terram arabilem

(1) See note (3) to No. 159.

(2) There is no present trace of this name. It seems quite lost. See note (1) to No. 159.

(3) This "placia ad herbagium" or grazing-place was the headland which extended along the butt of the assarted and now arable land. Its primary use would be to give access to the different "lands" or parallel allotments into which an assart was generally divided; but, as in this case, where there were no parallel "lands" because the whole assart was undivided and in one ownership, the additional piece of description suggested in No. 161 suggests another use for it in the ploughing season; namely, that it was the place on which, without waste of the good land or injury to it, the plough could be turned, in order that having ascended one furrow it might be driven down the next. Thus by retaining this "easement" the monks made a practical addition to their land,

ejusdem assarti. Et insuper dederunt mihi tres marcas argenti, pro bono pacis. Et ne ego Gillebertus vel heredes mei aliquid juris vel clamii in posterum in prefato assarto vendicare possimus, huic carte sigillum meum pro me et heredibus meis apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walensi tunc senescallo*,[4] *Johanne de Rouecestria*,[5] *Ricardo de Londoniis*,[6] *Gregorio de Camera*, *Thoma de Knaresburgo*, *Roberto Camberlano*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Henrico filio Ranulfi*, *Adam filio Serlonis*, et aliis.

(4) I suspect that this word "seneschal" is here an interpolation. It does not accord with No. 161, and there was no Henry Wallis, "seneschal" in 1230, to which year about I assign this document. (5) John de Rowcester was constable in 1212 and 1218. See No. 455 and No. 301.

(6) *Sic;* a very unusual form.

## CLXI. Carta Stephani prioris de Pontefracto. Cir. 1230.

[Know, &c. . . . . that I, brother S[tephen], prior of Pontefract, and the convent of that place . . . . . have confirmed to Gilbert son of Hugh son of Ailbern, of Pontefract, and his heirs, that grazing-place in the Fields of Preston, which lies between the ditch next the turbary, and the arable land of that assart which is called Ailbernroyd. To be held and possessed from us, &c., saving to us peaceful permission to turn our ploughs upon the aforesaid place. In witness of which, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego frater S[tephanus], prior de Pontefracto, et ejusdem loci conventus dedimus, concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Gilberto filio Hugonis filii Ailberni de Pontefracto, et heredibus suis, illam placiam ad herbagium in campis de Prestuna, que jacet inter fossatum juxta turbariam et terram arabilem illius assarti que vocatur Ailbernerode. Tenendam et habendam de nobis libere, quiete, pacifice, reddendo inde nobis annuatim unum denarium pro omni servicio vel demanda in die sancti Johannis apostoli et evangeliste post Nathalem Domini, salva nobis libera pace ad tornandum carucas nostras super predictam placiam.[1]

(1) The history of this plot during this half century or more, which is typical, appears to have been somewhat as follows:—

Cir. 1170. No. 159. William de Preston gives "my land in Ganesfold" to the monks:—
(*a*) The grazing toft with a croft which Roger has held.
(*b*) The land which Ailbern has held.
1170–1190. Leased out by a lease which, when expired, was not preserved.
Cir. 1190. No. 156. Prior Hugh granted a lease of all, under the name of Mairwell, to Richard de Lewes.
Cir. 1210. No. 158. Richard de Lewes surrenders it with his body (in life or death) to the monks.
Cir. 1210. On a question of *mort d'ancestor*, there is a partition between Gilbert son of Hugh and the monks; under which
No. 160. Gilbert son of Hugh surrenders to the monks his right in Ailbernroyd.
No. 161. Prior Stephen surrenders the grazing toft to Gilbert.

This agreement to partition was probably ratified by a Final Concord; which, if discovered, might disclose Gilbert's right, which had been hitherto latent. See note (3) to No. 159.

In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto nostrum[2] apposuimus. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walensi, Johanne de Rouecestria,*[3] *Ricardo de Londoniis, &c.*[4]

(2) *Sic.* "Sigillum" omitted. (3) See note (5) to No. 160.

(4) The witnesses to these charters are supposed to be identical. The use of "&c." in such documents was hardly general. The formula in all the early chartularies, such as those of Rievaux and Pontefract, is "et aliis" or "et multis aliis" after the names of seven or ten; but in the chartularies that were not transcribed till perhaps 1240, it was seldom that the names of more than two or three witnesses were given. In this case all but three seem to have been omitted as unnecessary, since each appeared in the previous document, No. 160.

**CLXII. Carta Alani filii Nicholai de Sypena.**[1] **Cir. 1216.**

[Know . . . . . that I, Alan, son of Nicholas of Shippen . . . . have confirmed to . . . . . the monks . . . . . a rent of three shillings with the homage and service of Roger Beveridge, belonging to such a holding . . . . . from six acres of land which lie in the territory of Pontefract in the Field which is called The South Field, which Nicholas my father gave to the aforesaid Roger and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, for his homage and service. To be held and possessed, &c. Also I have given . . . . . a rent of six pence within the town of Pontefract . . . . from the garden which lies beyond Cockwell towards the west. And I, A. and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alanus filius Nicholai de Sypena dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et patris mei, et omnium heredum et antecessorum meorum, redditum trium solidorum cum humagio[2] et servicio Rogeri B'everage tanto tenemento pertinente, annuatim percipiendorum per manus dicti Rogeri vel heredum suorum de sex acris terre que jacent in territorio Pontisfracti, in campo qui vocatur Sudfield,[3] quas Nicholaus pater meus dedit prefato Rogero et heredibus suis pro humagio et servicio suo in feudo et hereditate. Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Insuper dedi prefatis monachis redditum sex denariorum infra villam Pontisfracti, annuatim percipiendorum per manus Thome filii Gunnild', vel heredum suorum de orto qui jacet ultra Cocwelle versus west. Hanc vero donacionem et concessionem, ego A. et heredes mei sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus ac defendemus. Hiis testibus, *domino Henrico Walensi, Waltero receptore, Gaufrido tunc ballivo,*[4] *Roberto*

(1) Alan was the son of Matilda, eldest daughter and co-heir of Katherine, daughter of Reginald second son of Ailric of Ledstone. See pedigree facing the Fifth Fasciculus.

(2) *Sic*, as in No. 155. (3) See *ante*, p. 131.

(4) "Gaufrido clerico, tunc ballivo domini comitis Lincolnie," as it is expanded in No. 261, but his name appears nowhere else except in these two charters, between which there must have been fifteen or twenty years interval: for John de Lascy was not earl till 1232.

*Camberlano, Henrico Ranf'*,[5] *Johanne de Bateleia, Johanne filio Michaelis, Ada filio Serlonis, Ricardo de Martona, Ricardo Janitore*,[6] et aliis.

(5) See No. 141.

(6) Thus there was a Richard Janitor, other, earlier, and of lower degree than the Janitor which Richard de Marton ultimately became. See No. 171.

**CLXIII.**[1] **Carta Germani clerici de Ledestuna.**[2] **1232.**

[To all who shall see or hear this letter, Germanus of Ledstone, clerk, greeting. Know that I . . . . . have confirmed to Milisanda [Millicent], my mother, two acres of land in the territory of Ledstone, that is to say, half an acre at Warrengreave, and half an acre butting on Daleroyd, and half an acre in Scatlingdale, and half an acre at Gamel's Bridge and at Igning; and also a rood of meadow in Bondholm. To be held, &c., even to the end of nine years from the year of the Incarnation of the Lord 1232, at Whitsuntide, when that agreement commenced. Paying thence yearly, &c. And I or my assigns will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Germanus de Ledestuna clericus, salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse Milisande matri mee duas acras terre in territorio de Ledestuna, dimidiam scilicet acram ad Warinegreue, et dimidiam acram que buttat super Dalerode, et dimidiam acram in Scatlinedale, et dimidiam acram ad Gamillisbrig et ad Ignig, et preterea rodam prati in Bondeholme. Tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis, de me vel meis assignatis, libere, quiete, pacifice, usque ad terminum novem annorum, anno ab incarnatione Domini m°cc° tricesimo secundo ad Pentecosten quando ista conventio incepit. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi vel meis assignatis pro omni servitio et demanda sexdecem denarios; octo scilicet ad Pentecosten, et octo ad festum sancti Martini. Et ego vel assignati mei predicte Milisande vel heredibus suis vel assignatis predictam terram cum pertinentiis usque ad terminum prenominatum contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Radulfo Painel*,[3] *Jordano de Ledeshamia*,[4] *Rogero Pateman*, *Ada de Kippes*,[5] *Willelmo de Alretona*,[6] *Radulfo Libero*[7] *de Ledistuna*, et multis aliis.

(1) No. 163 was transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151. (2) Of Kippax. See No. 190.

(3) See note (5) to No. 25. Locally Ralph Pagnel belonged to Hooton Pagnell, which was then in process of passing piece-meal to the Luterels. See No. 272 to No. 277.

(4) The son of Ralph son of Reginald, second son of Ailric of Ledstone. See genealogy facing the Fifth Fasciculus.

(5) Probably Adam the chaplain, husband of Milisanda, the grantee of No. 163.

(6) Probably William son of Bared, who by No. 194, No. 195 and No. 196 acquired a portion of the property in Ledstone of Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing.

(7) "Freman" in No. 178 and No. 189.

**CLXIIII. Carta Alani filii Nicholai de Sypena.**[1] **Cir. 1226.**

[To all who shall see or hear this writing, Alan son of Nicholas of Shippen greeting. Know all of you that I have quitclaimed . . . . . to the monks . . . . . all the right and claim which I have had or by any means could have had, on the part of my father or mother, in eight acres of land lying in the territory of Ledstone, with all the meadow of Bondholm, as the charter of my father witnesses. That is to say, two acres at Wolfgreaves, and one acre and a half in Aldiroyd, and one acre and a half in Stainroyd, and one acre and a half in Espis, and three roods in Befurlands, and three roods in Harethirl. And lest I, the aforenamed Alan, and my heirs, could ever hereafter contravene this my deed, I have strengthened the present charter with the defence of my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

[2]Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Alanus filius Nicholai de Scypene salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo ex parte patris vel matris mee habere potui, in octo acris terre in territorio de Ledestuna jacentibus, cum toto prato de Bondeholm, sicut carta patris mei testatur.[3] Scilicet ij acras ad Wlvegrevis, et i acram et dimidiam in Aldiroda, et i acram et dimidiam in Stainroda, et i acram et dimidiam in Espis, et tres rodas in Befurlanda, et tres rodas in Harethirl. Et ne ego prenominatus Alanus et heredes mei contra hoc factum meum in posterum venire possimus, presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis

(1) Alan was the son of Nicholas son of Jordan, of Shippen in the fee of Hillam. From the pains which the monks took to strengthen their hold upon these scattered eight acres in the Fields of Ledstone, they must have constituted a valuable possession. When this series of deeds commences—a series that were as scattered in the Chartulary as the eight acres were in the Fields of Ledstone—they had belonged to Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing, who during the first decade of the thirteenth century commenced the piecemeal alienation of a somewhat good patrimony, and about 1210 (see No. 175) disposed of this estate to Katherine daughter of Reginald, second son of Ailric. Katherine very shortly, as Katherine of Aberford, to which place her father had migrated, gave them by No. 278 to Elinor daughter of her elder daughter Matilda, and there must have been another unrecorded grant to Elinor's mother, Matilda of Shippen, who although she had a husband, Nicholas of Shippen, except in No. 197, appears in the history only as a *feme sole* might have done. But Matilda, even as soon as in 1212, in the time of the seneschalship of Hugh Pincerna, sold all by No. 189 to the monks for twenty shillings. Subsequently there seems to have been a suggestion that though the property had nominally been given to Matilda alone, her husband Nicholas and her son Alan might have acquired inherent rights in it. Accordingly a fresh deed (No. 197) was entered into about 1226, during the seneschalship of Gilbert de Notton, by which Nicholas husband of Matilda joined her in a confirmation of the grant, while by this No. 164 (cir. 1226), perhaps when he came of age, Alan their son renounced any contingent right to the property, through either his father or his mother; and about the same time, still during the seneschalship of Gilbert de Notton, Matilda by No. 188 renewed her grant. To these charters a further quit-claim was added by Elias of Aberford and his wife Elinor, the second daughter of Katherine and the sister of Matilda. This (No. 173) was made about 1240, in the seneschalship of Walter de Ludham, the acknowledgment being a silver mark and a half quarter of corn. These deeds are mostly dated by the seneschalships.

(2) From its position in the Chartulary No. 164 seems to have been considered by the monks the effective deed at the time of their compilation. They possessed, however, other documents which had preceded it, such as (1) No. 175 (cir. 1210), Hervey's original sale to Katherine for four marks and a half; (2) No. 278 (also cir. 1210), from Katherine to Elinor her granddaughter; (3) No. 189 (cir. 1212), from Matilda, Katherine's daughter; and (4) No. 197 (cir. 1226), from Nicholas her husband and Matilda. No. 164 (about the same date) was from Alan their son; and it was followed by (1) No. 188 (cir. 1226), from Matilda, Katherine's daughter, the grantor of No. 189, probably then a widow; and (2) No. 173, from Elias and his wife Elinor, the younger sister of Matilda. No. 174, No. 176 and No. 519 are similarly connected, and witnessed by the same group of witnesses or some of them. By No. 176 Hervey gives to the monks six acres, with four acres and half a rood, and two parts of a half rood, which he had received in exchange for his land of Lidflat.

(3) See No. 197.

testibus, *domino Henrico decano de Heynesti*,[4] *Roberto filio suo*,[4] *Ricardo Londinense*, *Bartholomeo nepote ipsius*,[5] *domino Yuone*[6] *capellano*, *Johanne filio Michaelis de monte monachorum*, *Ricardo de Martona*, *Symone de Scartheburga*,[7] et aliis.

(4) He also witnesses No. 189, in No. 190 is further described as Henry de Swillington, and in No. 209 as Master Henry, dean of Swillington. His son Robert is not again mentioned.

(5) See Note (7) to No. 115.

(6) Eudo and Ivo seem to be equivalents. Eudo de Longvillers is also called Ivo.

(7) Simon de Scarborough was a son of William son of Gamel, burgess of that town, and at one time possessed a property there; but in due course he came to experience the period of "great necessity," which is the usual fate of those who do not take care to keep their outgoings below their incomings, and accordingly he sold or mortgaged to the monks all he possessed. See No. 402, No. 403 and No. 409.

[De Pontefract'][1]

**CLXV. Carta Willelmi de Aula.**[2] **Cir. 1214.**

[Know, &c., that I, William de Aula, son of Richard of Pontefract . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . to the monks there serving God . . . . . with my body, for the good of my soul and of all my ancestors and heirs, a plot of five acres of land in the Fields of Pontefract which is called Flaghill, which stretches in length from south to north, between the land of Robert son of Harald and the town of Carleton; and in breadth from the east to the west, between the land of the aforesaid monks and the said town of Carleton. And I, William, and my heirs, will warrant this land, and the land which my father previously gave to the same monks, against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Aula, filius Ricardi de Pontefracto,[3] dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et sancto Johanni evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis deo ibidem servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum corpore meo, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, unam culturam quinque acrarum terre in campis de Pontefracto que vocatur Flaghil[4] que se extendit in longitudine ab austro

(1) "De Pontefract'" is in the margin, in an early but not the original hand.

(2) This is an entirely distinct family from those called "de Aula" who derived from Osmund (see p. 149) de Aula. See *post.*, note (5). De Aula seems to have been an official distinction; at least Jordan the lawyer of the Hall, perhaps the Moot Hall, was the official witness, signing last, and attesting everything. There were, however, at least two families who called themselves de Aula, for William de Aula, son of Richard de Aula, otherwise Richard of Pontefract, seems not to have been of the same blood as the sons of Osmund. This Richard of Pontefract was apparently the later name of Richard of Marton, who was for so long a time the official witness, and whose name occurs very frequently in that capacity. Only once have we seen him dealing with property in his own name; and then he seems merely to have bought it as the agent of the monks and in their interests.

(3) No. 165 and No. 166 are identical, except that the former had this clause, "cum corpore meo," that the two differed in orthography, and that the later document contained the additional names of Ivo de Longvillers and Jordan Foliot immediately after that of the seneschal Hugh Pincerna. It appears very much as if No. 166 being the original gift, the donor, a comparatively young man, had been seized with an unexpected illness, which induced him in the prospect of death to modify the terms of his gift so as to include the donation of "his body;" that is to say, to make his gift practically the purchase-value of a place of interment. That nothing more is heard of him, either as witness or donor, favours the supposition that his illness was fatal.

(4) There is little difficulty in identifying the plot thus conferred upon the monks; and inasmuch as its boundaries are clearly marked, the identification becomes a nucleus for further identifications. The plot is No. 146 on *Hepworth's Survey*, and thereon named Bendle Hedge, by which name it is even now known. The land of Robert son of Harald to the north is called Clump Field. Flaghill is the west end or "flank" of Baghill. Bendle Hedge is the only plot which had Carleton for its boundary on two sides, but apparently it was considered as part of Flaghill at the time of this charter.

ad aquilonem inter terram Roberti filii Haraldi, et villam de Carletona et in latitudine ab oriente ad occidentem inter terram predictorum monachorum et dictam villam de Karletona. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei hanc terram et terram[5] quam pater meus eisdem monachis antea dedit warentizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Hugone Pincerna tunc senescallo de Pontefracto*,[6] *Yvone de Lungevilers*,[7] *Jordano Foliot*,[8] *Willelmo capellano de Pontefracto*,[9] *Roberto filio Araldi*,[10] et aliis.

(5) I fail to trace the land thus said to be given by William's father Richard, unless he was Richard de Marton, here calling himself "de Pontefract," but afterwards retaining his original local name. (6) See note (5) to No. 118.

(7) Ivo, or one of the same name, had been seneschal to Robert de Lascy of the old regime which ceased in 1193-4, twenty years before the time of this charter.

(8) Jordan II. See pedigree facing p. 114.

(9) William the chaplain witnessed No. 87 and No. 88. See also note (5) to No. 109.

(10) See note (9) to No. 114.

## CLXVI. Carta Willelmi filii Ricardi de Aula. Cir. 1212.

[Know present and to come that I, William de Aula, son of Richard of Pontefract, &c., as in No. 165.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Aula, filius Ricardi de Pontefracto dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum unam culturam quinque acrarum terre in campis de Pontefracto que vocatur Flaghil, que se extendit in longitudine ab austro ad aquilonem inter terram Roberti filii Araldi et villam de Karletona et in latitudine ab oriente ad occidentem inter terram predictorum monachorum et dictam villam de Karletona. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei hanc terram et terram quam pater meus eisdem monachis antea dedit warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Hugone Pincerna tunc senescallo de Pontefracto*, *Willelmo capellano*, *Johanne de Lovayn*,[1] *Johanne Vinitore*, *Roberto filio Araldi*, *Ricardo de Martona*,[1] *Johanne filio Michaelis*,[2] et aliis.

(1) John de Louvain and Richard de Marton ran a very nearly parallel race in these documents, from about 1210 to about 1240. They came together, and in perhaps the earliest document to which they are co-signatories (No. 225, cir. 1210) Richard de Marton takes the lead, but afterwards the name of John de Louvain (who had a seal of his own, see No. 259) invariably took the precedence. Richard de Marton—to continue the metaphor—was the ultimate winner, if the acquisition of office was the stakes, for he became porter to the monks. See No. 171 and No. 259. (2) Of Monkhill.

De duabus bovatis terre in Fristona et molendino Hamelini.[1]

**CLXVII. Carta Willelmi de Fristona.[2] Cir. 1160.**

[To all the faithful of Holy Church, William of Fryston greeting. Know that I firmly grant and by this my charter and this my seal confirm to the church and the monks of St. John of Pontefract . . . . . two bovates of land in Fryston of my gift, with their appurtenances, and the mill, and the site of the mill which is called Hamelin mill, which they have of the gift of my father, together with the plot which I have given to them near the mill itself, and with all the mill-pool, but so that a half part of the fish shall be mine. These things, as aforesaid, I confirm, &c., witness Bertram my heir, by whose advice and consent I have done this. Witnesses also, &c.]

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Willelmus de Fristona salutem.[3] Sciatis quod ego firmiter concedo et hac mea carta et hoc meo sigillo confirmo ecclesie et monachis sancti Johannis de Pontefracto pro remedio anime mee et pro animabus heredum et antecessorum meorum in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas terre in Fristona ex dono meo cum pertinentiis suis et molendinum et sedem molendini quod dicitur Hamelinmilne[4] quod habent ex dono patris mei.[3] Simul cum cultura quam dedi eis juxta ipsum molendinum[4] et cum toto stagno ipsius molendini, ita tamen quod dimidia pars piscium mea erit. Hec eisdem monachis sicut predictum est presenti mea carta sigillata confirmo in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Testante Bertramine[5] herede meo, cujus consilio et concessione hoc feci. Testantibus etiam, *Rogero Gros*,[6] *presbitero*, *Willelmo filio Hervei*,[7] *Waltero filio Hugonis*,[8] *Jordano de Ledestuna*,[9] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Willelmo pistore*,[10] *Willelmo coco monachorum*, *Willelmo coco de Fristona*,[11] *Willelmo filio Radulphi*, *Hereberto de Withewoda*.[12]

---

(1) This sub-heading is in the upper margin.

(2) This charter was transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151.

(3) An entry in the Pipe Rolls of 11 and 12 Henry II. records a fine upon Robert son of Gerbodo, the Domesday tenant, while No. 57, *ante*, shows that Robert was the father of this grantee. See the pedigree under No. 289.

(4) Hamelin was the name of the Domesday tenant of Knottingley. The mill was a water mill, and its site with that of the dam is still in evidence.

(5) Bertram did not inherit, but died before his father. See No. 89.

(6) "Roger Gros, priest," occurs only in this place, in No. 12, and in No. 314.

(7) This William son of Hervey, and grandson of Jordan of Ledstone, takes here an important position for which it is difficult to account, except on the supposition that his mother was an heiress who died early, her eldest son inheriting. His brother called him "lord." (See No. 263.) But he had no direct heir, and he sold most of his property piecemeal. His father's second wife was Agnes widow of Henry Wallis, and she survived him also, selling to the monks in or about 1210 (see No. 198) her claims of dower against the estates of both her husbands. See pedigree, p. 218.

(8) Walter son of Hugh (of Swillington) was the king's bailiff in 1189. See No. 248.

(9) Son of Ailric.

(10) The baker to the monks, William fitz Asolf.

(11) I fail to distinguish between these two William Cooks. But see *ante*, p. 131.

(12) Herbert de Whitwood was one of the sons of William the baker. See No. 148 and No. 149.

[Huk][1]

## CLXVIII. [No heading.][2]

[To all, &c., John son of Roger son of Anketil of Hook . . . . . I have confirmed to . . . . . the monks . . . . . thirteen rods in breadth . . . . . and four feet to make their ditch, from my moor of Hook . . . . . and in length as far as the said moor extends towards the south-west. And besides I have given . . . . . three rods of my land to make them a way from the aforesaid moor down to the river Ouse, with free and peaceful entrance and exit everywhere, and also with common pasture on Inklesmoor. To be held and possessed, &c.; saving only to me and my heirs, and to the souls of my ancestors and successors, the benefits of prayers made or to be made in the said church of St. John of Pontefract for ever. And I, John, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. And be it known that the said monks will be allowed freely and peacefully to make whatever they please for their accommodation, both from the land and from the moor which is contained within the aforesaid boundaries, without any impediment from me or from my heirs for ever. But that this my gift, grant and confirmation of my present charter may remain established and valid, I have placed my seal to the present writing. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes filius Rogeri[3] filii Anketilli[4] de Huk salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divina pietatis intuitu, et pro salute anime mee, et anime uxoris mee, et animarum patris mei et matris mee, et animarum omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo et beato Johanni servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tresdecim perticatas[5] in latitudine, et quatuor pedes[6] ad fossatum suum faciendum, de mora mea de Huk juxta moram Willelmi de Percy[7] versus occidentem, et in longitudine[8] quantum predicta mora

---

(1) "Huk" is a marginal addition.

(2) See No. 449, No 450 and No. 451.

(3) Roger, the father of this benefactor John, had given and confirmed to Selby (S 873) a gift of his father (Anketil, whom however he does not name) from his "moor of Huch, 20 'perticatas' in breadth near the hermitage, and the hermitage itself, and in length as far as the moor extended to the south-west, and two 'perticatas' of land from the hermitage, even to the river Ouse, to make their road . . . . . and that they may make what use they please of the moor and of the road." The Selby grant from Anketil was thus the evident prototype of this grant to Pontefract of John his grandson. But in S 794-5 John de Huck is said to be "de Roucliffe," a bordering manor and a member of the same large parish of Snaith.

(4) Neither of these names has hitherto occurred in the Pontefract Chartulary.

(5) Throughout the documents of the second quarter of the twelfth century, both "pertica" and "perticata" seem to be the general equivalents for a rood, *i.e.* area; and "percata" for a rod or perch in length. In No. 168, however, and in the charter S 873, "perticata" seems to be used for a lineal measure, as "acra" or rather "dimidia acra" is in No. 181. But see also No. 179 and No. 194. The ultimate measures that emerged from this confusion were—

| Linear. | | Area. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percata = | 5½ yds.=1 rod. | Pertica = 5½ yds. sq.= | 30¼ sq. yds.=1 rod. |
| 40 rods = | 220 yds.=1 furlong. | Perticata=40 rods = | 1210 sq. yds.=1 rood. |
| 8 furlongs= | 1760 yds.=1 mile. | Acra = 4 roods = | 4840 sq. yds.=1 acre. |

At the date of these charters, however, this had not yet become established (see No. 111 and No. 113), though, as will be seen at the foot of No. 169, it was necessary to note that the measurements were not with a rod of 5½ yards or 16½ feet, but with one of 20 feet. Eventually, however, the rod of 16½ feet triumphed, as being the more convenient unit when dealing with furlongs and miles.

(6) This quantity (13 rods and 4 feet) would have been very nearly a third of a furlong.

(7) The name Percy still survives in Airmyn as "Percy" Lodge.

(8) The strip of moor granted by this charter is projected between the manors of Airmyn and Goole. See map of Osgoldcross, *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. XIII.

extendit se versus suth-west. Et preterea dedi predicte ecclesie et monachis ibidem deo servientibus tres[9] perticatas terre mee ad faciendum sibi cheminem a supradicta mora usque ad flumen de Usa,[10] cum libero et pacifico introitu et exitu ubique, et tum communi pasturi de Jnclesmore.[11] Habendas et tenendas prefate ecclesie et monachis prefatis in perpetuum, adeo libere, pacifice et quiete, ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, secta, demanda et omni re, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius, quietius, et melius a me concedi vel conferri potest vel poterit aliquibus viris religiosis, salvis mihi tantum et heredibus meis et animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum benefitiis orationum factis vel faciendis, in predicta ecclesia sancti Johannis in perpetuum de Pontefracto. Et ego Johannes et heredes mei warantizabimus, defendemus et acquietabimus totam predictam moram et predictum cheminem t[ri]um perticatarum terre, et predictam communem pasturam de Jnclesmore prefatis monachis, sicut liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam nostram, contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. Et sciendum est quod libere et pacifice licebit prefatis monachis tam de terra quam de mora que est contenta infra predictas metas facere quicquid eis placuerit ad commodum suum sine omni impedimento mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum. Ut hec autem mea donatio, concessio et presentis carta mee confirmatio rata et stabilis perseveret, presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *domino J. de Hoderode, senescallo de Pontefracto,*[12] *domino Thoma de Gunneby,*[13] *Johanne de Clyf,*[13] *magistro Johanne le Burgunum,*[14] *Willelmo de Poulet,*[13] *Henrico de Goldal,*[15] *Johanne de Hek,*[16] *Hugone de Barneby,*[13] *Stephano de Walltham,*[13] *Willelmo de Fetherstana,*[17] *Michael de Douestorp,*[13] *Petro clerico de Snayth,*[18] et aliis. ———

(9) The Selby grant had been only two "perticatas," or rods, as they were here called.

(10) The Ouse is the northern river, which falls from Selby. At this point it had just received the Aire from Pontefract. The portion of the Ouse to which the monks obtained access by this grant was thus the common water-way to both Pontefract and Selby.

(11) Inklesmoor was a continuation of Hook Moor to the south-west. The name is still in use. At the time of this grant it was probably applied to the whole of the moor to the south-west. Now, however, only the portion most distant from Hook Moor is so called, and to reach it from Hook Moor would involve a journey through Rawcliffe Moor and through Cowick Moor.

(12) John de Hoderoyd seems to have been seneschal to Edmund de Lascy after he came of age. He tested the above about 1250, No. 169 in 1253, and No. 29 and No. 30 in 1258. He was dead in 1286, for his heir is named that year (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, II. 52). He followed Walter de Ludham in the office. See note (7) to No. 135. (13) None of these occur elsewhere.

(14) Burgund' in No. 198. (15) Henry de Goldale, or one of the same name, tested No. 141.

(16) Son of Hylard de Heck. He inherited about 1225. Heck is a manor about ten miles distant from Hook. As Hook was mainly a river manor, stretching south-west inland, so Heck was a land manor struggling for a vent on the river.

(17) There was a considerable connection between this William of Featherstone and the monks of Pontefract. He tested two charters of prior Dalmatius (No. 135 and No. 152), and No. 168 and No. 169, all about 1250 or somewhat later. In neither of them, however, is he distinguished by the title of bailiff, which had been given to him in No. 245 before 1240, an instance which shows that that office was held only for the life of the lord, and that his successor (in this case the trustees) appointed a new bailiff. 18) Hook was in the parish of Snaith.

**CLXIX. Carta Walteri Scot de Pontefract.[1] 1253.**

[Know, &c., that I, Walter son of Gilbert son of Hugh of Pontefract . . . . . have confirmed, &c., nine acres of land and three roods in . . . . . Pontefract . . . . . five roods in the croft of Bondgate . . . . . and two acres and a half of land which lie under Hesslecliff . . . . . and one acre which lies under Hesslecliff . . . . . and three acres which lie before the gate of the hospital of St. Michael . . . . . and three roods above Flaghill . . . . . and five roods at the gate of the said hospital on the other side of the way . . . . . To be held and possessed, &c. But . . . . . the said monks have given to me and my heirs in exchange, that culture of land with its belongings which is called Westroyd. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying thence . . . . . a penny for an offering on Christmas day . . . . . Mutual warranty. Done at Pontefract, at the feast of All Saints, 1253. And it should be known that all the above-named land has been measured with a rod of twenty feet. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Gilleberti filii Hugonis de Pontefracto dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus novem acras terre et tres perticatas in territorio de Pontefracto, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Videlicet, quinque perticatas in crofto de Bondegate que jacent inter terram Henrici filii Matildis et terram Simonis filii Angeri, et duas acras terre et dimidiam que jacent subtus Heselclif inter terram dictorum monachorum et terram Rogeri filii Anabilis[11] et unam acram que jacet subtus Heselclif inter terram eorundem monachorum et terram Ade Joye. Et tres acras que jacent ante portam hospitalis sancti Michaelis inter terram dictorum monachorum et regiam stratam.[2] Et tres perticatas super Flaghil[3] jacentes inter terram eorundem monachorum et terram Walteri filii Willelmi[4] filii Hugonis, et quinque perticatas ad portam predicti hospitalis ex altera parte semite, que jacent inter terram dictorum monachorum et terram Reginaldi le Ferrur. Tenendas et habendas dictis monachis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione, impositione, secta et demanda, et ab omni re servili, cum omnibus libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus et aysia-

(1) It may be noticed that the grantor of this charter was not named Scot in the document itself, though he was so called in the rubricated contemporary heading. We learn from No. 159, No. 160 and No. 161, that the name of his grandfather's father was Ailbern; that Ailbern originally belonged to Preston (that is Preston by Kippax, not Purston Jaglin in Featherstone); and that an allotment in the Fields of Preston was called after him Ailbernroyd. I do not trace this line any higher than Ailbern, who made his first appearance on the ground as a tenant of William de Preston, in an equal position to Roger son of Paganus. No. 159 mentions his two sons, Adam and Hugh, while No. 222 names Adam and Jordan; of whom Adam, apparently the eldest, and Jordan, at once drop out of sight, and the record of the family becomes confined to Hugh, his son Gilbert, and Gilbert's son Walter, who, when he assumed a surname, became Walter Scot.

(2) These two words are transcribed as "reginam vestram" in vol. 151. See *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, x. 551.

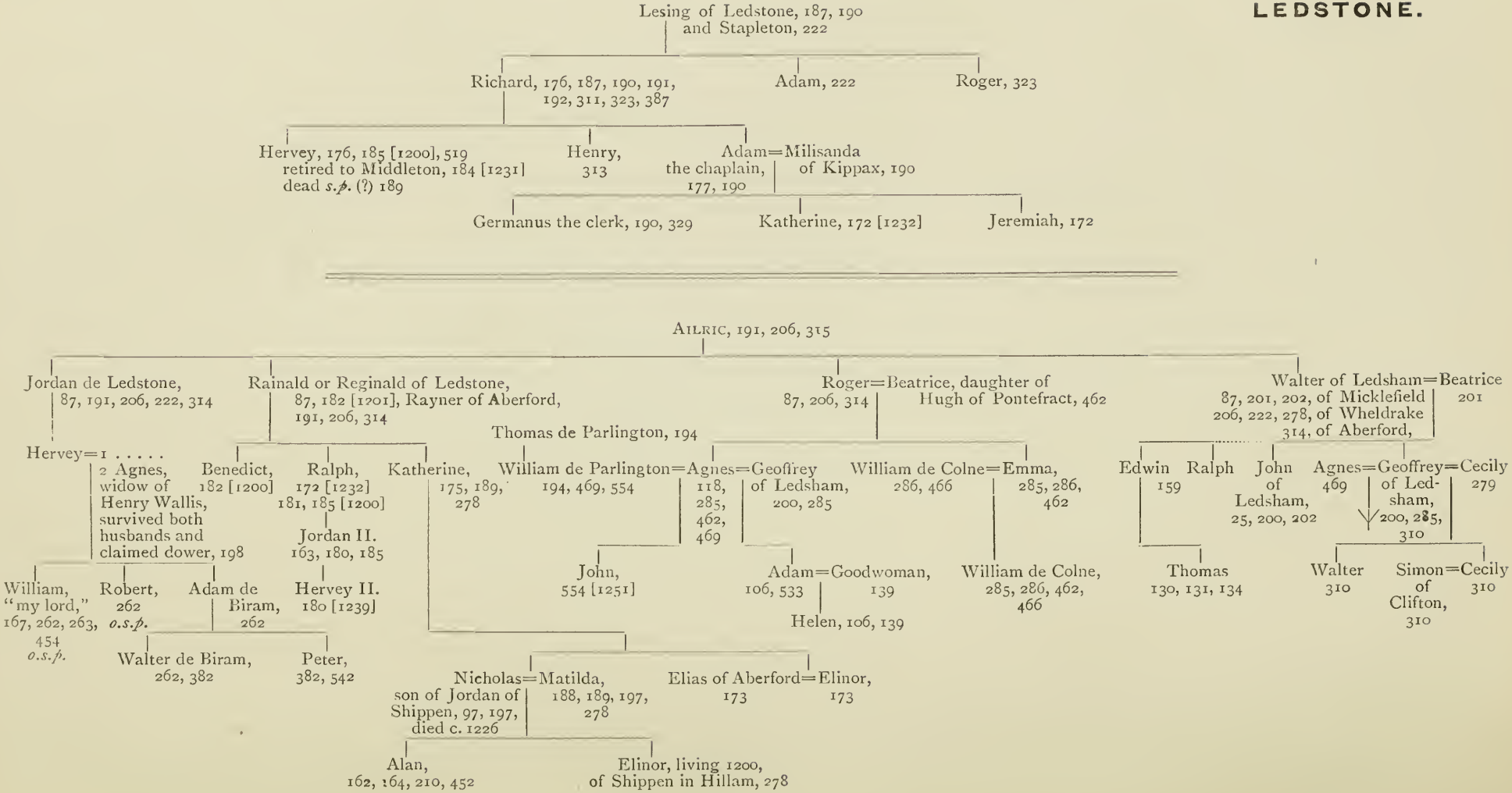
(3) Flaghill adjoined Baghill, which it separated from Carleton.

(4) *Sic*, for Gilberti.

mentis ad predictam novem acras terre et tres perticatas infra villam et extra pertinentibus, sine aliquo retenemento, contradictione, gravamine vel impedimento mei vel heredum meorum vel alicujus alterius imperpetuum. Pro hac autem mea donatione, concessione et confirmatione dederunt mihi dicti monachi et heredibus meis in exchambium illam culturam terre cum pertinentiis suis que vocatur Westrode.[5] Tenendam et habendam de dictis monachis mihi et heredibus meis libere, quiete, pacifice et integre, imperpetuum. Reddendo inde eisdem monachis annuatim unum denarium ad oblationem in die Natalis domini, pro omnibus servitiis, consuetudinibus, exactionibus et demandis. Et ego prenominatus Walterus filius Gilleberti filii Hugonis, et heredes mei, prenominatas novem acras terre et tres perticatas, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, predictis monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus, et ab omnibus servitiis et demandis et ab omni re servili adquietabimus plenarie et defendemus. Et dicti monachi dictam culturam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis mihi et heredibus meis warantizabunt pro predicto servitio imperpetuum. Et ut omnia predicta firmiter et inviolabiliter teneantur, et perpetuam firmitatem opteneant, confecta est hec carta in modum cyrographi, cujus una pars sigillata sigillo meo, tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis, remanet penes dictos monachos in testimonium. Et altera pars sigillata sigillo autentico dictorum monachorum remanet penes me et heredes meos similiter in testimonium. Actum apud Pontefractum ad festum omnium sanctorum anno gratie m°cc° quinquagesimo tercio, hiis testibus, *domino Johanne de Hoderode, tunc senescallo de Pontefracto*,[6] *domino Roberto de Stapiltona*,[7] *domino Ricardo Walensi*,[8] *domino Henrico fratre suo, Hugone Biseth*,[9] *Willelmo de Fetherston*,[6] *Willelmo filio Elye*,[10] *Ricardo filio Seman, Willelmo de Cellario, Thoma Reiner, Roberto filio Mabelie, Rogero*[11] *fratre suo, Reginaldo le Ferrur*,[12] *Ada de Batheley*,[13] et aliis. Et sciendum quod mensurata est tota prenominata terra cum perticata viginti pedum.[14]

(5) Now Monkroyd, with no indication of its former connection with the monastery.
(6) See No. 168. (7) The last male of the line.
(8) See pedigree facing the Tenth Fasciculus. (9) *Sir.* (10) See note (2) to No. 122.
(11) Apparently a different Roger to the Roger named in the text. (12) Marshall.
(13) Adam de Batley does not occur elsewhere. (14) See note (5) to No. 168.

# LEDSTONE.


Lesing of Ledstone, 187, 190 and Stapleton, 222
Richard, 176, 187, 190, 191, 192, 311, 323, 387
Adam, 222
Roger, 323
Hervey, 176, 185 [1200], 519 retired to Middleton, 184 [1231] dead s.p. (?) 189
Henry, 313
Adam=Milisanda of Kippax, 190 the chaplain, 177, 190
Germanus the clerk, 190, 329
Katherine, 172 [1232]
Jeremiah, 172
Ailric, 191, 206, 315
Jordan de Ledstone, 87, 191, 206, 222, 314
Rainald or Reginald of Ledstone, 87, 182 [1201], Rayner of Aberford, 191, 206, 314
Roger=Beatrice, daughter of Hugh of Pontefract, 462 87, 206, 314
Walter of Ledsham=Beatrice 201 87, 201, 202, of Micklefield 206, 222, 278, of Wheldrake 314, of Aberford,
Thomas de Parlington, 194
Hervey=1 ..... 2 Agnes, widow of Henry Wallis, survived both husbands and claimed dower, 198
Benedict, 182 [1200]
Ralph, 172 [1232] 181, 185 [1200]
Jordan II. 163, 180, 185
Hervey II. 180 [1239]
Katherine, 175, 189, 278
William de Parlington=Agnes=Geoffrey of Ledsham, 194, 469, 554 118, 285, 462, 469 200, 285
William de Colne=Emma, 286, 466 285, 286, 462
Edwin 159
Ralph
John of Ledsham, 25, 200, 202
Agnes=Geoffrey=Cecily 469 of Ledsham, 200, 285, 310 279
William, "my lord," 167, 262, 263, 454 o.s.p.
Robert, 262 o.s.p.
Adam de Biram, 262
Walter de Biram, 262, 382
Peter, 382, 542
John, 554 [1251]
Adam=Goodwoman, 106, 533 139
Helen, 106, 139
William de Colne, 285, 286, 462, 466
Thomas 130, 131, 134
Walter 310
Simon=Cecily of Clifton, 310 310
Nicholas=Matilda, son of Jordan of Shippen, 97, 197, died c. 1226 188, 189, 197, 278
Elias of Aberford=Elinor, 173 173
Alan, 162, 164, 210, 452
Elinor, living 1200, of Shippen in Hillam, 278

# Fasciculus V.

## (THE LEDSTONE CHARTERS.)

The Fifth Fasciculus commences on folio 38 with the charters concerning the properties which the monks had acquired in Ledstone, in augmentation of their original grant there from their founder, Robert de Lascy.

Ledstone had been the dignified seat of the great Earl Edwin, the head and centre of his possessions in the wapentake of Barkston Ash. It had fallen to Ilbert de Lascy among his earliest grants, and he retained it until the last in his own hand, probably with some ulterior motive; but when his son Robert succeeded him, and was about to found a monastery at Kirkby in what was afterwards called Pontefract, he selected this manor as his own special gift towards the endowment.

As a manor (conjoined with Kippax in Skyrack) it appears first on the list in the Domesday Survey, and to Ledstone was naturally assigned the leading position among the outlying properties of the monastery. Portions of the manor had been subinfeudated by the old lords, and as the monks seem to have been very anxious to reclaim as much as possible, twenty-eight charters concerning land in it are on record in this Fifth Fasciculus; though there were others also (as No. 163 and No. 164) scattered through the volume.

It is not clear how the tenancy arose; but soon after 1140, that is in the time of the young Ilbert, one Ailric was the principal tenant. He had at least four sons, the eldest being that Jordan, who from 1160 onwards appears so frequently testing charters with one or more of his three brothers, Reginald, Roger and Walter. Jordan inherited at Ledstone; Reginald became Rayner of Aberford; Roger had no son, but is called "of Ledstone;" and Walter became Walter of Ledsham and of Micklefield, afterwards of Wheldrake and of Aberford.

A second large tenant was Lesing, of whom nothing remains but that he was the ancestor of those in possession two generations afterwards. It would be a hopeless attempt to endeavour to discover more of either Ailric or Lesing; for in the early part of the twelfth century there is so complete a break in the continuity of the

historical documents that it is now very difficult, if not impossible, to connect those who were in possession in Stephen's reign with those who saw the closing days of the Red King. Lesing had three sons, Richard, Adam and Roger. The eldest Richard had two sons, Hervey, and Adam the chaplain, who married Milisanda, or Millicent, of Kippax. This Hervey, the grandson of Lesing, was practically the lord under the monks, and survived till at least 1231. Adam the chaplain had certainly one son, the Germanus who appears in No. 171: there was also a daughter, Katherine, of whom we shall presently learn somewhat, and perhaps the Jeremiah of No. 172.

Each of these four charters ranks Robert Wallis, the sheriff, Adam de Reineville, and Thomas his son as contemporaries. But Robert Wallis was sheriff (or at least acting sheriff for Roger de Lascy, who had the official position) between 1205 and 1210. Their contemporary appearance in these four documents and in many others, such as No. 19, No. 20, No. 107, No. 155, and on the Pontefract Borough charter, sometimes in company with John de Birkin the uncle, would have confuted the statement of the Kirkstall Chartulary, as incorrectly quoted in *Harleian MSS.*, 800, that there was a fine 3 John [1201] between Eva, then widow of Thomas de Reineville, and Adam Vetus her father, with regard to her dower in Bramley, &c. For that would imply that Thomas the son being dead, say in 1200, every document in which his name appears could be assigned to the twelfth century. But having examined the original Kirkstall Chartulary in the Public Record Office, I see that this confusing reference is incorrect. The date should be 3 Henry III. [1218]. But the Fine itself has perished, or is misplaced, and I am not aware of any record of it, except this in the Kirkstall Chartulary, which is of course only second hand.

No. 184 did much to complete the acquisition by the monks of the property in Ledstone held by Lesing at the opening of the historic period, as he dimly comes forward from the black darkness behind him. It was one of a systematic series of transactions evidently intended to make the monks sole owners and lords of the whole of the manor. It also exhibits the monks in their character of improving tenants. They accept the land bare and waste, with the evident intention of making the wilderness "to laugh and sing."

No. 184, No. 185 and No. 186 form a portion of a series of documents by which Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing either let out to lease or divested himself entirely of his hereditary property, in one case even of a meadow which bore his grandfather's name. No. 185 is dated 1201 and from its succession in the Chartulary to

No. 184, dated 1231, was evidently intended to be read with it. The two thus covered thirty years of Hervey's life, these Ledstone charters extending over the greater part of a century. No. 186 is of an intermediate date, and is curious as naming two nepotes of Roger the dean.

One or more of the Wallises witnessed each of these documents, the interest of that family being that of the owner of a considerable part of Ledstone, the same manor, though in the wapentake of Barkston Ash. To the earliest, No. 185, Robert Wallis is the signatory; to the next, No. 186, both Robert and his son Henry; to No. 184, Henry alone, significantly preceded by Roger de Ledsham, dean (that is parson) of Pontefract, then in years and an important man. For he gave precedence to Henry Wallis, when the latter was in the shadow of his father, the former sheriff, but himself took the precedence of Henry when the father had gone the way of all flesh.

I notice that although four generations of the Wallises make their appearance in this Chartulary, not one of them names his residence, though three of the four sign as sheriff of the county, or seneschal to the lord, or both.

No. 190 does not state any equivalent or reason for the gift to Germanus of all the land of Adam, and the mention of his parentage is in rather an unusual fashion. But No. 171 and No. 172 show that the donation was one of father to son, made by Adam in his old age, possibly to avoid any difficulty that might arise after his death, owing to the great stress that was at the time beginning to be laid on the necessity of clerical celibacy.

The history indicated by the three next charters, No. 191, No. 192 and No. 193, is unusual and peculiar. Richard de Chevercourt (as was the curious corruption of a name, not without a singularity of its own) was one of the two sons of Ralph de Capriolecuria, who jointly with Henry de Lascy made the important grant of the town of Barnsley to the Pontefract monks. (See No. 15 and No. 57.) The first of the three is that of the tenant, apparently holding a beneficial lease, the remainder of the term of which was purchased by Richard de Chevercourt that he might grant it to the monks. The property, a messuage at the angle between Green Lane and the western bank of the oft-named Linwell, here running almost due north to south, and as much as six acres in dispersed lots, the subject of the grant, does not seem ever to have been in the actual possession of the grantor, Jordan son of Ailric, who appears in that capacity, though the gift was really made at the cost of Richard de Chevercourt.

No. 192 and No. 193 are the necessary confirmations of the lord of the fee. The two charters appear to have been granted at the same time, about 1190; for the witnesses are identical. Between them, No. 191 and No. 192 furnish such a description of the messuage-part of the property as would very much facilitate identification. The lord describes it as a messuage at the western side of the stream Linwell, while the tenant, looking at it from another point of view, calls it land built on, and not built on, which he had had between the two roads near the spring (or rather stream) called Linwell. The Linwell itself is small and insignificant, a mere wayside brook; but though of no capacity, it separates townships and parishes, and even at certain points the wapentakes of Skyrack and Barkston Ash, and the dioceses of York and Ripon. Very many of these Ledstone charters concern land to the west of Linwell (now by recent drainage operations almost effaced), when the parish system was established about 1180, that is during the earlier portion of the time of Richard son of Lesing. The portion of Ledstone thus allotted to Kippax parish is a slip to the east of the Great North Road, about a mile and a half long from north to south, and rather more than a quarter of a mile broad, and so far as I can learn was never known by a distinctive name.

Jordan's next brother Reginald has been hitherto always called Rainald. He appears in later charters as Rayner of Aberford, whose daughter Katherine owning his Ledstone property transmitted it to her daughter Matilda, who married Nicholas son of Jordan of Shippen. (See No. 188 and No. 189.)

The third brother, Roger, remained at Ledstone, but had no male heir, and his share of the patrimony, with what he possessed through his wife (who was a sister of John Vinitor and of Gilbert, father of William Scot; a daughter of Hugh de Pontefract, and a granddaughter of Ailbern), was divided between their two daughters.

The youngest brother Walter was known, not only as of Ledsham, but as of Aberford, Micklefield, and Wheldrake. His two sons, however, retained the family name of Ledstone.

**CLXXI.** **Carta Germani clerici, filii Ade capellani.**[1] **Cir. 1236.**[2]

[Know present and to come that I, Germanus the clerk, son of Adam the chaplain, of Ledstone, have surrendered, &c., to my lords the prior and convent of Pontefract, all the right, &c., in that bovate of land with its appurtenances which lies in the territory of Ledstone, which Adam the chaplain my father gave to me aforetime, except one acre which I have given to Katherine my sister, of which one half acre lies in Warrengreave, and the other half acre in Scartcliffdale. But for this quit-claim and surrender my said lords have granted to me such a corrody as Richard de Marton, then porter, received, and five shillings to be received yearly all the days of my life; that is to say, &c. And I, the aforesaid Germanus, have granted to them heartily, and have promised, ever since they promoted me to the priestly office, to abide by the said corrody and stipend, and to celebrate in the chapel of the Blessed Thomas the mass for the dead to which they are bound. In testimony of which I have placed my seal to this writing, these being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Germanus clericus, filius Ade capellani de Ledistuna, sursum reddidi et de me et heredibus meis sine aliquo retenemento in perpetuum quietum clamavi dominis meis priori et conventui de Pontefracto omne jus et clamium quod habui, vel unquam habere potui, in illa bovata terre cum pertinentiis suis que jacet in territorio[3] de Ledestuna quam Adam capellanus, pater meus mihi anterea dederat,[4] excepta una acra quam dedi Katerine, sorori mee, cujus dimidia acra jacet in Warinegreve, et altera dimidia acra in Scartclivedale.[5] Pro hac vero quieta clamatione et sursum redditione, concesserunt mihi dicti domini mei tale corredium quale Ricardus de Martona tunc[6] portarius percepit, et quinque solidos annuatim percipiendos omnibus diebus vite mee; scilicet ad festum sancti Martini duos solidos et vi denarios, et ad Pentecosten ij solidos et vi *d.* Et ego prefatus Germanus concessi eis bono animo, et promisi ex quo me ad sacerdotale officium promoverint, ad dictum corredium stare, et stipendium, et missam pro defunctis in qua tenentur in capella Beati Thome celebrare. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walensi*, *Johanne de Rouecestere*,[7] *Ricardo de Londoniis*, *Waltero receptore*, *Roberto*

(1) See pedigree facing this Fasciculus.

(2) After the dated charter No. 172 (1232), and before the death of Walter the receiver, who died in 1240.

(3) In the Fields, the outlying districts, in this case bordering on Kippax.

(4) See No. 190.

(5) And which by No. 172 Katherine had given to the monks in 1232.

(6) That is, in 1236. He is not called porter in the dated charter, No. 172.

(7) Not much emerges of this John de Roucester, although he had been an official or ex-official for above twenty years. He had been constable in 1218 (No. 301), had been an owner at Sutton (No. 243) in 1226, and tested No. 160 and No. 161 about 1230. He does not seem to occur after No. 171, about 1236. His wife was Agnes, see No. 243. There was an earlier Jordan de Roucester, who in 1159 tested Jordan Foliot's charter, No. 39.

*Camberlano, Johanne de Bateleia filio Matildis,*[8] *Johanne filio Michaelis, Ada filio Serici,* et aliis.[9]

(8) See also No. 115. This was John Vinitor, John son of Hugh, John son of Matilda, John de Batley, and as in this place, John de Batley, son of Matilda. But see under No. 462. His father was called Hugh of Pontefract; but under the belief that he as the second son would have only the second son's portion of the mother's inheritance, he hived out, and became more generally known by his acquired name of Hugh de Batley.

(9) This charter was of rather late date, and it is very doubtful whether it was not an infraction of the simony laws, for it seems to be the confirmation of a promise to accept a low stipend from the monks if they would procure priest's orders for him. The grant made by Germanus was a bovate all but an acre. Adam the son of Richard seems to be described as "chaplain of Ledstone," but there was no chapel there; he was "Adam the chaplain, of Ledstone." Where was the chapel of the Blessed Thomas (of course Thomas of Canterbury) there is nothing to show, nor is there any trace of how the obligation to say the mass for the dead was laid upon the monks; but the place-names survive as Warren-house and Scatterdale.

## CLXXII. Karta[1] Katerine filie Ade presbiteri.[2] 1232.

[Know, &c., that I, Katherine daughter of Adam the priest of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to . . . . . the monks . . . . . an acre of land in the Fields of Ledstone. Of which acre half lies in . . . . . Warrengreave, and the other half in . . . . . Scartcliffdale. But . . . . . the aforesaid monks have given to me 8 shillings sterling in acknowledgment, and I, Katherine, and my heirs, will warrant the aforesaid acre of land to the beforenamed monks against all men. And this donation and confirmation was made on Christmas day in the year 1232, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Katerina,[3] filia Ade presbiteri de Ledestona, dedi, concessi et presenti carta confirmavi, deo et sancto Johanni evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, unam acram terre in campis de Ledestona in perpetuam elemosinam, cujus acre medietas jacet in loco qui dicitur Warinegreve, et altera medietas in loco qui dicitur Scarteclivedale. Hujus autem concessionis et donationis gratia dederunt mihi predicti monachi viii*to*[4] solidos sterlingorum de recognitione, et ego Katerina et heredes mei prefatam acram terre warentizabimus prenominatis monachis contra omnes homines. Hec autem donatio et confirmatio facta est anno ab incarnatione domini m°cc°xxx°ij°ad Nathalem domini. Hiis testibus, *Henrico Walensi,*[5] *Jordano Pateman,*[6] *Radulfo de Ledestona,*[7] *Johanne filio*

(1) *Sic.* (2) Only this latter charter was transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151.

(3) This Katherine, great-granddaughter of Lesing, is liable to be confused with another Katherine, of No. 175, the granddaughter of Ailric, who had rights in a second of these Ledstone bovates, rights which she had inherited from her father Rayner of Aberford, formerly Reginald of Ledstone, and which, by marriage, her daughter Elinor conveyed to her husband Elias of that town.

(4) "4" erroneously in vol. 151.

(5) Seneschal during the early part of the lordship of John the constable, succeeding Hugh Pincerna, if Alan the clerk (No. 283) did not intervene, and preceding Robert de Kent, who seems to have superseded him by 1218, and to have accompanied John de Lascy to the Crusades (see No. 21). After that date I do not find that Henry Wallis resumed his position of seneschal.

(6) There are two Patemans who frequently test these Ledstone charters, Roger and Jordan. They are contemporaneous, Roger always preceding Jordan; but I trace no more of them, or of their connection with each other. (7) Brother of Benedict, and named in No. 181.

*Michaelis de Munchil, Ada filio Serlonis, Ricardo de Martona, Jeremia*[8] *filio Ade presbiteri de Ledestuna*, et multis aliis.[9]

(8) Not elsewhere mentioned, but as we learn from this charter he was brother of Germanus the clerk, and a grandson of Lesing. See the Ledstone pedigrees facing this Fasciculus.

(9) Probably some time elapsed between the dates of these two charters; for all the witnesses are different except Henry Wallis and John son of Michael, who appears in this second document as John son of Michael, "of Monkhill." His grandfather had been Thomas the steward of the monks, and was one of the younger brothers to Peter fitz Asolf, father of Adam lord of Birkin. This latter charter is, very usefully, dated, and the two illustrate one of the principles of the monks, to obtain a permanent property as the reward of a temporary sacrifice; for by means of them the monks acquired all these two bovates of forty-two acres (see No. 182) in Ledstone Fields.

**CLXXIII. Carta Elye de Abyrforda et uxoris sue Elienoris.[1] Cir. 1240.**

[To all who shall see or hear this writing, Elias of Aberford and Elinor his wife greeting in the Lord. Know all of you that we have . . . . . confirmed to . . . . . the monks . . . . . all the right and claim which we ever had or could have had in eight acres of land in the territory of Ledstone and in the meadow belonging to one bovate of land in Bondholm towards the west. Of which acres two lie near Woolfgreaves, and one acre and a half in Alditroyds, and one acre and a half in Stainroyd, and one acre and a half in Espis, and three roods in Befurlongs, and three roods in Harethirn. And for this grant, &c., the prior and convent . . . . . have given to us a mark of silver and a half quarter of corn. And lest we or our heirs could, &c.]

Universis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Elias de Abirforda et Elienor uxor ejus salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse, quietum clamasse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, totum jus et clamium quod unquam habuimus vel habere potuimus in octo acris terre in territorio de Ledestona, et prato pertinente ad unam bovatam terre in Bondeholm versus occidentem. Quarum acrarum jacent due ad Ulfilgreves, et una acra et dimidia in Alditrodes, et una acra et dimidia in Stainrode, et una acra et dimidia in Espis, et tres [rode in Befolonges tres][2] rode in Harethirn.[3] Pro hac autem concessione, quieta clamatione et confirmatione dederunt nobis prior et conventus predicte domus unam marcam argenti et dimidium quarterium frumenti. Et ne nos vel heredes nostri contra tenorem presentis scripti in posterum venire possimus, tam ego Elias quam ego Elienor

(1) The younger daughter of Katherine, daughter of Reginald, and granddaughter of Ailric.

(2) These four words were omitted at first and afterwards inserted in the margins of two lines.

(3) This charter is a late renunciation by a possible claimant of rights in eight acres arable, and in the meadow belonging to a bovate; those few acres being scattered in different parts of the Field in as many as five distinct holdings. The charter itself is an illustration of the manner in which these holdings, granted out separately by the old lords, tended to accumulate in the possession of particular individuals. I am inclined to think that some of these names survive, that Befurlongs is at present Far Lawn, and that Harethirn is Near Lawn. Woolgreaves is still known by that name.

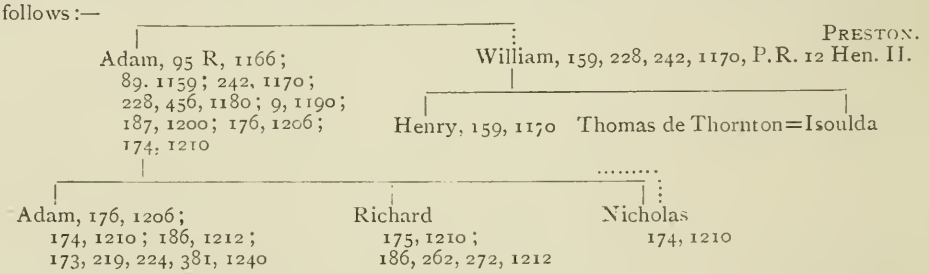
pro nobis et heredibus nostris presenti scripto sigilla nostra[4] apposuimus, hiis testibus, *domino Waltero de Ludham, tunc senescallo Pontisfracti,*[5] *domino Roberto de Stapiltona,*[6] *domino Ada de Prestona,*[7] *domino Nicholao de Queldale,*[8] *domino Henrico Walensi,*[9] *Johanne de Berewic,*[10] *Henrico de Medeley,*[11] et aliis.

(4) Alan son of Nicholas son of Jordan of Shippen had in No. 164 surrendered similar rights on this property. And it may be noticed that in each of these charters the use of seals had descended to the second grade tenants, while the superior tenants were assuming themselves to be "domini," a title which had hitherto belonged to the highest class alone. The case is exactly analogous to the use of the title "esquire" in these days. Strictly it belongs to a very small and select class; but it has gradually descended till it is difficult to say who should not receive it, in default of something else.

(5) He was seneschal during at least the early part of the minority of Edmund de Lascy. No. 200 in the next Fasciculus is a dated charter in which he is named as seneschal in 1246. See also note (3) to No. 153.—A sixteenth century marginal note says "fuit senesch' 22 and 2... Henry III."

(6) Robert III., see pedigree, p. xlvi.

(7) Adam the younger, of the next charter. He is at this time of at least middle age, and a knight, or receiving that title as a courtesy. See No. 247. In No. 175, and frequently, he is accompanied by a younger brother Richard, but in No. 174 his brother is called Nicholas. It is possible that these two are one, for Nich' and Rich' possess considerable similarity, and I do not find Nicholas elsewhere. The "Preston" is Great Preston, near Kippax; and the pedigree seems to be as follows:—




There was also a Thomas, 332, 1160, and 101, 454, 1180, of the first generation; and of the second, a William, 245, 1240, and a Walter the clerk, 247, 1240, whom I cannot place.

(8) Wheldale; see Frystone genealogy under No. 289 in the Seventh Fasciculus.

(9) See note (5) to No. 172; to which I may add that this charter has a note in the margin, "Fu.t senesch', 24 and 25 Hen. III.," which would be 1240, the year of the death of John de Lascy, and the commencement of the minority of his son Edmund. This may have been the case, but I have met with no proof of it.

(10) The name does not again occur, though he may be the John de Vesci who (see No. 228a) gave to the monks a messuage in Bondgate in exchange for two bovates in Wick.

(11) Perhaps the clerk of Methley. See No. 256 and No. 258.

## CLXXIIII. Carta Hervei filii Ricardi filii Lesing de Ledestona.[1] Cir. 1204.[2]

[Know, &c., that I Hervey, son of Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to God and Saint John of Pontefract, and to the monks there serving God, in free and perpetual alms, all my land, without any withholding from me and my heirs, which I have had of Bradley, in Tockroyd, in Southroyd, in Parfornroyd, and in Alwinsroyd, which are in the Fields of Ledstone, as ten acres

(1) Hervey married Agnes widow of Henry Wallis, and predeceased her. See No. 198.

(2) There is a seventeenth century note to this charter: "Rogerus Lasie, ob. 13 Joh.;" and the next has a similar memorandum, "vice-com' a 6 ad 11 Jo.," implying that Robert Wallis was the deputy sheriff of Yorkshire to Roger de Lascy during those six years (1204–1210). But they were really sheriff and vice-sheriff for five years only (7–11 John) 1205–1210. Robert Wallis remained seneschal to Roger de Lascy till Roger's death in 1211.

and a half acre of land. To be held and possessed, &c. And I, Hervey, have inseised them in the aforesaid lands with my own hand. Moreover, I, Hervey, have given the said monks in exchange all my land which lies between their grange and their farm which is called Lidflat towards the north, for 4 acres and a half rood, and two thirds of a half rood, in the adjoining part to my culture which is called Greave towards the town. And I, Hervey, have with my own hand inseised the aforesaid monks in the aforesaid land which I have given them in exchange. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. And for this gift, and grant, and exchange, and warrant, the aforenamed monks have given to me, and I have received from them three marks of silver, wherewith I have acquitted my land which was pledged to Hugh de Bretton and William de Allerton. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hereveus filius Ricardi filii Laising de Ledestona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracti[3] et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam sine aliquo retenemento de me et de heredibus meis quam habui de Bradelaia, in Tockerode, in Sottherode, in Parfernerode, et in Alwinesrode, que sunt in campis de Ledestona, pro decem acris et dimidia acra terre. Tenendam et habendam et utendam, sicut eis liberius placuerit, libere et quiete ab omni exactione et servicio. Et ego Hereveus insaisiavi eos propria manu in predictis terris. Preterea ego Herveus dedi predictis monachis in excambium totam terram meam que jacet inter grangiam eorum et culturam eorum que vocatur Lidflat[3] versus north, pro iiij acris et dimidia roda, et duabus partibus dimidie rode in propinquiori parta culture mee que appellatur Greve versus villam. Et ego Herveus propria manu insaisiavi predictos monachos in prenominata terra quam dedi eis in excambium. Et ego et heredes mei warentizabimus totas predictas terras que in hac carta pronominate[3] sunt, cum saisina earum, et adquietabimus contra omnes homines. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione et excambio et warentizatione, dederunt michi predicti monachi, et ego ab eis recepi, tres marcas argenti, unde adquietavi terram meam que invadiata fuit erga Hugonem de Brettona et Willelmum de Alretona.[4] Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi, tunc senescallo Rogeri de Lasci, Adam de Rainevilla, tunc constabulario,*[5] *Thoma filio ejus,*[5] *Ada de Prestona, Ada et Nicholao filiis suis,*[6] *Symone*

(3) *Sic.*

(4) See note (6) to No. 163. Hugh de Bretton (Burton Salmon) was probably Hugh son of Asolf, and the father of the Pigots there. See note (9) to No. 159, and the genealogy preceding the Sixth Fasciculus. There were two Williams de Allerton—William son of Bared, and William son of Juliana. See note (1) to No. 196.

(5) Adam Vetus and his eldest son Thomas, who occur so frequently between about 1190 and 1218, although Thomas is ignored in the Reineville pedigree in the Kirkstall Chartulary.

(6) See pedigree in note (7) to No. 173. This is certainly Nich', though it might be intended for Rich'.

*de Muhaut*,[7] *Willelmo Gramatico*,[8] *Hugone de Swinlingtona*,[9] *Samsone de Wridlesford*,[10] *Willelmo filio Everardi*,[11] *Gilberto clerico*,[12] *Gilberto de Millum*,[13] *Jordano Campione*, et multis aliis.

(7) The name is also spelt indifferently Mohaut and Montealto; it ultimately crystallised into Maud or Maude. See also No. 228a, No. 266, and the pedigree under No. 331.

(8) The then lord of Knottingley. He does not seem to have made any grant to the monks, but he witnessed many charters between 1180 and 1210.

(9) Hugh de Swillington was the Hugh son of Robert, who in No. 208 hints at his possible inability to keep his fee at Swillington. The family was originally of Stapleton, Robert the father of Hugh being the younger brother of William de Stapleton. He afterwards adopted the name of Horton, and was the progenitor of the medieval family of that name. See the Swillington pedigree under No. 208.

(10) There was a Samson of Woodlesford, who tested the Kirkstall Foundation Charter in 1147, and one who was seneschal to Robert de Lascy about 1190. See No. 9. But I have not succeeded in tracing the connection between the two, though doubtless there was one, if indeed they were not the same.

(11) Bailiff to King Richard, in succession to Elias de Woolley. See note (2) to No. 94, note (8) to No. 158, and note (9) to No. 176.

(12) Gilbert the clerk occurs nowhere but in No. 176, which is tested by almost all the witnesses of No. 174; unless he is the Gilbert clerk of Parlington who tests No. 261.

(13) Occurs nowhere else, unless he is the Gilbert of No. 315, who was a tenant of William son of this grantor.

## CLXXV. Carta Hervei filii Ricardi de Ledestuna.[1] Ante 1210.

[Know, &c., that I, Hervey son of Richard of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to Katherine daughter of Rayner of Aberford, and her heirs, or to whom she shall wish to assign it, eight acres of land in the territory of Ledstone, and a meadow belonging to a bovate of land in Bondholm, towards the west. To be held of me and my heirs, in fee, &c. That is to say, two acres at Woolfgreaves, and one acre and a half in Alditroyds, and one acre and a half in Stainroyd, and one acre and a half in Espes, and three roods in Befurlongs, and three roods in Harethirn. And for this gift and grant the aforesaid Katherine has given to me 4 marks and a half of silver. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herveus filius Ricardi de Ledestuna dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Katerine filie Reineri de Abirford et heredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, octo acras terre in territorio de Ledestuna et pratum pertinens ad unam bovatam terre in Bondeholm versus occidentem. Tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis annuatim octo denarios; scilicet iiij*or* denarios ad Pentecosten, et iiij*or* denarios ad festum sancti Martini, pro omnibus servitiis et exactionibus mihi et heredibus meis pertinentibus. Scilicet duas acras ad Wlfegreves, et i acram et dimidiam in Alditherodes, et unam acram et dimidiam in Stainrode, et unam acram et dimidiam in Espes, et tres rodas in Befurlonges, et tres rodas in Harethirn. Et pro hac donatione et concessione dedit mihi predicta Katerina iiij*or* marcas argenti et dimidiam. Ego vero et

(1) No. 175 was transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151.

heredes mei warantizabimus predicte Katerine et heredibus suis, vel cui assignaverit, predictas terras contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi, tunc vicecomite Eboracensi et senescallo de Pontefracto,*[2] *Henrico filio ejus,*[3] *Ada de Reinevilla, Thoma filio ejus, Willelmo de Stapiltona,*[4] *Willelmo Gramatico,*[5] *Ricardo filio ejus,*[5] *Ada de Prestuna, Ricardo fratre ejus,*[6] *Willelmo de Mertuna,*[7] *Hugone filio Walteri,*[8] *e le wapentac de Schirac.*[9]

(2) He was sheriff from 7 to 11 John (1205-1210); see note (2) to No. 174.

(3) Afterwards seneschal to John de Lascy.

(4) This was William II., son of Robert I., and sixth of the line from Dama. His mother was Claricia de Reineville, daughter of Adam Vetus. Through her he inherited Cudworth, where they obtained permission to have a private chapel within their manor-house, John Tyrel, parson of Royston, consenting. Probably as a consequence of this residence in another wapentake, his name has not been of frequent occurrence on these Pontefract charters, but he tested Robert de Lascy's charter, No. 27, and those of Roger de Lascy, No. 19 and No. 20; also No. 111, and we shall meet with him again, both in No. 181, No. 183, No. 194 and No. 196 in this Fasciculus, and in No. 211, No. 212 and No. 213 in the next.

(5) William is the particular Grammaticus from whom the "Grammary Fee" (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 365) derived its name. There were up to about 1210 two Richards, who occur respectively in No. 175 and No. 278. At first sight it would appear that either the "filio" of No. 175 or the "fratre" of No. 278 is an error; but both may be correct. It is quite possible that William had a son Richard, who witnessed No. 175 in 1210, and a brother Richard, who (the son having died) witnessed No. 278 at a somewhat, though not much, later date. In which case we have Richard the brother accepting the name "de Knottingley" (see No. 177), and then, on becoming presumptive heir to his brother, resuming that of Grammaticus. A third brother, Robert, was parson of Aberford, and went the crusade with John de Lascy in 1218. See No. 21. In the Pipe Roll of 12 H. III., "Richard de Nott' and Robert his brother" are charged with 10*s.* 6*d.*, and in the following year "Richard Grammaticus" is charged with 10*s.* (6) See pedigree in note (6) to No. 173.

(7) Perhaps de Marton, but he does not occur elsewhere.

(8) Of Swillington. Both Hugh and Walter were king's bailiffs in their respective generations; Walter to Henry II. in 1189, No. 248 and No. 263; Hugh, *cir.* 1212, in No. 262.

(9) Part of Ledstone is in the wapentake of Skyrack, and part in that of Barkston Ash. The stream Linewell (see No. 191) separates the east and west portions of Ledstone. The land granted by this charter was in West Ledstone, in Kippax parish and in the wapentake of Barkston Ash; but some of the witnesses belonged to Skyrack.

**CLXXVI.** **Carta Hervei filii Ricardi filii Laising.**[1] **Cir. 1206.**

[To all, &c. Know . . . . . that I, Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing of Ledstone, . . . . . have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to God and St. John of Pontefract, and to the prior and monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, ten acres of land and half a rood and two parts of a half rood in the town of Ledstone, without any withholding of me or my heirs; that is to say, four acres of land and half a rood and two parts of a half rood in the Greave, which I have received from them in exchange for my land of Lidflat, and two acres of land in Stornstream, which lie between the great river and the road and beyond the road which leads to Newton, and four acres of land which lie in Arding next the culture of the aforesaid monks towards the east, and all my meadow in Swinmarsh which is called Laising Stocking. And this gift and grant I, &c., and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Hervicus[2] filius Ricardi filii Laising de Ledestuna salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego, Hervieus[2] filius Ricardi filii Laising de Ledestuna, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et heredum meorum, et pro

(1) No. 176 was transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151. (2) *Sic.*

animabus patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, decem acras terre et dimidiam rodam et duas partes dimidie rode, in villa de Ledestona sine omni retenemento mei vel heredum meorum; scilicet, quatuor acras terre et dimidiam rodam et duas partes dimidie rode in Greve, quas accepi ab eis in excambio terre mee de Lidiate,[3] et duas acras terre in Stornstrem que jacent inter magnam aquam et inter viam et ultra viam que ducit ad Newtonam, et quatuor acras terre que jacent in Arding,[4] juxta culturam predictorum monachorum versus est, et totum pratum meum in Swinemerse quod vocatur Leasingstoking. Hanc vero donationem et concessionem ego Hervieus filius Ricardi filii Laising de Ledestuna et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatis monachis contra omnes homines, sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi, tunc senescallo Rogeri de Lasci, Ada de Rainevilla, Thoma filio ejus, Ada de Prestona, Ada filio ejus, Symone de Muhaut,*[5] *Willelmo Gramatico,*[6] *Hugone de Swinlingtona,*[7] *Samsone de Wridleford,*[8] *Willelmo filio Everardi,*[9] *Rogero decano de Ledeshama,*[10] *Magistro Roberto de Pontefracto, Warino filio ejus,*[11] *Gilberto Clerico,*[12] *Jordano Campione*, et aliis.

(3) Called Lidflat in No. 174 and No. 519.
(4) The name seems to be preserved in the present "Arrow flat." (5) See note (7) to No. 174.
(6) See note (5) to No. 175. (7) Grandson of Hugh de Stapleton. See pedigree under No. 208.
(8) See note (10) to No. 174.
(9) See note (2) to No. 94. He was probably that sergeant to the king, who acted in Surrey in 1 Richard I. See *Great Roll of the Pipe*, p. 217. (10) *Sic.* With no named Pontefract connection.
(11) See note (9) to No. 86. (12) See note (12) to No. 174.

**CLXXVII.** **Carta ejusdem Hervei filii Ricardi.** **Cir. 1208.**

[Know . . . . . that I, Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to God and St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, three acres and a half of land in the Fields of Ledstone, in pure and perpetual alms. That is to say, five roods in the Butts under Espis, and five roods in Balmecroft, and one acre in Widneshaw, and as much meadow as belongs to a bovate of land in Bondholm, which lies near the meadow of Adam my brother towards the west. And I, Hervey, and my heirs, will warrant the aforesaid land with the aforesaid meadow to the beforenamed monks against all men, as pure and perpetual alms. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herveus[1] filius Ricardi filii Laising de Ledestona, pro amore dei et salute anime mee, et pro

(1) *Sic.*

animabus patris et matris mee, et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, tres acras terre et dimidiam in campis de Ledestuna in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Scilicet quinque rodas in buttis subtus Espis, et quinque rodas in Balmecroft, et unam acram in Widneshae, et tantum pratum quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre in Bondeholm, quod jacet juxta pratum Ade[2] fratris mei versus west. Et ego Herveus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictam terram cum prenominato prato prefatis monachis, contra omnes homines, sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi, tunc vicecomite Eboracensi*,[3] *Henrico filio ejus, Adam de Reinevilla, Thoma filio ejus*,[4] *Thoma de Thornetona*,[5] *Rogero decano de Ledeshama*,[6] *Ada capellano filio Ricardi de Ledestona*,[7] *Ricardo et Thoma filiis Ricardi de Stagno*,[8] *Ricardo de Ledeshamia*,[9] *Ricardo de Nottingleya*,[10] et aliis.

(2) Adam the chaplain, husband of Millicent of Kippax. See No. 190.

(3) See note (2) to No. 174.

(4) Somewhat hard measure has befallen this Thomas de Reineville; for even after having appeared in this way in constant attendance on his father, his comparatively early death has caused him to be almost entirely overlooked by the pedigree makers, who content themselves with naming only William, Adam, Swain and Jordan as the sons of Adam Vetus. They were his surviving sons; this Thomas, his eldest, had predeceased him in 1218. See No. 213.

(5) The husband of the heiress of the younger branch of the Prestons. See note (6) to No. 173.

(6) Not yet parson of Pontefract. (7) The "Adam my brother" of the charter.

(8) See note (6) to No. 173. In the last two lines, five different Richards are named.

(9) I fail to identify this Richard of Ledsham, though he may be the younger brother of Roger de Ledsham, who tests No. 208. (10) Richard Grammaticus. See note (5) to No. 175.

## CLXXVIII. Carta ejusdem Hervici de Ledestuna. 1231.[1]

[Know, &c., that I, Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed, and by surrender have quit-claimed from myself and my heirs for ever, to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, and my lords the monks there serving God, 4 acres of land in the Fields of Ledstone. That is to say, three roods in Aldithroyds, and one acre and a half in Espis, and half an acre in Althwait, and three roods in Langley towards the west, and half an acre in Wolfstainwick. But these four acres of land the said monks shall hold of me and my heirs, in pure and perpetual alms, and I, Hervey, and my heirs, will warrant the beforenamed 4 acres to the aforesaid monks against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herveus filius Ricardi filii Leising de Ledestona, pro salute anime mee, et omnium antecessorum

(1) The witnesses to this charter are the same as those to the dated charter (1231), No. 184, so that it may be assumed that the two were parts of the same transaction.

et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, ac de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum sursum reddendo quietum[2] clamavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et dominis meis monachis ibidem deo servientibus, iiij*or* acras terre in campis de Ledestona. Scilicet tres perticatas in Aldithrodes et unam acram et dimidiam in Espis, et dimidiam acram in Althuait et tres perticatas in Langleia versus west, et dimidiam acram in Wlfstainwic.[3] Has vero quatuor acras terre tenebunt predicti monachi de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et ego H. et heredes mei prenominatas iiij*or* acras prefatis monachis contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Rogero de Ledeshama, decano de Pontefracto*,[4] *Henrico Walensi, Magistro R. de Kippeys*,[5] *Symone de Rupe*,[6] *Radulfo Painel*,[7] *Willelmo de Alretona, Rogero Pateman, Jordano Pateman*,[8] *Gaufrido de Ledeshama*,[9] *Radulfo Freman*,[10] et aliis.

(2) "Quietu'," not "quietas."

(3) The parcels seem to have been lands which Hervey had kept in hand so entirely that he was able to surrender them more absolutely than he could surrender those which he had already leased out, and in which he had only a reversionary interest. Though a portion of these four acres were similarly named to those which he had sold by No. 175 to Katherine, younger daughter of Reginald second son of Ailric, it need not be supposed that they were a part of them. They were probably other parts of the same whole, the Fields of Ledstone, adjoining Kippax and Allerton (Bywater). (4) And, I think, of Ledsham also.

(5) Who as "medicus" and "parson of Kippax," thirteen years before, attended John the constable to the Holy War. See No. 21. (6) Roche, in Kippax. See also No. 92 and No. 186.

(7) This Ralph seems to have belonged to the Hutton Paganel branch of the family, but he had a property at Preston, which by No. 233, about 1208, he disposed of to William son of Hervey son of Jordan. I cannot, however, place him in the pedigree. In the latest charter (cir. 1238), No. 210, on which I have found his name, he takes only a moderate position, but in No. 163 (1232) he heads the witnesses. In this present charter also he takes only the moderate position to which a small local ownership would have entitled him. (8) See note (6) to No. 172.

(9) The younger son of Walter de Ledsham, youngest brother of Jordan. See No. 202.

(10) Called Liber in No. 163.

## CLXXIX. Carta Herevei filii Ricardi de Ledestuna. Cir. 1193.

[Know, &c., that I, Hervey son of Richard de Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to Adam my brother . . . . . a certain plot of land in Ledstone . . . . . which lies between the rivulet flowing from Halliwell, and the land of Robert Wallis; . . . . . in length eight rods of land, and in breadth towards the east five rods and a half, and towards the west one rod and a half . . . . . in exchange for . . . . . land which lies between the house of the aforesaid Adam and the house of Roger son of Hugh; that is in length five rods and a half, and in breadth three rods. To be held, &c. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hereveus[1] filius Ricardi de Ledeshamia dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade fratri meo et heredibus suis vel cuicunque dare vel assignare voluerit quandam placiam terre in Ledestuna. Scilicet que jacet inter

(1) *Sic.*

rivulum currentem de Hallewelle[2] et terram Roberti Walensis, scilicet in longitudine octo perticatas terre, et in latitudine versus orientem quinque perticatas et dimidiam, et versus occidentem i perticatam et dimidiam. Scilicet in excambiam[3] cujusdam terre que jacet inter domum predicti Ade et domum Rogeri filii Hugonis,[4] scilicet in longitudine quinque perticatas et dimidiam, et in latitudine tres perticatis. Tenendam de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere, quiete, pacifice et integre. Et ego Herveus et heredes mei warentizabimus hanc excambiam[5] predicto Ade et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi*,[6] *Johanne de Birkina*,[7] *Henrico Walensi*,[6] *Rogero persona de Ledeshamia*,[8] *Magistro Ada de Kellingtona*,[9] et multis aliis. ———

(2) The boundaries are so very precise that it is a simple matter to locate the plot thus granted, and which had so peculiar a conformation. This truncated triangle is within a bend of the road called at first Moor Lane, and after the bend Newton Lane. Thus it is bounded only by road and stream. The 8 rods have Moor Lane to the south, and the 5½ rods lie to the east of the road to Ledstone Mill; the stream (which is now called Linedike) flows to the south east, receiving in its course the water of a stream coming from the north, and being the overflow from the milldam. The truncated head of the triangle, 1½ rods in extent, is bounded by the road to Newton [Wallis] after it has turned to the east. The stream came from Allerton (Bywater) under the North Road, but the name Halliwell is lost. There is a Halliwell to the south of the Aire, between the river and Houghton, but that is the only Halliwell in the neighbourhood which I have been able to trace. Robert Wallis was at this time owner of Newton Wallis, and had married Dionysia, one of the coheirs of Robert Pictavus. The ruins sometimes improperly called Newton Abbey were the residence of his family for at least seven generations, uninterruptedly. (See No. 327.) The manor was escheated in 1322 as a consequence of the part taken by the then owner, Richard, in the rebellion headed by Earl Thomas of Lancaster, but was restored in 6 Edward III. to his son Stephen, in whom the family name ceased.—"Orientem" and "occidentem" seem to have been here transposed.

(3) *Sic.* It must be borne in mind that this is a document of 1193, copied into the Chartulary thirty or forty years after date.

(4) Roger son of Hugh may be a brother of Robert de Swillington, but I cannot prove the connection. He may be the "Roger de Swillington," who tested No. 89. (5) *Sic.*

(6) Robert II., who had been the seneschal to Roger de Lascy, married one of the coheirs of Robert Pictavus, and Henry his son married the heiress de St. Mary.

(7) This was a brother of Adam de Birkin. He adopted that name, and is frequently confused with his nephew the subsequent lord, 1207–1227. This elder John who retained the local patronymic married Agnes de Flammaville, widow of William de Percy, of Kildale, and mother of Walter de Percy, who is sometimes given to the younger John; but the wife of this latter and the mother of his children was Johanna. (8) The father.

(9) Afterwards vicar of Darrington. See No. 28. See also pedigree under No. 297.

## CLXXX. Carta Petri prioris de Pontefracto. 1239.

[This is the agreement made . . . . . between the lord P[eter], prior, and the convent of Pontefract on one part, and Hervey son of Jordan of Ledstone on the other; that is to say, that the aforesaid prior and convent have demised to the said Hervey and his heirs nine acres of land in the territory of Ledstone, with meadow at Arnothirst, for the term of eleven years. That is to say, those which Katherine formerly held. And moreover, the said Hervey shall have pasture for one ox or one cow on the moor of that town for the said term, for ten shillings of silver yearly to be paid at these terms, that is to say, at Whitsuntide five shillings, and at the feast of St. Martin five shillings for all service. But the term of eleven years being ended, the aforesaid nine acres of land with the above-described meadow shall remain to the aforesaid monks, quiet and free, from the aforesaid Hervey and his heirs. In testimony, &c.]

Hec est conventio facta anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo nono ad Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste inter dominum P., priorem et conventum de Pontefracto ex una parte, et Herveum filium Jordani de Ledestuna, ex altera; videlicet, quod predicti prior et conventus dimiserunt dicto Herveo et heredibus suis novem acras terre in territorio[1] de Ledestuna, cum prato ad Arnorthehirst usque ad terminum undecim annorum. Illas scilicet quas Katerina[2] quondam tenuit.[3] Et insuper habebit dictus Herveus pasturam unius bovis vel unius vacce in mora ejusdem ville usque ad predictum terminum pro decem solidis argenti annuatim ad hos terminos reddendis. Scilicet ad Pentecosten quinque solidis et ad festum sancti Martini quinque solidis pro omni servitio. Finito vero termino undecim annorum, predicte novem acre terre cum prato suprascripto predictis monachis de predicto Herveo et heredibus suis quiete et solute remanebunt. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto utraque pars sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus,[4] *Adam Freman de Ledistona*, *Rogero Pateman*, *Radulfo Freman*[5] *et Jordano de Ledistona*,[6] *Roberto Francisco de eadem*,[7] et aliis.

(1) In the Fields or outskirts.

(2) Daughter of Reginald, second son of Ailric.

(3) These nine acres and dependant meadow seem to be virtually the eight acres, of which there has been so much, now entirely in the possession of the monastery, the "take" being demised to Hervey consisting of the original arable and meadow, with an addition of a "gate" on the moor, that is, the grazing-right for a "beast"; and for this last he had to pay a special ten shillings.

(4) All these are purely local witnesses.

(5) Ralph Freman was called Liber in No. 163.

(6) Son of Ralph brother of Katherine.

(7) Robert Francis does not occur elsewhere.

## CLXXXI. Carta Benedicti filii Reginaldi de Ledestona. Cir. 1206.

[Know present and to come that I, Benedict son of Reginald of Ledstone, have given and quit-claimed from me and from my heirs, and have by this my present charter confirmed in pure and perpetual alms to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract the homage and service of Ralph my brother, with the whole tenement which he has held of me in Ledstone. That is to say, a toft in Ledstone of the breadth of half an acre, with a croft of the same breadth which lies near my toft towards the sun, and a site near the same toft towards the north of the breadth of two roods and a half, and of the length of a half acre and four feet; and six acres of land in the Fields of Ledstone. That is to say, one acre near Micklegap, and half an acre at Serdhill, and half an acre at Woolfstonewick, and half an acre in Woolfgreaves, and half an acre under Woolfstonewick, and half an acre in Uriroyd, and half an acre in Daleroyd, and half an acre in Balmecroft, and half an acre in Widneshaw with the meadow adjoining, and half an acre upon Cheldon, and a rood of meadow in Bondholm at the furthest part of the meadow towards the east. And all this holding, I, Benedict, and my heirs, will warrant to the aforesaid monks against all men, as pure and perpetual alms. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Benedictus, filius Reginaldi de Ledestona, dedi et quietum clamavi de me et de heredibus meis, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto homagium et servitium Radulfi fratris mei cum toto tenemento quod tenuit de me in Ledestona. Scilicet unum toftum in Ledestona latitudinis dimidie acre[1] cum crofto ejusdem latitudinis qui[2] jacet juxta toftum meum versus solem, et unam placiam juxta eundem toftum versus north, latitudinis duarum rodarum et dimidie, et longitudinis dimidie acre et quatuor pedum, et sex acras terre in campis de Ledestuna. Scilicet unam acram prope Mikelgap, et dimidiam acram ad Serdhil, et dimidiam acram super Wlstanewic, et dimidiam acram in Wlvegreves, et dimidiam acram subtus Wlstanewic, et dimidiam acram in Urirode, et dimidiam acram in Dalerode, et dimidiam acram in Balmecroft, et dimidiam acram in Widnesahe[3] cum prato simul adjacente, et dimidiam acram super Cheldun,[4] et unam rodam prati in Bondeholm, in extrema parte prati versus est. Hoc autem totum tenementum ego Benedictus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi tunc vicecomite Eboracensi*,[5] *Johanne de Birkin*,[6] *Ada de Reinevilla*, *Thoma filio ejus*, *Thoma de Thornetona*, *tunc ballivo regis*,[7] *Willelmo de Stapiltona*, *Hugone de Batelaya*, *Roberto Camberlano*, *Jordano Campium*, *Michaele filio Thome*, *Ricardo preposito*,[8] et aliis.

(1) Here is the apparent use of the word "acra" as a linear measure. But it is probably only apparent. The "half acre" spoken of was really a measure of area; and the "half acres" being all of a certain length and breadth gave the cartographer the opportunity of using the square measure as a standard of length: as though he would have said "as long as a half acre is long." This use cannot however have been very extended or lasting.

(2) This is "q" with a perpendicular accent over it, which signifies "i."

(3) See No. 177. (4) Cheldon is the only name that has survived. See note (1) to No. 193.

(5) See note (2) to No. 155. (6) John de Birkin, the younger, inherited in 1207.

(7) Thomas de Thornton was the husband of the co-heiress of the Preston manor. See pedigree in note (6) to No. 173. (8) This prepositus occurs nowhere else.

## CLXXXII.[1] Carta ejusdem Benedicti filii Reginaldi. Cir. 1200.

[Know present and to come that I, Benedict son of Reginald of Ledstone, have surrendered and quit-claimed from me and from my heirs for ever, to the church of St. John the Evangelist of Pontefract, and to the prior and monks there serving God, half of all my land which I have held in the town of Ledstone, and half of my meadow belonging to the said half of the land, that is to say, from two bovates of land, of forty-two arable acres of land, that is to say, that bovate of land which is towards the sun; and from four acres of land in Halck, two acres towards the sun, with all their appurtenances in the town and out of the town,

(1) In margin, "Jacobus vic. 1^o et 2^do K. John." [1199–1201.]

except the meadow which belongs to the aforesaid four acres in Halck, which shall remain to me and my heirs. But my father's toft in which he resided, together with the croft, shall remain to me and my heirs. And the toft with the croft which is next the road before the gate of the monks shall remain to the aforesaid monks. And for this quit-claim and surrender the said monks have given to me 8 marks of silver from the arrears of the service of the said land; and every year they shall give to me and my heirs four shillings and four pence, half at the feast of St. Martin, and half at Whitsuntide. I, Benedict, and my heirs, will warrant, &c., confirmed by my seal. And this quit-claim was executed in the county of York, on the Wednesday next after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, in the second year of the coronation of King John. And the said monks have granted and confirmed with their seal the gift of land at Ledstone, which Jordan my uncle confirmed by his charter to Reginald my father. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Benedictus[2] filius Reginaldi de Ledestuna sursum reddidi, et quietam clamavi de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum ecclesie sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Pontefracto et priori et monachis ibidem deo servientibus medietatem totius terre mee quam habui in villa de Ledestuna et medietatem prati mei pertinentem ad eandem medietatem terre. Scilicet de duabus bovatis terre quadraginta duarum acrarum terre arabilium.[3] Illam scilicet bovatam terre que est versus solem, et de quatuor acris terre in Halch duas acras versus solem cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in villa et extra villam, excepto prato quod pertinet ad predictas quatuor acras in Halch quod mihi remanebit et heredibus meis. Toftum autem patris[4] mei in quo manebat, una simul cum crofto, mihi remanebit et heredibus meis. Toftum autem cum crofto qui[5] est juxta viam ante portam monachorum remanebit prefatis monachis.[6] Pro ista vero quieta clamatione et sursum redditione perdonaverunt mihi predicti monachi viij marcas argenti de reragiis[7] servitii predicte terre, et singulis annis dabunt michi et heredibus meis quatuor solidos et quatuor denarios, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et medietatem ad

(2) This Benedict was the eldest son of Reginald brother of Jordan, who was so frequent a co-witness with him. These charters related to the early part of the century, No. 182 being dated curiously, and the "Jordan my uncle," who had had so large and faithful a following of brothers, being the head of the family during the latter part of the twelfth century.

(3) This would make the carucate to have consisted of 168 acres in the Ledstone manor. In Stapleton (No. 222) the bovate was of 22 acres, or 176 to the carucate. The extent of the bovate varied inversely with the fertility of the manor. But all these measures were then tentative. Though the carucate is sometimes assumed as a constant 120 acres, as a matter of fact no absolute standard had yet been reached, and in the more fertile Bramley where 6½ carucates made a knight's fee (or 640 acres), a carucate contained less than a hundred acres, and a bovate only twelve.

(4) Miscopied in *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, as "pratis." (5) *Sic.*

(6) There is no present evidence of the position of this "porta monachorum," which might have been on the site of the present Ledstone Hall. But all along the line of road which passes it there are traces of former buildings for many generations levelled to the ground, which are now little more than so many indications of the former prosperous condition and early high cultivation of the manor.

(7) Thus Benedict had been in financial difficulties from the commencement of his inheritance. This transaction probably had somewhat of the effect of the foreclosure of a mortgage. Benedict became little more than the nominal owner; but his arrears were effaced, his land passed to the monks, and he covenanted to receive a rent-charge payable half-yearly.

Pentecosten. Hec omnia predicta sigillo meo confirmata ego Benedictus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines. Facta est autem hec quieta clamatio in comitatu Eboracensi anno secundo coronationis regis Johannis die Mercurii proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli.[8] Donationem vero terre de Ledestuna quam Jordanus avunculus meus patri meo Reginaldo per cartam suam confirmavit predicti monachi sigillo suo concesserunt et confirmaverunt. Hiis testibus, *Jacobo*[9] *tunc Eboracensi vicecomite*, *Johanne de Birkina*,[10] *Waltero de Bovinctona*,[11] *Nigello de Plumtona*, *Roberto Lewal*,[12] *Willelmo Gramatico*, *Rogero de Bavent*, *Symone de Muhalt*, *Roberto de Leeleia*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, et multis aliis.[13]

(8) July 5, 1200, the feast of SS. Peter and Paul being June 29.

(9) De Poterna.

(10) John de Birkin the elder; the brother of Adam fitz Peter, and not his son. The interest of this elder John de Birkin was now less in the west than in the north riding, where he had married the widow of William de Percy of Kildale, and the mother of Walter (see G 483). The Percy Feodary unfortunately transposes the two marriages and makes John de Birkin to be the first husband.

(11) Of these John de Birkin, Walter de Bovington, Robert Wallis and Roger de Bavent tested the Pontefract Town Charter in 1194.

(12) "Le Walense" in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136. It was Robert Wallis. See No. 191.

(13) There is an abridgment of No. 181 and No. 182 in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136; and the two charters are copied in full into vol. 151.

## CLXXXIII. Carta Benedicti filii Reginaldi. 1200.

[To all, &c. Know . . . . . that I, Benedict son of Reginald of Ledstone, . . . . . have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, three acres of land all but half a rood in Ledstone, near the culture of the said monks towards the north, which lie in Halck within the ditch and fore-dales of my meadow which lies in Bondholm and Woolfscales. But this land I, Benedict, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Benedictus filius Reginaldi de Ledestona salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego Benedictus filius Reginaldi de Ledestona pro amore dei et salute anime mee, et pro animabus patris et matris mee, et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam tres acras terre, dimidia roda minus, in Ledestona, propinquiores culture predictorum monachorum versus north, que jacent in Halch, infra fossam et fordala prati mei quod jacet in Bondeholm et Wlvivescales. Hanc autem terram ego Benedictus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walense*, *Adam de Reinevilla*, *Thoma*

*filio ejus, Willelmo de Stapiltona, Willelmo filio Everardi, Rogero decano de Ledeshama,*[1] *Hugone de Bateley, Michaele filio Thome, Ricardo, Thoma, filiis Ricardi de Stagno,*[2] *Roberto de Aula.*[3]

(1) Not yet of Pontefract. (2) See note (2) to No. 133.
(3) This name does not again occur.

**CLXXXIIII. Carta Hervei filii Ricardi filii Leising.**[1] **1231.**

[Know present and to come that I, Hervey son of Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, have demised and granted to my lords the prior and convent of Pontefract my messuage and all the land which I have held in the territory of Ledstone. That is to say, sixteen acres with meadows and pastures, &c. To be held and had from me and my heirs from the feast of St. Michael, in the year of grace 1231, to the end of twelve years. And for this demise and grant the said monks have given me a mark of silver and half a quarter of corn. Also they shall give me each year during my life four shillings for my clothing, and from their liberality six bushels of corn every month for my food, and they shall cart [it] for the love of God even to Middleton, if I shall be staying there. Besides, I . . . . . confirm that if I should happen to die within the aforesaid 12 years, the aforesaid monks shall have and shall hold all the aforesaid land, with all things placed on it, for the said term, without opposition or claim of my heirs or of anyone who in the aforesaid can have any [right] or claim, paying nothing whatever thence or doing any service to anyone. But at the end of the 12 years, the aforesaid 16 acres, with everything thereon, shall remain free and quiet to me and my heirs, saving the rent of a mark of silver due to the oft-named prior and monks, which I, Hervey, and my heirs, are bound to pay yearly from the aforesaid land. And because the aforesaid prior and monks have accepted the aforesaid land, bare and waste, I, Hervey, or my heirs, before we receive the aforesaid, shall make good to them without any demur the reasonable recompense which the said prior and monks shall have fixed on that land, according to the judgment of prudent and lawful men. And to this demise and grant, to be faithfully kept and warranted for the aforesaid term of 12 years, I, Hervey, for me and my heirs, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herveus filius Ricardi filii Leysing de Ledestona dimisi et concessi dominis meis priori et conventui de Pontefracto messuagium meum et totam terram quam habui in territorio de Ledestuna. Scilicet sexdecim acras cum pratis et pascuis et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra, et totum servitium, et totam firmam omnium de me in eadem villa tenentium, sine aliquo retenemento mei vel heredum meorum. Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis a festo sancti Michaelis anno gratie m°cc°xxx°i° usque ad finem duodecim annorum. Pro hac autem dimissione et concessione dederunt mihi dicti monachi

(1) No. 184 is transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151, but with several literal and verbal errors.

unam marcam argenti et dimidium quarterium frumenti. Insuper dabunt mihi singulis annis in vita mea quatuor solidos ad me vestiendum, et de liberalitate sua singulis mensibus sex busell' frumenti ad victum meum, et carrabunt amore dei usque ad Midletonam[2] si ibi moram fecero. Preterea concedo et presenti carta confirmo quod si infra predictos xii annos me mori contigerit predicti monachi totam terram predictam cum omnibus suprapositis habebunt et tenebunt usque ad dictum terminum, sine contradictione vel reclamatione heredum meorum vel alicujus qui in predictis aliqud'[3] vel clamium habere possit, nichil penitus inde alicui persolvendo aut aliqud'[3] servitium faciendo. Finitis vero xii annis prefate xvi acre cum suprapositis mihi et heredibus meis soluta et quieta remanebunt. Salva sepedictis priori et monachis debita firma unius marce argenti, quam ego Herveus et heredes mei inde reddere tenemur annuatim predicta terra.[4] Et quia prenominati prior et monachi predictam terram nudam et vastam susceperunt, ego Herveus vel heredes mei rationabilem meliorationem quam idem prior et monachi apposuerint eidem terre eis sine aliqua contradictione restituemus, per visum prudentium et legalium virorum, antequam predicta recipiamus. Ad hanc vero dimissionem et concessionem fideliter tenendam et warantizandam usque ad prefatum terminum xii annorum, ego Herveus pro me et heredibus meis transcripto hujus concessionis sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *Rogero de Ledeshama*, *decano de Pontefracto*, *Henrico Walensi*, *Magistro R. de Kippes*, *Symone de Rupe*, *Radulfo Painel*,[5] *Willelmo de Alretona*, *Rogero Pateman*, *Jordano Pateman*, *Gaufrido de Ledeshama*, *Radulfo Freman*, et aliis.

(2) The reference in this charter to the possibility of Hervey staying at Middleton is somewhat remarkable, and indeed important, as it points to his possession of property there, perhaps by right of inheritance. (3) "Aliqd'," twice. (4) *Sic.* (5) See note (6) to No. 178.

## CLXXXV. Cirographum inter Herveium et Rogerum clericum de Ledeshama. 1200.

[This is the agreement made between Hervey de Ledstone and Roger the clerk, son of Roger of Ledsham, in the second year of the reign of King John, on the day of St. Peter ad Vincula. . . . . The said Hervey has demised and granted to the said Roger the clerk, of Ledsham, . . . . . all his meadow, which is called Lesing Stocking, in the meadows of Ledstone above the brook, without withholding. To be held and had from him and his heirs, . . . . . for 15 years from the abovesaid day, in quittance of 30 shillings which he, delivering into his hands, has entrusted to him. And Hervey himself and his heirs will warrant, &c., for the aforesaid term of 15 years. And the term being ended, all the aforesaid meadow

shall remain quit from the said Roger, and from him to whom he shall have assigned it, to the aforesaid Hervey and his heirs, from all demand and due, or any withholding whatever. And as well Hervey himself as Roger himself has in all things as is above written, by the obligation of an oath and the setting to of his seal, confirmed this agreement to be faithfully held and kept. These being witnesses, &c.]

Hec est conventio facta inter Hervicum[1] de Ledestona et Rogerum clericum, filium Rogeri de Ledeshamia, anno regni regis Johannis secundo, die sancti Petri ad Vincula.[2] Scilicet quod ipse Hervicus[1] dimisit et concessit ipsi Rogero clerico de Ledeshama, et cuicumque ipse Rogerus assignare voluerit, totum pratum suum quod vocatur Leisingstocking,[3] in pratis de Ledeston supra rivulum, sine retenemento. Tenendum de se et heredibus suis et habendum libere et quiete ab omni servitio xv annos a predicto die pro adquietatione xxx solidorum quos ei pre manibus tradens credidit. Et ipse Hervicus et heredes ejus totum predictum pratum predicto Rogero, et ei cui assignare voluerit, warantizabit, et adquietabit, et defendet ex omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus, et omni exactione pro predicto prato exigenda, contra omnes homines, usque ad prenominatum terminum xv annorum. Finito autem termino totum predictum pratum quietum remanebit ab ipso Rogero, et ab eo cui assignaverit, predicto Hervico et heredibus suis, ab omni exactione et debito, vel quocumque retenemento. Istam autem conventionem fideliter tenendam et observandam, tam ipse Hervicus quam ipse Rogerus sacramenti religione et sigilli sui appositione confirmavit in omnibus prout supra scriptum est. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi*, *Ada de Reinevilla*, *Thoma filio ejus*, *Willelmo de Insula*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Johanne filio Osmundi*, *Jordano fratre ejus*,[4] *Jordano de Rad'f*,[5] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Ricardo et Thoma filiis ejus*.

(1) *Sic.* (2) August 1, 1200. (3) All these local names have utterly disappeared.

(4) See No. 143 and No. 158.

(5) *Sic.* This was Jordan son of Ralph, a younger brother of the Katherine of No. 175. As Jordan de Ledsham he tested No. 163, and as Jordan de Ledstone he witnessed the later charter, No. 180.

## CLXXXVI. Carta Hervei filii Ricardi de Ledestuna. 1206.

[Know present and to come that I, Hervey son of Richard of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to Adam my brother or him to whom the aforesaid Adam has determined to give or assign it, and their heirs, . . . . . a bovate of land in the Fields of Ledstone, with the toft which Humphrey has held of Richard my father in the same town of Ledstone . . . . . That is to say, that bovate of land which is nearer to the east of those four bovates of land which I have held in the aforesaid Fields of Ledstone. To be held, &c. Rendering thence, &c. And I,

Hervey, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. And for this gift and grant and warrant, the said Adam my brother has given to me three marks of silver as acknowledgment. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herveius filius Ricardi de Ledestuna dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade fratri meo, vel illi cui predictus Adam dare vel assignare voluit et suis heredibus, in feudo et hereditate, pro humagio suo et servicio, unam bovatam terre in campis de Ledestuna cum tofto quod Umfridus tenuit de Ricardo patre meo,[1] in eadem villa de Ledestona, cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis in villa et extra villam, ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Scilicet illam bovatam terre que propinquior est soli[2] de illis quatuor bovatis terre quas habui in prefatis campis de Ledestuna. Tenendam de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, et honorifice. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis pro omni servitio et consuetudine, et seculari exactione pertinente ad predictam bovatam terre cum tofto xl denarios, scilicet xx *d.* ad Pentecosten et xx *d.* ad festum sancti Martini. Ego autem Herveus et heredes mei warentizabimus hanc predictam bovatam terre cum tofto predicto, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, predicto Ade fratri meo, vel cui predictus Adam dare vel assignare voluerit, et heredibus suis, contra omnes homines. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione et warantizatione dedit mihi predictus Adam frater meus tres marcas argenti de recognitione. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi*, *Henrico filio suo*, *Rogero de Ledeshama tunc decano*, *Willelmo nepote suo*, *Rogero fratre suo*,[3] *Adam de Prestona*, *Ricardo fratre suo*, *Ricardo de Suttona*, *Thoma filio suo*, *Symone de Rupe*,[4] *Thoma filio Alani*,[5] *Gefreyo de Ledeshama*,[6] *Henrico de Fareburna*, *Rogero filio suo*,[7] et multis aliis.

(1) This expression may imply that Richard their father had died recently.

(2) The four bovates seem to be those lying to the south of what is called Green Lane, and, so far as boundaries are concerned, this to the east appears to be exactly as Hervey son of Richard inherited it when his father died, soon after 1200.

(3) This is curious as naming two "nepotes" of Roger de Ledsham the dean, who do not occur elsewhere, at least by that description.

(4) There is a marginal note, "Roche, in parochia Kipax;" but the writer seems not to have discovered that the four bovates, though part of the manor of Ledstone, were themselves also in that parish. Roach Grange is however some distance away, in the north of Kippax manor.

(5) Probably the "vice-comes" of No. 27. (6) The son of Walter de Ledstone.

(7) These do not again occur; except that Henry tests No. 187.

## CLXXXVII. Carta Ricardi filii Leising de Ledestona. Cir. 1188.

[Know . . . . . that I, Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to Adam my son, . . . . . a bovate of land in the Fields of Ledstone, with the toft which Humphrey has held of me in that town of Ledstone . . . . . ; that is to say, that bovate of land which is the nearer to the east of those four

bovates of land which I have held in the aforesaid Fields of Ledstone, &c. Paying thence annually . . . . . 40*d.*, &c. And I, Richard, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. And for this gift and grant and warrant, the aforesaid Adam my son has given to me three marks of silver in recognition. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Laising de Ledestuna dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Ade filio meo vel illi cui predictus Adam dare vel assignare voluerit, et suis heredibus, in feudo et hereditate pro humagio suo et servicio unam bovatam terre in campis de Ledestuna cum tofto quod Umfridus tenuit de me in eadem villa de Ledestuna cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis in villa et extra villam ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Scilicet illam bovatam terre que propinquior est soli, de illis quatuor bovatis terre quas habui in prefatis campis de Ledestuna. Tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, et honorifice. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis, pro omni servicio et consuetudine et seculari exactione pertinente ad predictam bovatam terre cum tofto, xl*d.*,[1] scilicet xx*d.* ad Pentecosten et xx*d.* ad festum sancti Martini. Ego autem Ricardus et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc predictam bovatam terre cum tofto predicto cum omnibus pertinentiis predicto Ade filio meo, vel cui predictus Adam dare vel assignare voluerit, et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione et warantizatione dedit mihi predictus Adam filius meus tres marcas argenti de recognitione. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi*, *Rogero capellano de Ledeshama*, *Moyse fratre suo*,[2] *Adam de Prestun*, *Ricardo de Sutton*,

(1) With regard to Richard son of Lesing, the grantor of No. 187, his earliest appearance on the record is as a signatory to No. 387 (xxix. *Monasticon Anglicanum*), the charter by which Ralph de Capriolecuria gave Barnsley to the monks. This was before 1155, in which year Henry II. confirmed the donation; see No. 71 and No. 73. But he also tests No. 311 (xxxiv. *Monasticon Anglicanum*) in 30 Henry II. [1184], which was not much earlier than the document we are considering. Clearly, therefore, he was the head of his family, and for thirty years the lord of a considerable estate, which in his time was allotted to Kippax parish, although it formed part of Ledstone manor. And yet so few remains of this once important lord can now be recovered, that the known references to his lordly position can be counted on the fingers of one hand. For it seems to be a general rule that not a fragment should be left of the charters (if indeed there were any, or if possession did not pass by simple word of mouth before witnesses) of those early twelfth century proprietors who had only a secondary rank, such as Lesing and Ailric, in Ledstone; nor even of those far larger and more important personages, Asolf the father of Peter, or Saxe of Horbury, each of whom, having vast estates and an influential position, was a local magnate of the very highest class. On which account little more than the bare name is now known of either of them. A few reminiscences remain in each case of the grants of their sons, although indeed almost everything belonging to the second generation seems similarly to have been effaced or overshadowed by the charters of the third: so that even the connecting link is in danger of being lost. One reason of this break in the continuity may be, that in very great measure, in each case the gift of the father was renewed by the son, as if it were his own originally; so that when a hundred years afterwards this Chartulary was in course of compilation, the superseded original documents were not entered at all; but the grant by the son was treated as if it were itself the primary grant. I could adduce perhaps half a dozen illustrations of the practice from the Chartulary; one of which we have just seen in No. 167, where the grant of the father having been superseded by that of the son, only the charter of this latter has been preserved.

(2) Moses occurs only in this passage. He is probably the Moses, father of Robert de Mara, of No. 252, and helps to indicate that these Rogers, of Ledsham, sprang from the Mere. This is also the only mention of Richard de Rupe, or Roche. That he precedes Alan de Kippax indicates his relative importance. His successor, and probably son, occurs frequently, at least in No. 92, No. 141,

*Ricardo de Rupe*,[2] *Alano de Kippes*,[3] *Gaufrido de Ledeshama*, *Henrico de Fareburna*, et aliis.[4]

No. 178, No. 184, No. 186, No. 189, No. 190 and No. 210, at various dates between 1200 and 1225; and there was a Richard de Scoles in No. 229 who might have been a brother of Simon. But I have not traced the family further.

(3) The subsequent sheriff of Yorkshire. See note (6) to No. 27, and note (6) to No. 97. In the case before us the charter of Richard, son of Lesing, is one of the earliest in the whole Chartulary of those granted by a secondary lord; and it was probably preserved only owing to the accident that the subject of the grant was a bovate which the grantee Adam subsequently transferred to the monks, so that No. 187 was the title deed of the holder from whom it had come to them. It has, therefore, a singular interest, inasmuch as several of the names of the witnesses do not occur elsewhere, owing to the supersession of the contemporary documents. It becomes the sole authority for Moses, brother of Roger the chaplain; and almost the sole authority for Adam the chaplain as son of Richard, son of Lesing, who otherwise might very easily have been confounded with another Adam, his uncle, the son of Lesing, who witnessed No. 222, a charter of Robert de Stapleton, grandson of Hugh, grandson of the Domesday grantee of Stapleton, Gilbert son of Dama.

(4) No. 187, the predecessor of No. 186, has a curious parallelism to the later charter in its list of witnesses. The fourteen of No. 186 are the same or their younger representatives of the nine of No. 187. Only one, Moses brother of Roger has disappeared (unless indeed he is the grandfather of Robert of the Mere, of No. 252), while Roger himself has advanced in dignity to dean, that is parson.

## CLXXXVIII. Carta Matildis filie Katerine. Cir. 1225.

[Know, &c., that I, Matilda daughter of Katherine, for the good of my soul and of Katherine my mother, have granted . . . . . all the land which I have held in Ledstone. That is to say, 8 acres, . . . . . paying . . . . . annually eightpence, &c. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matildis filia Katerine[1] pro salute anime mee et Katerine matris mee concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram quam habui in Ledestona. Scilicet viij acras; duas acras ad Wluegreves et unam acram et dimidiam in Aldidrode, et unam acram et dimidiam in Stainrode et unam acram et dimidiam in Espis, et tres rodas in Befurlanges[2] et tres rodas in Harthirl[2] et totum pratum meum in Bondeholm pertinens ad unam bovatam terre absque ullo retenemento. Tenendas prefatis monachis in perpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis octo denarios pro omni servicio et demanda, quos ego Matildis predicta, et heredes mei, debemus reddere Herveo de Ledestun et heredibus suis. Scilicet iiij*or* denarios ad Pentecosten et iiij*or* ad festum sancti Martini. Et ego prefata Matildis et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis predictam terram et pratum ubique et contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina*,[3] *Gilleberto de Nottona*, *tunc senescallo de Pontefracto*, *Willelmo Gramatico*, *Hugone de Toulestona*, *Hugone filio*

(1) It is not a little curious that the name of the father of Katherine's children does not emerge. This was probably because his own ancestral property was inherited by his son, who abandoned Katherine's inheritance to his sisters. Perhaps there was only one son, for had there been a second we should have found him inheriting his mother's portion, which would not have remained so unreservedly as it did to the daughters. (2) *Sic*. See No. 244 and No. 250.

(3) In the complementary charter, No. 197, the seneschal precedes.

*Walteri, Hugone de Tretona,*[4] *Willelmo filio Everardi, Eudone capellano,*[5] *Willelmo de Kamesal.*

(4) Hugh de Treeton occurs only here and in No. 197.

(5) Probably one of the latest acts of Eudo the chaplain, first of Aberford then of Pontefract, for whom the solemn last provision was made by No. 100.

**CLXXXIX.** **Item carta Matildis filie Katerine.** **Cir. 1212.**

[Know present and to come that I, Matilda daughter of Katherine, of Aberford, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . eight acres . . . . . and all my meadow in Bondholm which I have held with the aforesaid land, . . . . . paying thence annually to the heirs of Hervey son of Richard of Ledstone, in the place of me and my heirs, eightpence, &c. And for this gift and grant, made in the free power of my widowhood, the aforesaid monks have given to me in hand twenty shillings of silver. And I, Matilda, and my heirs, will warrant the aforesaid land, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matildis filia Katerine de Aberford pro salute anime mee, et Katerine matris mee, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni, et monachis de Pontefracto ibidem deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram quam habui ex dono Katerine matris mee in territorio de Ledestona. Scilicet octo acras; duas acras ad Wluegrevis, et unam acram et dimidiam in Aldiderode et unam acram et dimidiam in Stainrode, et unam acram et dimidiam in Espis, et tres rodas in Bfurlanges, et tres rodas in Harethresl et totum pratum meum in Bondeholm quod cum predicta terra tenui, tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim heredibus Hervei filii Ricardi de Ledestun, loco[1] mei et heredum meorum, octo denarios pro omni servicio et demandis, scilicet iiij*or* denarios ad Pentecosten et iiij*or* ad festum sancti Martini. Pro hac vero donacione et concessione in libera potestate viduitatis mee facta,[2] dederunt mihi prefati monachi pre manibus xx*ti* solidos argenti. Et ego Matildis et heredes mei prefatis monachis warantizabimus predictam terram cum prato et pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hiis testibus, *domino Hugone tunc senescallo, Henrico Walensi, Ada de Prestona, Henrico tunc decano de Eynesti,*[3] *Ricardo de Londoniis, Eudone capellano, Symone de Rupe, Johanne filio Michaelis, Ricardo de Martona, et Henrico filio Randulfi,* et aliis.[4]

(1) *Sic.* (2) See note (1) to No. 188. (3) See note (3) to No. 164.

(4) The two charters, No. 188 and No. 189, refer to the same property, the second being much earlier in date. They had only one common witness, Eudo the chaplain, once of Aberford, and afterwards of Pontefract, his former possession at Aberford being the key to his interest in the transaction. For the grantor was Matilda, widow of Nicholas de Shippen, daughter of Katherine, daughter of Rayner of Aberford, who was none other than Reginald, the longest lived and next youngest brother of Jordan of Ledstone.

De Ledestona.

**CLXXXX. Carta Ade capellani, filii Ricardi filii Lesinge.[1] Cir. 1225.**

[Know, &c., that I, Adam the chaplain, son of Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to Germanus son of Milisanda, of Kippax, and his heirs, or him to whom he has determined to assign it, all my land which I have held in Ledstone. That is to say, a bovate of land with a toft and croft in the town of Ledstone, which my father had before given to me, with, &c. To be . . . . . held . . . . . from Hervey my brother, of Ledstone, and his heirs. Paying annually . . . . . forty pence . . . . . These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Adam capellanus, filius Ricardi filii Leisinge de Ledestuna, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Germano filio Milisande de Kippes et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit totam terram meam quam habui in Ledestona. Scilicet unam bovatam terre cum tofto et crofto in villa de Ledestona quam pater meus mihi antea dederat, cum omnibus pertinentiis infra villam et extra. Tenendam et habendam, libere et quiete, de Hervico fratre meo, de Ledestuna, et heredibus suis. Reddendo inde annuatim eidem Hervico et heredibus suis pro omni servitio seculari et exactione quadraginta denarios. Scilicet viginti denarios ad Pentecosten et viginti denarios ad festum sancti Martini; et ut ista mea donatio rata et inconcussa permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottona, tunc senescallo Johannis de Lasci, Johanne de Birkina, Hugone de Toulistona, Willelmo de Bellomonte, Johanne de Hech,*[2] *Ricardo de Fareburne, Ada filio Thome de Reinevilla, Rogero de Ledeshama, tunc decano de Pontefracto,*[3] *Henrico de Suinlingtona, tunc decano de Eynsti, Alano filio Ranulfi, Symone fratre suo,*[4] *Symone de Rupe*, et aliis.

(1) The relationship of the two parties to this charter, not here stated, was that of father and son. See No. 171.

(2) See note (16) to No. 168.

(3) As if the appointment to Pontefract had been recent.

(4) See pedigree under No. 114.

De Ledestona.

**CLXXXXI. Carta Jordani filii Ailrici de Ledestun.[1] Cir. 1180.**

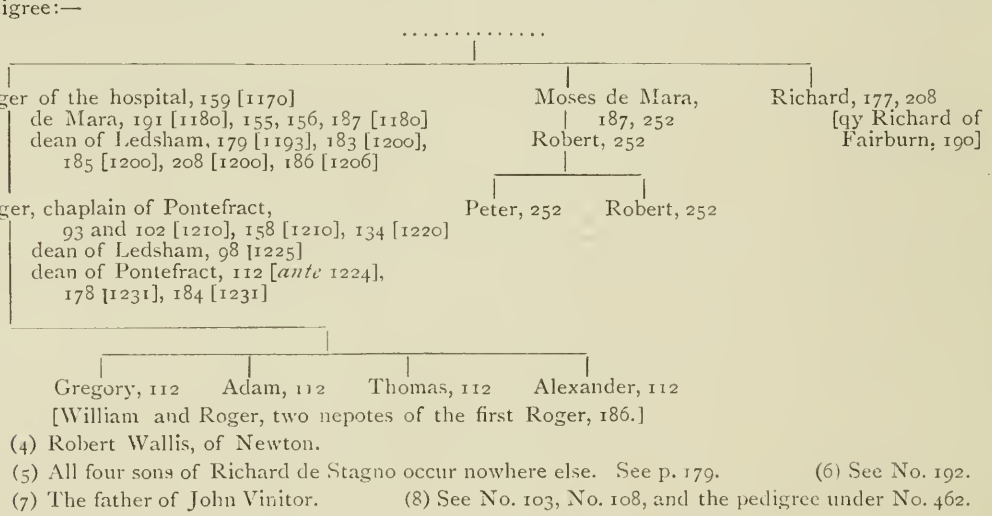
[Know . . . . . that I, Jordan son of Ailric, of Ledstone . . . . . have confirmed to God, and St. John, and the monks of Pontefract, in pure and perpetual alms, those six acres of land which I have held of Richard son of Lesing, in the Fields of Ledstone, and all the land both built on and not built on which I have had between the two roads, near that brook which is called Linwell. All this land and this gift, I, Jordan, and my heirs, will warrant, &c., against all men. And for the gift and confirmation of this alms, Richard de Chevercourt has given to me two marks of silver and four shillings. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) No. 191 and No. 192 are transcribed into *Dodsworth*, vol. 151.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Jordanus filius Ailrici de Ledestona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto in puram et perpetuam elemosinam illas sex acras terre quas tenui de Ricardo filio Leising in campis de Ledestona et totam terram quam habui inter duas vias, tam edificatam quam non edificatam, juxta fontem illum qui dicitur Linwelle. Hanc totam terram et hanc donationem ego Jordanus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Pro hujus autem elemosine donatione et confirmatione, dedit Ricardus de Caprelecuria[2] mihi duas marcas argenti et quatuor solidos. Hiis testibus, *Rogero presbitero de Mara*,[3] *Adam de Reinevilla*, *Thoma filio ejus*, *Roberto le Waleis*,[4] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Ricardo*, *Ada*, *Thoma*, *Alexandro filiis suis*,[5] *Michaele filio Thome*, *Serlone filio Ketelli*,[6] *Johanne fratre suo*,[7] *Reginaldo fratre meo*,[8] *Jordano Campione*, et aliis.

(2) *Sic.*

(3) The Mere, now Whitwood Mere. There was no ecclesiastical establishment at the Mere, the affix to the name of Roger probably indicating the place of origin of Roger de Ledsham, who with his son of the same name exercised so considerable an influence in Ledsham and Pontefract during the period occupied in the compilation of the Chartulary. As Roger de Mara, chaplain, he took precedence of many notables in No. 156 (cir. 1190). The following seems to have been his pedigree:—


Roger of the hospital, 159 [1170]
de Mara, 191 [1180], 155, 156, 187 [1180]
dean of Ledsham, 179 [1193], 183 [1200], 185 [1200], 208 [1200], 186 [1206]
Moses de Mara, 187, 252
Robert, 252
Peter, 252
Robert, 252
Richard, 177, 208
[qy Richard of Fairburn, 190]
Roger, chaplain of Pontefract, 93 and 102 [1210], 158 [1210], 134 [1220]
dean of Ledsham, 98 [1225]
dean of Pontefract, 112 [*ante* 1224], 178 [1231], 184 [1231]
Gregory, 112
Adam, 112
Thomas, 112
Alexander, 112

[William and Roger, two nepotes of the first Roger, 186.]

(4) Robert Wallis, of Newton.

(5) All four sons of Richard de Stagno occur nowhere else. See p. 179.

(6) See No. 192.

(7) The father of John Vinitor.

(8) See No. 103, No. 108, and the pedigree under No. 462.

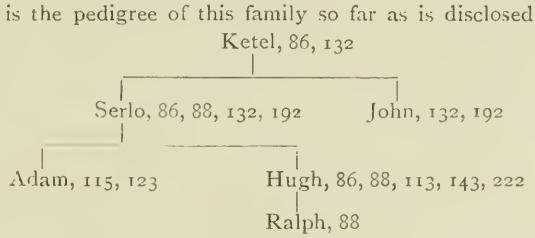
## CLXXXXII. Carta Ricardi filii Leising de Ledeston. Cir. 1180.

[Know, &c., that I, Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone, . . . . . have confirmed to God, and St. John, and the monks of Pontefract, in pure and perpetual alms, a messuage in the town of Ledstone on the western side of the stream of Linewell, which Jordan has held of me for four pence paid yearly. That is to say, 2 pence at Whitsuntide, and 2 pence at the feast of St. Martin in winter. The heirs also of the aforesaid Jordan shall perform for ever to the aforesaid monks the service of the abovesaid messuage. And that it may remain valid and unshaken, I have confirmed this gift with this my charter. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Leysing de Ledestona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unum maisagium[1] in villa de Ledestona ad partem occidentalem rivuli de Linewelle, quod Jordanus[2] de me tenuit, pro quatuor denariis annuatim redditis. Scilicet ii denariis ad Pentecosten, et ii denariis ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme. Heredes quoque predicti Jordani predictis monachis supradicti maisagii servitium facient inperpetuum. Et hanc donationem ut rata et inconvulsa permaneat hac carta mea confirmavi. Hiis testibus, *Ricardo de Stagno et filiis suis*,[3] *Ricardo et Ada*,[3] *Serlone filio Ketelli et Johanne fratre ejus*,[4] *Michaele filio Thome*, *Hugone de Bateleya*,[5] *Thoma fratre ejus*,[6] et multis aliis.

(1) *Sic.* The messuage remains; it is at the angle where Green Lane joins the main road, which follows the course of the stream Linewell. Almost opposite, but on the other side of the Linewell and in the Ledsham part of the manor, is a barn, in the wall of which a keen eye can detect some worked stones of the tenth or eleventh century, very similar to that which I discovered in Kippax church perhaps twenty years ago, and which I described in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, viii. 337. (2) Jordan fitz Ailric. (3) See p. 179.

(4) The following is the pedigree of this family so far as is disclosed in the Chartulary :—




(5) The father of John Vinitor. (6) See No. 103, No. 108, and the pedigree under No. 462.

## CLXXXXIII. Carta Ricardi filii Lesing de Ledeston.[1] Cir. 1180.

[Know, &c., that I, Richard son of Lesing, of Ledstone . . . . . have confirmed to God, and St. John, and the monks of Pontefract, six acres of land which Jordan son of Ailric has held of my fee, and has given in pure and perpetual alms to God and St. John and the aforesaid monks. That is to say, three acres in Swainroyd at the head of Bradley, and half an acre in Halmcroft, and half an acre near Kirkgate, and an acre in the north of Cheldon, and an acre in Rydding, which is near Bondholm. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Leising de Ledestona concessi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, et hac carta mea confirmavi, sex acras terre quas Jordanus filius Ailrici de feudo meo tenuit et deo et sancto Johanni et predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedit. Scilicet tres

(1) No. 193 was, as it were, the complement of No. 192, and was tested by the same witnesses, but I have found no copy of it in any of the various transcripts of the charters of this Chartulary. It relates to arable, apparently recently assarted from the Fields, but, except Cheldon, all the local names of this and the following charter have disappeared. By a duplification of "don," Cheldon is still known as Sheldon Hill.

acras in Swainesrode ad capud de Bradeleya, et dimidiam acram in Halmecroft, et dimidiam acram juxta Kirkegate, et unam acram in north de Chelduna, et unam acram in Rudinc[2] quod est juxta Bondeholm. Hiis testibus, *Ricardo de Stagno et Ricardo et Ada filiis ejus, Serlone filio Ketelli, et Johanne fratre ejus, Michaele filio Thome, Hugone de Bateleia et Thoma fratre ejus*, et aliis.

(2) *Sic.* There is no present trace of this name.

**CLXXXXIIII. Carta Hervei filii Leising[1] de Lediston. Cir. 1208.**

[Know present and to come that I, Hervey son of Richard, son of Lesing, of Ledstone, have sold and quit-claimed from me and my heirs to William, son of Bared of Allerton, and his heirs, an acre of land in the Fields of Ledstone, in Halck, and half an acre of meadow in Bondholm, namely at the head of the assart of the aforesaid William, for a mark of silver which the aforesaid William has given me in hand. To be held of the house of St. John of Pontefract, freely and quietly, peacefully and wholly; paying thence to the aforesaid house of St. John 3 pence at the feast of St. Martin, for all services. And I, Hervey, and my heirs, will warrant this aforesaid land and the aforesaid meadow, to the aforesaid William and his heirs against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Herveus filius Ricardi filii Leising de Ledestuna vendidi et quietum[2] clamavi de me et heredibus meis Willelmo filio Baredi de Alretona et heredibus suis unam acram terre in campis de Ledestuna in Halc, et dimidiam acram prati in Bondeholm, scilicet ad capud assarti predicti Willelmi, pro una marca argenti quod[3] predictus Willelmus michi dedit premanibus. Tenendam de domo sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, reddendo inde predicte domui sancti Johannis iij denarios, ad festum sancti Martini, pro omnibus servitiis. Et ego Herveus et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc predictam terram et pratum predictum predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi tunc vice-comite Eboracensi, Johanne de Birkina, Ada de Reinevilla, Thoma filio ejus, Willelmo de Stapeltona, Ricardo de Stapiltona, Magistro Raimundo, Thoma de Parlingtona, Willelmo filio ejus*,[4] et multis aliis.

(1) *Sic.* The rubricator's mistake. His space was limited. (2) *Sic.* This is a frequent solecism.
(3) The document is clearly "qd'." The last few charters have many such slips.
(4) The first husband of Agnes daughter of Roger, third son of Ailric. See genealogy facing this Fasciculus.

**CLXXXXV. Carta Willelmi filii Baredi de Alretona. Cir. 1216.**

[Know present and to come that I, William, son of Bared of Allerton, have sold and quit-claimed from me and my heirs to God and St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, 5 acres of land in the Fields of Ledstone, and half an acre of meadow. Of which acres, 4 acres lie in the clearing which abuts above Bondholm, and one acre in Halck, and the half acre of meadow in Bondholm. To be held and possessed for ever, freely and quietly. And for this sale and quit-claim the aforesaid prior and monks have given to me 3 marks of silver. And lest I, William, or my heirs could ever act against this my sale, I have placed my seal to this charter. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Baredi de Alretona vendidi et quietas clamavi, de me et heredibus meis, deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, v acras terre in campis de Ledestona et dimidiam acram prati. Ex quibus acris iiij*or* acre jacent in sarto quod abuttat super Bondeholm, et una acra in Halch, et dimidia acra prati in Bondeholm. Tenendas et habendas inperpetuum, libere et quiete. Pro hac autem venditione et quieta clamacione dederunt mihi predicti prior et monachi iij marcas argenti. Et ne ego Willelmus vel heredes mei inperpetuum contra hanc meam venditionem venire possimus huic carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi*, *Henrico filio ejus*, *Ada de Reinevilla*, *Thoma filio ejus*,[1] *Jordano de la Landa*, *Ricardo de Hudlistona*, *Hugone de Swinlingtona*,[2] *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Magistro Raimundo*, *clerico*, *de Medeleya*, et aliis.

(1) Died 1218. (2) Originally "de Stapleton," afterwards "de Horton."

**CLXXXXVI. Carta Herevei filii Ricardi de Ledestona. Cir. 1216.**

[Know present and to come that I, Hervey son of Richard, of Ledstone . . . . . have confirmed to William, son of Bared of Allerton, and his heirs, for [his] homage and service, four acres of land in the Fields of Ledstone, that is to say, in the clearing which abuts above Bondholm . . . . . paying yearly to me and my heirs 12 pence . . . . . But yet he shall perform [forinsec] service, that is to say, as much as belongs to the aforesaid 4 acres. And I have given and granted to him those four acres, with the consent and good will of the prior of Pontefract, and of all the convent of that place. And for this donation the aforesaid William has given to me fourteen shillings sterling as acknowledgment. And I, Hervey, and my heirs, will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herveus filius Ricardi de Ledestona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo filio Baredi de Alretona, et heredibus suis, pro homagio et

servicio, quatuor acras terre in campis de Ledestona, scilicet in sarto quod abuttat super Bondeholm. Tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xij denarios, pro omni servicio, scilicet vi denarios ad sanctum Martinum et vi denarios ad Pentecosten. Sed tamen faciet servitium, tantum scilicet quantum pertinet ad predictas iiij*or* acras. Et has iiij*or* acras dedi ei et concessi, consensu et voluntate prioris Pontisfracti et totius conventus ejusdem loci. Et pro hac donatione dedit mihi prefatus Willelmus quatuordecim solidos sterlingorum de recognitione. Ego vero Herveus et heredes mei warantizabimus prefato Willelmo et heredibus suis predictum tenementum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Thoma de Reinevilla*, *Willelmo de Stapiltona*, *Willelmo filio Giliane*,[1] *Petro clerico de Camelforda*, *Ricardo filio Ricardi de Stagno*, *Thoma fratre ejus*, *Symone le Butiler*,[2] *Waltero Flamag*,[3] et multis aliis.

(1) Juliana. There appear to have been in Allerton two owners of this name, William son of Juliana, and William son of Bared. Had it not been for this occurrence of the two names on one deed, I should had thought the two to be one, William son of Bared and Juliana.

(2) Dead in 1224. See No. 115. (3) *Sic.*

**CLXXXXVII. Carta Nicholai filii Jordani de Schipene.**[1] **Cir. 1226.**

[Know present and to come that I, Nicholas son of Jordan, of Shippen, and Matilda my wife, daughter of Katherine, have . . . . . confirmed . . . . . all the land with its appurtenances which we have held in Ledstone. That is to say, eight acres of land, &c., and all the meadow which we have held in Bondholm, belonging to one bovate of land, without any withholding. To be held, &c. Paying, &c. And I, &c., will warrant, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Nicholaus filius Jordani de Sypene et Matildis uxor mea, filia Katerine, dedimus, concessimus et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus, deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, totam terram cum pertinentiis quam habuimus in Ledestona; scilicet octo acras terre, duas acras ad Wlvegrvis, et unam acram et dimidiam in Aldidrode, et unam acram et dimidiam in Stainrode, et unam acram et dimidiam in Espis, et tres rodas in Befurlanges, et tres rodas in Harethirl et totum pratum quod habuimus in Bondeholm pertinens ad unam bovatam terre, absque ullo retenemento. Tenendas prefatis monachis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris octo denarios pro omni servicio et demanda, iiij*or* denarios ad Pentecosten et iiij*or* denarios ad festum sancti Martini. Et ego prefatus Nicholaus et Matildis uxor mea et heredes nostri

(1) See note (1) to No. 164.

warentizabimus predictis monachis prefatam terram et pratum prenominatum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottuna tunc senescallo de Pontefracto*, *Johanne de Birkina*, *Willelmo Gramatico*, *Hugone de Toulistona*, *Hugone filio Walteri*, *Hugone de Tretona*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Eudone*[2] *et Willelmo capellanis*, *Willelmo de Kamesal*,[3] *Symone de Bretheby*,[4] et aliis.

(2) Eudo, formerly of Aberford. See No. 97 and No. 100. (3) See note (1) to No. 110.
(4) In Lincolnshire.

## CLXXXXVIII. Carta Agnetis uxoris Herevei de Ledestona.[1] Cir. 1220.

[Know, &c., that I, Agnes, formerly the wife of Hervey of Ledstone, in the full power of my widowhood, have remitted . . . . . all the right and claim which I have had or could have had in the name of dower, in all those lands with their appurtenances, which Hervey, formerly my husband, had in the territory of Ledstone within the town and without, on the day on which he married me, except that portion which ought to fall to me, similarly in the name of dower, from the land of Henry Wallis in that town. And for this concession and quit-claim the said prior and monks shall pay to me yearly eighteen shillings . . . . . And I, the aforesaid Agnes, have granted to them, that when I shall have recovered the portion which ought to fall to me from the said land of the aforesaid Henry Wallis, that they shall hold and possess it similarly together with the other before-named lands, wholly, without any withholding of me, or of my heirs, for 20*s.* of silver to be paid yearly at the aforesaid terms. And lest I, the aforesaid Agnes, could hereafter act against the tenor of this charter, having taken an oath corporally, I have strengthened this writing with the defence of my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes quondam uxor Hervei de Ledestona, in viduitatis mee plena potestate remisi et quietum clamavi dominis meis priori et conventui de Pontefracto totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui, nomine dotis, in omnibus illis terris cum pertinentiis suis, quas Herveius, quondam vir meus, habuit in territorio de Ledestuna, infra villam et extra, eo die quo me disponsavit, excepta illa porcione que me contingere debet similiter nomine dotis, de terra Henrici Walensis in eadem villa.[1] Pro hac vero concessione et quieta clamatione reddent mihi dicti prior et monachi annuatim octodecim solidos ad hos terminos, scilicet ad festum sancti Martini ix solidos et ad Pentecosten ix solidos. Et ego predicta

(1) This charter has its interest as proving that the grantor, Agnes, had had two husbands, Henry Wallis, the lord of Newton Wallis (which is now united as one township with Ledsham); and Hervey the son of Lesing, who represented the family which had owned so much of western Ledstone. She seems to have survived both husbands, and as widow of both to have given this her charter, which is strengthened by two remarkable oaths.

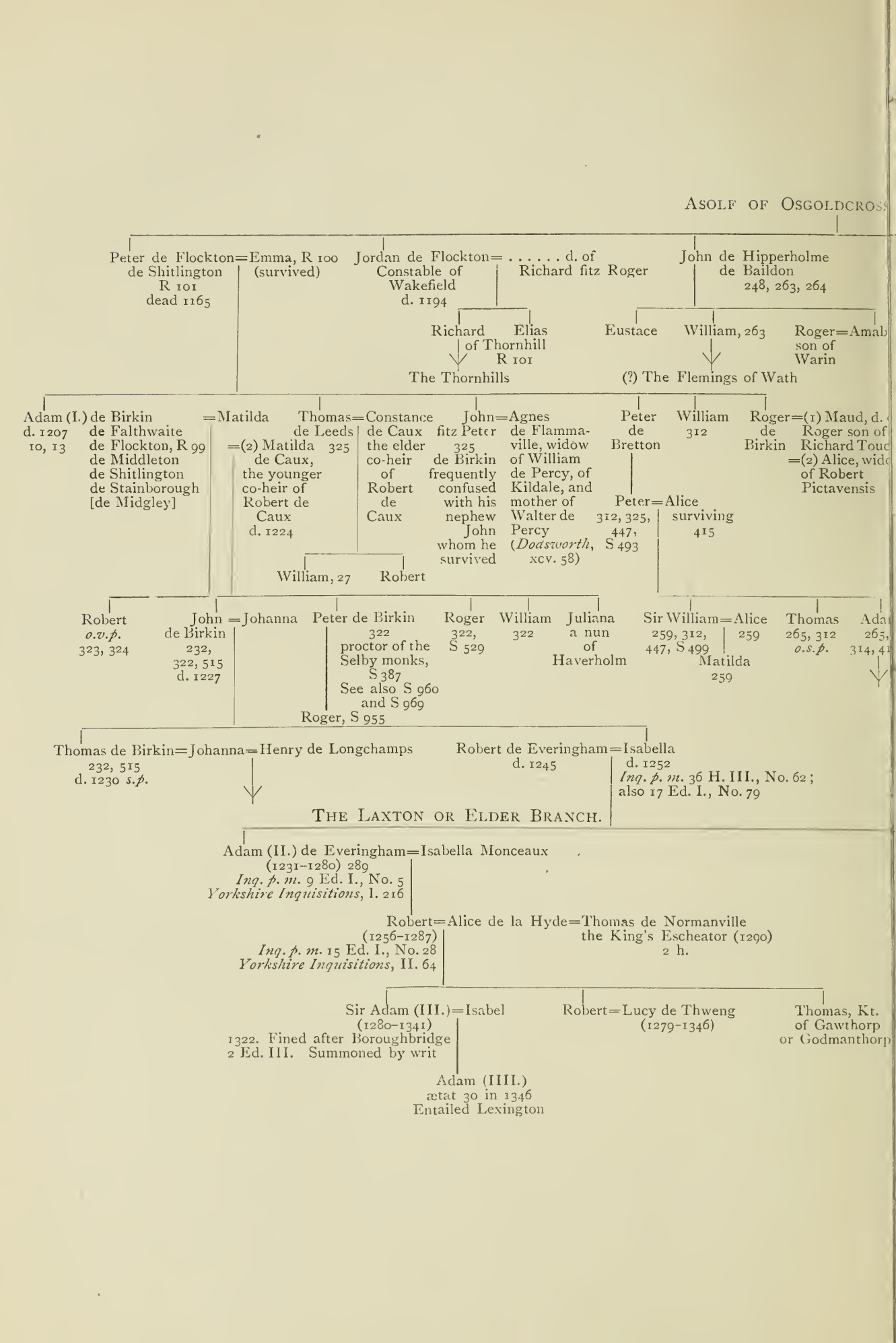
Agnes fide media[2] concessi eis, quod ex quo porcionem quod debet me contingere de dicta terra prenominati Henrici Walensis recuperavero quod illam tenebunt et habebunt similiter cum ceteris terris prenominatis, integre sine aliquo [re]tenemento mei vel heredum meorum, pro xx solidis argenti ad prefatos terminos annuatim solvendis. Et ne ego predicta Agnes contra hujus carte tenorem in posterum venire possim, sacramenta ame[3] corporaliter prestito, hoc scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Gramatico*,[4] *persona de Abirforda*, *Willelmo de Sallowe*, *monacho de Lentona*, *Magistro J. Burgund'*,[5] *Willelmo clerico de Lentona*,[6] *Ricardo de Martona*, *Radulpho Freman*,[7] et aliis.

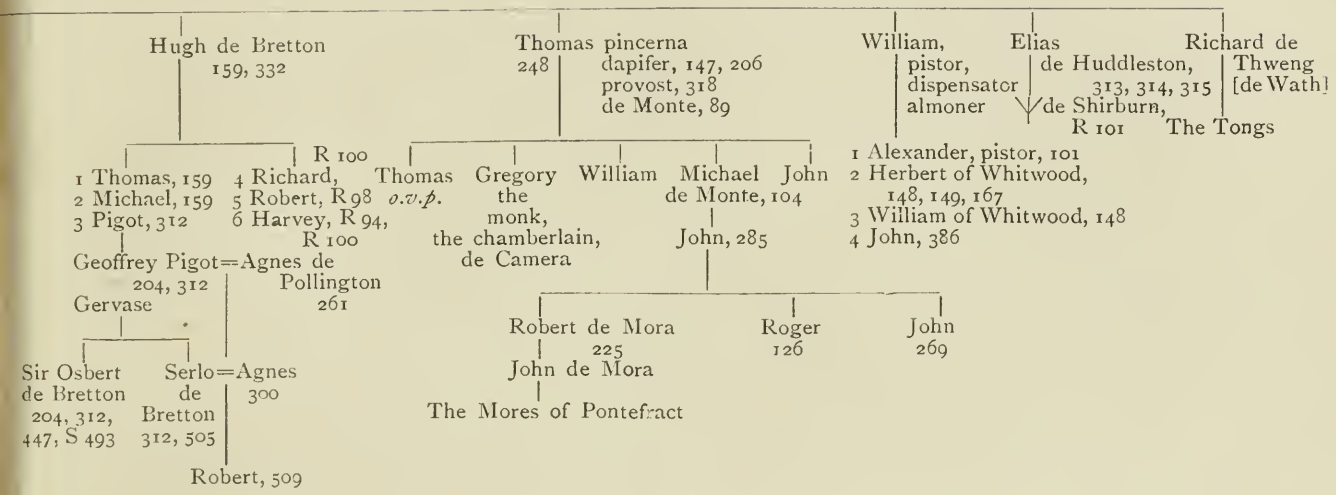
(2) A curious expletive; but see also No. 201. (3) *Sic.* "A me" is written as one word.

(4) The Crusader. He was at the siege of Damietta, with John de Lascy. See No. 21, and note (5) to No. 175. (5) Le Burgonum in No. 168.

(6) Neither the "monk, of Lenton," nor the "clerk of Lenton" is elsewhere mentioned. Pontefract and Lenton were Cluniac foundations. (7) "Liber" in No. 178 and No. 180.

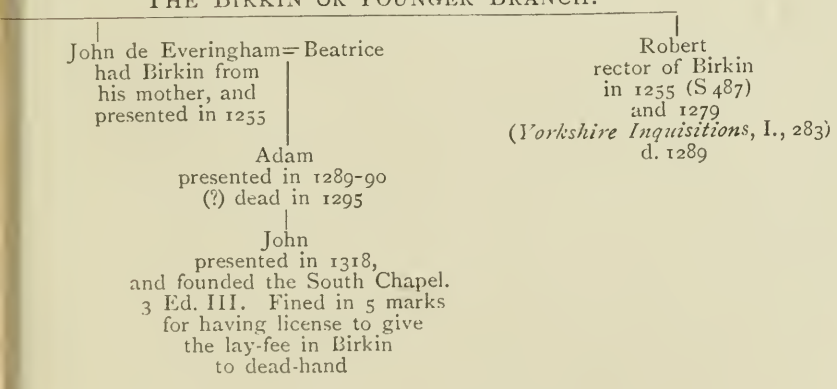
[After this charter a considerable portion of the retro of folio 41 remained unoccupied for almost a century, when the memorandum of an Inquisition of 21 Edward III. (1347) was inserted. This specifies in detail the customary obligations of the prior of Pontefract and his Ledstone tenants respectively, and throws an interesting light on the system of cultivation pursued on such common lands. But it is reserved for the present. It is numbered 199.]


Asolf of Osgoldcross
Peter de Flockton de Shitlington R 101 dead 1165
Emma, R 100 (survived)
Jordan de Flockton Constable of Wakefield d. 1194
. . . . . d. of Richard fitz Roger
John de Hipperholme de Baildon 248, 263, 264
Richard of Thornhill R 101
Elias
The Thornhills
Eustace
William, 263
Roger
Amab son of Warin
(?) The Flemings of Wath
Adam (I.) de Birkin d. 1207 10, 13
de Falthwaite
de Flockton, R 99
de Middleton
de Shitlington
de Stainborough
[de Midgley]
Matilda
(2) Matilda de Caux, the younger co-heir of Robert de Caux d. 1224
Thomas de Leeds 325
William, 27
Robert
Constance de Caux the elder co-heir of Robert de Caux
John fitz Peter 325 de Birkin frequently confused with his nephew John whom he survived
Agnes de Flammaville, widow of William de Percy, of Kildale, and mother of Walter de Percy (Dodsworth, xcv. 58)
Peter de Bretton
Peter 312, 325, 447, S 493
Alice surviving 415
William 312
Roger de Birkin
(1) Maud, d. Roger son of Richard Touc
(2) Alice, widc of Robert Pictavensis
Robert o.v.p. 323, 324
John de Birkin 232, 322, 515 d. 1227
Johanna
Peter de Birkin 322 proctor of the Selby monks, S 387 See also S 960 and S 969
Roger, S 955
Roger 322, S 529
William 322
Juliana a nun of Haverholm
Sir William 259, 312, 447, S 499
Alice 259
Matilda 259
Thomas 265, 312 o.s.p.
Ada 265, 314, 41
Thomas de Birkin 232, 515 d. 1230 s.p.
Johanna
Henry de Longchamps
Robert de Everingham d. 1245
Isabella d. 1252
Inq. p. m. 36 H. III., No. 62; also 17 Ed. I., No. 79
The Laxton or Elder Branch.
Adam (II.) de Everingham (1231–1280) 289
Inq. p. m. 9 Ed. I., No. 5
Yorkshire Inquisitions, I. 216
Isabella Monceaux
Robert (1256–1287)
Inq. p. m. 15 Ed. I., No. 28
Yorkshire Inquisitions, II. 64
Alice de la Hyde
Thomas de Normanville the King's Escheator (1290) 2 h.
Sir Adam (III.) (1280–1341) 1322. Fined after Boroughbridge 2 Ed. III. Summoned by writ
Isabel
Robert
Lucy de Thweng (1279–1346)
Thomas, Kt. of Gawthorp or Godmanthorp
Adam (IIII.) ætat 30 in 1346 Entailed Lexington




[For a fuller statement of parts of this genealogy, I may refer to a paper on "Asolf or Essolf," which was published two or three years ago by the Thoresby Society in their *Miscellanea*, v. 23–62.]

THE BIRKIN OR YOUNGER BRANCH.


John de Everingham=Beatrice
had Birkin from his mother, and presented in 1255
Adam
presented in 1289-90
(?) dead in 1295
John
presented in 1318,
and founded the South Chapel.
3 Ed. III. Fined in 5 marks for having license to give the lay-fee in Birkin to dead-hand
Robert
rector of Birkin
in 1255 (S 487)
and 1279
(*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, I., 283)
d. 1289

# Fasciculus VI.

(THE LEDSHAM AND OTHER CHARTERS.)

THE SIXTH FASCICULUS of the Chartulary opens with the charters connected with the acquisition of a bovate in Ledsham, of which Geoffrey of Micklefield had been possessed in right of his second wife Cecilia (see No. 279), and which, after their death, was in 1233 adjudged to John son of Walter, as Nigel's heir (No. 202). John sold it to the earl of Lincoln, who conveyed it to the monks (No. 25), and they then proceeded to buy out, one after the other, everyone who had a possible claim to a contingent interest in it. From the date of the charter which has first rank here, the process would seem to have taken fourteen or sixteen years.

Ailric was the namesake of the great Saxon lord of a previous generation, and he owned much in this neighbourhood. His personality has indeed been sometimes confused with that of the more notable Ailric, the father of Swain, father of Adam, the founder of Monk Bretton. It was this Ailric of Ledstone who had those important four sons, Jordan and his brothers; of whom the owner of this bovate (Walter of Micklefield, as he is called in No. 202 and generally; Walter of Wheldrake, as he is designated in No. 200, No. 201, and No. 203) was the youngest, and is therefore always named last when the names of any of the brothers are coupled with his and rehearsed in order. See No. 87, No. 101, No. 147, No. 159, &c.

Two of the sons of this Walter are mentioned in the document before us, John the elder, and Geoffrey the younger; and these having been bought out at the price of a silver mark, the monks granted an annuity to their mother, on condition that she also renounced all claim to dower from the land. And thus they made their possessory title good and complete. (But see also No. 310.)

No. 201 was sealed with the seal of the sub-prior. This was the practice of the monks while the prior's office was vacant, or when the charters of a deceased prior required to be made valid in the early days of a new priorate. In No. 544, sub-prior Alan is specially mentioned as so acting for prior Peter, after the decease of prior Stephen.

No. 206, No. 207 and No. 208 throw an interesting light on the early history of Swillington, called in Domesday, "Swilligtune" (315a: xxxv), "Swillictun" (315a: xxxv), and "Swillintun" (379a: lxxxii), with the information that the whole consisted of nine carucates in the manor, with three others in the soke of Kippax and Ledstone, which had been the seat (presumably at Ledstone Hall) of earl Edwin, brother-in-law of king Harold who fell at Senlac. These Ledstone manors, which dominated and commanded the Great North Road, throttling the way to York, were in Domesday placed at the head of the fee of Ilbert de Lascy; as Gilling, another seat of the Saxon earl, was placed at the head of those afterwards given to earl Alan; positions which Pontefract and Richmond respectively afterwards occupied.

I have been unable to trace any evidence as to the date of Ilbert's grant of this part of Edwin's extensive possessions. The inferences point to the probability of earl Edwin having been deprived of the Ledstone fee before the grant to earl Alan, who obtained not only Richmondshire, but "all" earl Edwin's land in Yorkshire; for had it remained ungranted at the date of earl Alan's charter, he would have obtained Ledstone also. But as the grant to the Red Earl did not include the Ledstone and other property in the neighbourhood of Pontefract and Leeds, which on Domesday authority had been at one time possessed by earl Edwin, it is evident that there were at least two escheats of Edwin's land, and that as the subject of earl Alan's grant had been escheated in 1071, after the murder of earl Edwin, so these mid-west riding lands had been previously forfeited, perhaps in 1069, after those Staffordshire and Mercian troubles of which the chroniclers tell us so little. However that may be—and the subject is too involved to be more than hinted at here,—of so much we are certain, that when the Survey was made in 1086, all the Ledstone fees, including, of course, Swillington, were in the hands of Ilbert de Lascy, and that, as neither of them had been subinfeudated, that chieftain was responsible to the Crown, not only personally but also actually, for their geldable value; in the case of Swillington three carucates in soke to Ledstone, and nine carucates in two manors, presumably those of Swillington and Preston, which in the Confessor's time had been holden by Dunstan and Ode.

The depopulation at Swillington must have been considerable; but at the time of Domesday the neighbourhood was slowly returning to cultivation. Shippen, just on the other side of Swillington, had

been granted to Bernulph, but was still waste. Ralph Paganel was bringing Stretton into cultivation, and while Ilbert himself had Kiddall and Parlington in hand, "one Robert," who was Robert de Somerveio, had Seacroft;[1] which, however, was still waste. Ainsfrid had a profitable grant of Newsome—afterwards called Temple Newsome — while Gislebert of Stapleton had Thorp, afterwards called Thorp Stapleton. Leeds and Headingley (the names of which were at first omitted) were afterwards inserted, though without the names of their constituent manors, as was Saxton, but all these were of different degrees of profitableness, neither being declared absolutely waste, that is, void or uncultivated. For such, I think, is the meaning to be given to the word "wasta," not, as is commonly supposed, destroyed or devastated; simply "desolate and void" because depopulated, and perhaps in this case depopulated because the population had followed their earl in his rebellion.

But it was not long before smiling fertility again blessed the land, and Ledstone itself was shortly in the hands of Ailric, not, it is true, as the chief lord, but as a mighty man of the second class, a triton among minnows, of whom and of his four sons, who so constantly grouped themselves together, I have had much to say. Ledsham had fallen into the hands of the Pontefract monks, and thenceforward its future was secure; a church had been built for it, and everything was done that could be done to subdue the earth and to till it. The desolate and wild Peckfield (the Field or outland of the Peak, at the top of the hill, where several manors joined) was also given[2] to the Pontefract monks by its two owners, Mauger de Steeton and Paganus de Land, perhaps as irreclaimable by ordinary means; and among the donations which they had received, a carucate in Swillington is mentioned in the second and amended charter, No. 73, as confirmed to them by king Henry II. at the council of Northampton in 1155. This carucate had not been mentioned in the king's first charter, No. 71, nor did the second name the giver, while as nothing occurs of the subsequent possession of the manor by the monks, it is possible that in some way it had reverted from them to the lord.

I have met with nothing to show how the family of Swain fitz Ailric obtained lands at Swillington. But that they did so is clear, and that Richard fitz Swain held them at the time that the monks had this carucate is also clear. They probably obtained possession as early as the reign of either Henry I. or Stephen, which was the

(1) He gave from it the third part of a carucate at the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiv, 157). (2) See No. 317 and No. 318.

period of which our local records have such scanty memorials. But so far as we are concerned, Richard son of Swain suddenly emerges, after the rebuilding of the monastery, and about 1160 or 1170, a man somewhat in years. His eldest brother, Adam, had died childless in 1158; his next, Henry, carried on the succession at Denby; and Richard emerges selling a meadow, called Wixstawer, in the manor of Swillington.[1] The purchaser was a young man who could have been hardly more than of age, one William, eldest son of Hervey, eldest son of Jordan, eldest son of the Ledstone Ailric, and the purchase money was twenty shillings and a rent of sixpence. Hervey, in whose lifetime this transaction appears to have taken place,[2] had married for his second wife the widow of Henry Wallis, and, as she survived both husbands and claimed dower from the estate of each, the date of Hervey's death and of the accession of William to the estates can be easily ascertained. But this by the way. I instance the purchase because it is one of the earliest dealings with land in Swillington of which I know, and because there is a peculiar interest in the transaction; for the vendor, in warranting the meadow to William, gives an additional guarantee[3] which implies doubtfulness as to the security of his own tenure, namely, that if William shall be thence disseised, he, Richard, will give him an exchange in value, "*de meo prato dominco in eadem villa de Swinlingtona*," "from my demesne meadow in that same town of Swillington." This deed was tested with unusual care; indeed, a list of its signatories seems to comprise all the contemporary secondary tenants of the time and neighbourhood. There were Otto de Tilli, Robert son of William (who was dead in 1155), of Stapleton, the two Rayners—Rayner Fleming and Rayner clerk of Darfield, Herbert de Arches, Robert son of Hugh, Humphrey de Veilly, Peter de Tolleston, Alan of Smeaton, Morandus of Kirkby, William of Darrington, Ralph of Cridling, and Walter son of Hugh, afterwards king's bailiff; indeed it is hard to say who except the Birkin family were not present to witness this sale. A somewhat later deed[4] shows the monks in possession of the land and liable to pay the rent of sixpence to Adam de Biram, brother and heir of William son of Hervey, with Richard granting this chief rent to the monks of Pontefract and so making their tenure complete.

At the Survey, Swillington church was already founded; so that when Hugh II. made the first presentation recorded by Torre, the church and living must have been at least 150 years old.

(1) See No. 228 and No. 238.
(2) See genealogy facing the Fifth Fasciculus. (3) See No. 238. (4) No. 218.

The mill at Swillington was probably one of the three in the soke of Kippax and Ledstone; for it was of the older construction, a water-mill. This was naturally in the valley, and as the universal practice was to place a mill at the extremity of two manors, where it might benefit the population of both, it was constructed on the Swillington side of the stream, on the border of Garforth, and near the junction of the cross-roads from Whitkirk and Leeds. It is probable, therefore, that as he was thus interested in both manors, Swillington and Garforth belonged to one lord, Robert de Swillington, born de Stapleton.

I have met with no hint as to how the Stapleton family obtained their footing at Swillington. But Robert son of Hugh, of Swillington, the only Robert son of Hugh in the pedigree, initiated a transaction from which many interesting particulars may be gleaned. By a charter of about 1180 he gives a rent of five shillings yearly in his mill between Swillington and Garforth for the souls of his father and mother, of himself and of his wife, of his brothers and sisters, and of all his ancestors, half to be paid at the feast of St. Martin and half at Whitsuntide. And he makes a stipulation that "the monks shall keep the anniversary of his father and mother, with the usual celebration of masses and other ordinances," and that "after his death the provision shall be transferred to the keeping of his own anniversary." "But the monks had received him into their full fraternity, and had granted him a monk's portion, 'monachatam,' to his life's end." His son Hugh follows and confirms his father's grants, but with this limitation, "that if he should lose all his fee of Swinlington he should not be bound to pay the aforesaid rent to the aforesaid monks." This seems to point to some tangible risk of escheat which hung over him (as it did over Richard fitz Swain, as shown in No. 228), but of which we hear nothing else; and he appears to charge his whole estate with the payment; at least, though he states that the rent was granted to keep his father's anniversary, he makes no mention of the mill. In a later deed, however, one from William his son, though this third donor states the rent to be one of five shillings from the mill situated between the town of Swillington and that of Garforth, and to have been granted by his grandfather, he altogether ignores the original condition of the grant. Thus the three charters are complementary, and to get a knowledge of all the facts it is necessary that the three be read together; for each contains some rehearsal which is altogether wanting in either of the others.

I must not omit to notice that in *Testa de Nevill*, William de Swinlington is reported to have held there the quarter of a knight's fee, and that the occasional reading of Swinlington as the name of the manor seems to be a reminiscence of the days of Richard fitz "Swain," and an instance of the fanciful etymology which has been common in all times.

No. 228 is cancelled in the Chartulary by diagonal lines crossing in the centre. It was superseded by No. 125 while the Chartulary was still in preparation. This cancellation of a charter, superseded after it had been entered and before the Chartulary had been completed, was the usual practice in these early chartularies. After the completion of the volume the practice seems to have passed into another stage, and the next generation allowed such a document to remain uncancelled, although superseded.

There were several distinct methods of treating properties such as the ancient demesne, part of which was alienated by No. 229, when an heiress brought them into another name. If she married a man of a standing rather lower than her own, or who had an inferior property, her manor naturally became the chief manor of the joint estate, and its importance was enhanced. If, however, the husband were of an equal position, or, as in this case, of a higher grade and with exalted expectations, the lady's property was the less likely to become the seat of a head house, but was always liable to be broken up into sub-divisions. In No. 229 we see this last process commenced; Peter de Brus, the heir of the great Skelton lordship, in anticipation of the possession which was in due course to fall to him, was alienating his wife's ancestral domains, and the property had become divided into four. No. 1 was still in hand; No. 2 was now being given to the monks of Pontefract; No. 3 was in the hands of a tenant, Richard son of Sigereda; while the mill was being hampered with a rentcharge in favour of the canons of Healaugh.

It may be interesting to know also that portions of the hedges which separated this land from the adjacent properties are still in existence; and that their line can be easily traced. The boundaries by which it was abutted, that is by which the narrow ends were bounded, were the road and the river.

*Tong's Visitation* states that the wife of this Peter de Brus was a sister of Roger de Lascy, who gave her these lands in dowry. But he adduces no evidences; and the general inaccuracy of that Visitation with regard to twelfth and thirteenth century ancestries does not prepossess the enquirer in favour of any such statement,

unless well supported. On the other hand the careful genealogy in the Whalley Chartulary, page 2, gives to John the constable, Roger's father, one daughter only, Alice.

The line of the family of Ralph Grammaticus is not clear, but there are evidences that for some generations lands at or near Knottingley continued to be held as a knight's fee by one of the name, or by one who held through him. In 1166 the holder was a Richard Grammaticus: in the time of *Testa de Nevill* he was a William, probably the same whom we have seen testing successively No. 9 in 1190, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99 and No. 19 before the close of the century, and, with Richard his son, No. 175 in the time of Robert Wallis, then sheriff of Yorkshire, about 1206.

The portion of the Knottingley demesne, which came to Peter de Brus by his marriage with this heiress of a member of the Grammaticus family, may be traced even at this present day with no particular difficulty. It included the site of St. Botolph's chapel, and all to its south and west, between the highway and the river; to the north of the road, to the south of the river. The portion which they retained for their own occupation was the most westerly, that next towards the east being the plot now given to the monks, and that further away and next to that occupied by the chapel being the toft of Richard, son of Sigereda, another heiress or widow. That the chapel of St. Botolph was built upon a corner of the demesne of the squire, was what one would expect in the last decades of the twelfth century; the gift for ecclesiastical purposes of a similar section was a constant practice, so constant in that century, and with hardly an exception, that the very existence of the chapel might be taken as an indication, even if the only one, of the position occupied by the lord's demesne; it may be safely assumed that this chapel is a very little earlier than the date of this charter. It was of course subsequent to the formation of parishes in 1180, and as I judge previous to 1196, the date of No. 229. Much of the old building remains, especially the north wall, cased however with plaster; and the old west window remained till lately, blocked up, and converted into a seat in the modern gallery.

Another circumstance concurs to show the site to be the seat of a branch of the Grammaticus family. Besides the King's Mills, there are still on this small demesne two quasi-manorial residences, the Manor House, occupied by Mr. Dickenson; and the ancient dwelling of the seventeenth century Ingrams, now the Swan Inn. There were thus on this small plot two distinct possessions, each claiming to be

the manor, and therefore the representative of the Grammaticus family, who held the ancient demesne lands as a knight's fee in so quiet a fashion that none of the extant charters of the time give more than a token of their presence, while from those to which there is access, no complete twelfth century pedigree of the family can be evolved. Except William in No. 175 and No. 177, only Richard appears after Ralph, but that name crops up with such frequency and is spread over so long an interval that it is probable there were two Richards, father and son, or uncle and nephew; though I have met with no evidence to determine even that point.[1]

What was the exact relation of Joan, the wife of Peter, to the Grammaticus lords, is thus doubtful, but with the coming of the Brus there was an outpouring of liberality, not only towards the Pontefract monks, but in at least one similar direction.

In the Healaugh Chartulary (Vespasian A 4, quoted by *Dodsworth*, vol. 116, fo. 87) is registered another charter of this Peter de Brus and Joan his wife, granting to that priory ten marks of silver from the mill of Knottingley, which the grantor rehearses that he had "in marriage with Joan his wife."

And by a comparison of this document with others in the same repository, it is abundantly clear that the donor was Peter de Brus I., the lord of Skelton. Except indeed in these two charters (the Healaugh document and our No. 229), I have met with no clue to the personality of his wife Joan. The Healaugh deed, moreover, indicates that she possessed at Knottingley, in her own right or by way of marriage-gift, probably as a descendant of the Ralph Grammaticus who owned that manor at the time of the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel, and who, while he refused to make a grant of his own, was not unwilling to receive somewhat in exchange, to enable Robert de Lascy to contribute from it.

But in any case, whatever might have been the descent of the wife of Peter de Brus, whether she obtained the property by descent from the Grammaticus lords, as I am inclined to think, or whether she was, as is sometimes alleged, of the family of the Constable of Chester, and obtained it as dower by gift of her brother Roger de Lascy, the new lord of Pontefract, she was at her marriage in clear possession in her own right. The present charter therefore would have been one of the early gifts of Peter de Brus I., her husband, before his full honours had come upon him, and while his father Adam de Brus was still alive. The date of her marriage may be

(1) See note (3) to No. 155, and note (5) to No. 175.

approximately fixed as occurring in or before 1196; and her son, Peter de Brus II., was of age at the death of his father in 1222.

The following is the Healaugh charter:—

COTT., VESP. A 4, 133.

[To all Christ's faithful, Peter de Brus, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have given, granted, and by this my charter confirmed . . . . . to the canons there serving God . . . . . for the health of my soul and of Joan my wife, and of all my ancestors and successors, ten marks of silver in the mill of Knottingley, which I received in marriage with the aforesaid Joan my wife; in pure and perpetual alms for the support of two canon-priests, there to perform divine service in their church of Helagh Park in honour of St. James. To be received annually in [from] the same mill at one term, even at the feast of St. Michael. And if perchance it happen that the said canons cannot fully receive ten marks in the same mill, I and my heirs will make good in entirety ten marks to the same canons, from our rents in Thorp and Walton. Warranty . . . . . for ever. And for the observance of this I have subjected myself and my heirs to the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York, [power of] appeal being withdrawn. So that if I or my heirs shall contravene this payment, it shall be lawful for the said dean and chapter to place our lands under an interdict, and to compel us to the aforesaid payment by ecclesiastical censure. And moreover that the lord archbishop and the dean and chapter of York will excommunicate all contravening this grant. And I, Peter de Brus, [have invoked] upon all my successors who contravene this grant and my gift, the malediction of God. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Petrus de Brus, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis evangeliste de parco de Helagh et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus, divine pietatis intuitu, pro salute anime mee et Johanne uxoris mee, et omnium antecessorum et meorum successorum, decem marcas argenti in molendino de Knottynglay, quas recepi in maritagio cum predicta Johanna, uxore mea. In puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad sustentacionem duorum canonicorum presbitorum ibi divina celebraturorum in ecclesia sua de parcho de Helagh, in honore sancti Jacobi, percipiendas annuatim in eodem molendino ad unum terminum usque ad festum sancti Michaelis. Et si forte contingat dictos canonicos non posse plenarie decem marcas in eodem molendino percipere, ego et heredes mei perficiemus integre decem marcas eisdem canonicis de redditibus nostris in Torp et Waleton.[1] Et ego et heredes mei warentizabimus hanc donacionem predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ad hoc observandum subjeci me et heredes meos jurisdictioni decani et capituli Ebor', appellatione remota. Ita quod si ego vel heredes mei contra hanc solutionem venerimus, licebit dictis decano et capitulo terras nostras sub interdicto ponere, et nos ad predictam solucionem censura ecclesiastica compellere. Et insuper do'[2] archiepiscopus et decanus et capitulum Ebor' excommunicaverint omnes contra hanc donationem venientes. Et ego Petrus de Brus omnibus successoribus meis contra hanc donationem venientibus maledictionem dei et meum donum. Hiis testibus, *Alano de Wiltona*, *Willelmo de Tamtona*, *Henrico filio Cunani*,[3] *tunc seneschallo*,[4] *Roberto Sturmi*, *serviente*, et aliis.

(1) Thorp Arches and Walton, the adjoining manors. (2) *Sic.*

(3) These three witnesses tested G 456.

(4) Henry filius Cunani gave the church of Liverton to Guisborough (G 215).

With regard to No. 230, it may be remarked that we have seen in No. 125 this second William de Vesci of Pontefract making a grant to the monks of a house in Bondgate, and about 1220 he is mentioned casually in No. 94 as tenant of a Stone House which was owned by the king's bailiff, William son of Everard of Methley. The Stone House seems to be that which stands in the Castle Ditch, "super vivarium," "above the pool," and from which Capt. Warde communicated with the Garrison at the time of the siege, and gave them assured intelligence of the result of the battle of Naseby. (See the *Sieges of Pontefract Castle*, pp. 109-110.)

The Vernoils of No. 231 and No. 232 were a younger branch of a younger branch of the Paganels. Alexander the younger brother of William Paganel, lord of Leeds, married Agnes Fossard granddaughter of Nigel Fossard, the lord of Doncaster, Pickburn, Kirkby Sandal, &c., and had two sons by her. The elder, William, had fourteen knights' fees in 1166, and gave lands in Adel to Kirkstall. The descendants of the younger, Jordan, a series of Henries, assumed the name of Vernoil. Their seat seems to have been at Brayton, but they had lands in Eggbrough and Kellington. In these two charters, between 1210 and 1227, Henry de Vernoil made a grant from lands at Kellington, firstly of the lands at a rent, and then of the rent so reserved; while the Selby Chartulary contains the record of a gift about twenty years later by his son, another Henry, of lands at Eggborough. This second Henry gave also twenty acres to the nuns of Nun Appleton in the North Riding, and in 1262 he acquired the capital messuage of Ramesholme and other properties in Pocklington in exchange with the abbot of Selby (see S 338), for the advowson of the church of Brayton. But it was an earlier Henry, probably the grandfather of this last, who first obtained a footing at Ramesholme, which he did by his marriage with Matilda, mother of Jordan de Reineville. The particulars are rehearsed in a Final Concord (*Surtees*, xciv. No. 371) of 10 John (York, Nov. 7, 1208), between Jordan Foliot and Henry Vernoil, son of Jordan Paynell, husband of Matilda, by which Jordan Foliot released to Matilda and her son, Jordan de Reineville, 36 acres in Ramesholme, but it does not appear which de Reineville was her husband. For the Kirkstall Chartulary (folio 40*b*), which I have hitherto followed, makes Jordan to be the son of Adam Vetus, who survived 1218, while the Fine I have just quoted shows that Maud's first husband was certainly dead in 1208. And thus I must leave the question till some further revelation throws a brighter light upon it.

De Clamequietancia cujusdam Bovate Terre quam Johannes Comes Lincolnie dedit nobis.

**CC. Carta Galfridi filii Walteri de Queldrich.[1] 1246.**

[Know present and to come that I, Geoffrey, son of Walter de Wheldrake, have granted . . . . . to the monks of Pontefract all my right and claim . . . . . in that bovate of land with its belongings in the territory of Ledsham, which John my brother sold to Sir John de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, and which the same earl afterwards conveyed to the said monks and confirmed by his charter, so that the said monks shall hold and have the said bovate of land with all its belongings in weal and peace, without any contradiction, annoyance or hindrance from me or my heirs for ever. And for this my concession, confirmation, and quit-claim, the said monks have given me in hand a mark of silver. And lest I, the aforesaid Geoffrey, or my heirs, could hereafter assert any right or claim in the said bovate of land with its belongings, I have strengthened this present charter with the defence of my seal, and delivered it in witness to the said monks for [their] greater security. Done in the year of grace one thousand two hundred forty-six, in the month May, when Sir Roger de Thirkleby, Sir Gilbert de Preston, Master Simon de Waltham, and Sir John de Cobbeham, justiciaries and faithful [lieges] of the lord king, were staying at York and holding the Assizes. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus filius Walteri de Queldrich[2] concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi et inperpetuum de me et heredibus meis quietum clamavi monachis de Pontefracto totum jus meum et clamium quod habui, vel unquam aliquo modo habere potui, in illa bovata terre cum pertinentiis suis in territorio de Ledeshamia quam Johannes frater meus[3] vendidit domino Johanni de Lasci, comiti Lincolnie, et quam idem comes postea dictis monachis contulit et carta sua confirmavit. Ita quod dicti monachi dictam bovatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tenebunt et habebunt in bono et pace sine aliqua contradictione, gravamine vel impedimento mei vel heredum meorum inperpetuum. Pro hac autem mea concessione, confirmatione, et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi dicti monachi unam marcam argenti in manibus. Et ne ego dictus Galfridus vel heredes mei aliquid juris vel clamii in dicta bovata terre cum pertinentiis suis in posterum vendicare possimus, hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi, et eam dictis monachis ad majorem securitatem tradidi in testimonium. Actum anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo xl*mo* sexto, mense Maio,

(1) There is an abstract of No. 200 in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136.

(2) Youngest son of Jordan of Ledsham. See genealogy facing the Fifth Fasciculus. He is otherwise described as of Ledsham, of Micklefield, and of Aberford.

(3) His next elder brother; see No. 202. The mother of these brothers was Beatrice. But there appears to have been a first wife, whose issue was Edwin and Ralph. See also No. 25, in which the transaction here referred to is rehearsed, "John my brother" (that is "the son of Walter de Wheldrake," the grantor) being described as "John son of Walter of Micklefield."

quum dominus Rogerus de Thurkelby, dominus Gillebertus de Prestona, magister Symon de Wautham, et dominus Johannes de Cobbeham, Justiciarii et fideles domini regis, residebant apud Eboracum et assisas tenebant. Hiis testibus, *domino Adam de Nerford tunc vicecomite Eborascensi, domino Henrico Walensi, domino Roberto de Stapiltona, domino Waltero de Ludham tunc senescallo de Pontefracto,*[4] *Roberto tunc persona de Medelay,*[5] *Gregorio de Camera, Magistro Warnero de Knaresburga, Roberto, Nicholao et Willelmo de eadem,*[6] *Hugone Biseth*, et aliis.

(4) See note (3) to No. 153. Sir Walter de Ludham seems to have been the first seneschal to the minor, Edmund de Lascy, and to have succeeded Sir Hugh Pincerna, who retained only the seneschalship to the widow, Alesia, thenceforward known as "the lady of Bradford." See No. 304.

(5) Probably Robert de Wallis. See note (5) and note (6) to No. 153.

(6) See note (6) to No. 122.

## CCI. Carta Beatricis uxoris Walteri de Queldrich. 1238.

[Know, &c., that I, Beatrice, widow of Walter de Wheldrake . . . . . have quit-claimed for ever from me and my heirs, to the monks of St. John the Apostle of Pontefract, all the right and claim which I have had, or ever could have, in the name of dowry, against that bovate of land with its belongings in the territory of Ledsham, which Nigel of Ledsham formerly held of the said monks. And for this my grant . . . . . the said monks have given me four shillings and five pence per year during all my life; to be received, &c. And lest I, or my heirs, should hereafter act against the tenor of this charter, I have affixed my seal to this writing; and the said monks have in witness placed the seal of their sub-prior to the transcript which I retain in my possession. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Beatrix, quondam uxor Walteri de Queldrich, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, et inperpetuum de me et heredibus meis in viduitatis mee plena potestate quietum clamavi monachis sancti Johannis Apostoli de Pontefracto totum jus et clamium quod habui vel unquam habere potui nomine dotis in illa bovata terre cum pertinentiis suis, in territorio de Ledisham quam Nigellus de Ledisham quondam tenuit de dictis monachis. Pro hac autem concessione, confirmatione et mea quieta clamatione concesserunt michi dicti monachi quatuor solidos et quinque denarios per annum in tota vita mea; ad duos anni terminos percipiendos, videlicet ad Pentecosten et ad festum sancti Martini, per equales partes. Et ne ego vel heredes mei contra tenorem hujus carte in posterum venire possimus, huic scripto fide mea media apposui sigillum meum; et dicti monachi transcripto quod penes me retineo sigillum supprioris[1] sui apposuerunt in testimonium. Hiis

(1) This officer was probably the sub-prior Alan who (see No. 544) ruled the monastery after the death of prior Stephen, and before prior Peter was elected and installed; that is in the year 1238.

testibus, *domino Roberto de Stapiltona*,[2] *domino Hugone tunc vicario de Ledishamia*,[3] *Gregorio de Camera*, *Rogero Pateman*, *Adam Freman*, et aliis.

(2) Robert II. See pedigree under No. 208. (3) See No. 54.

---

**CCII. Carta Johannis filii Walteri de Mikelfeld. Post 1233.**

[Know, &c., that I, John, son of Walter de Micklefield, have surrendered, &c., to Sir John de Lascy, earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, all the right and claim which I had or ever could have in that bovate of land, and its belongings, which Nigel of Ledsham formerly held from the prior and monks of Pontefract, in the town of Ledsham, which after his death was adjudged to me as though to his heir, before the justiciaries of the lord king then itinerant, that is to say, Sir William of York, Robert de Bos, Adam de Newmarch, and other faithful [lieges] of the lord king then sitting at York. And lest I the said John, &c., I have placed my seal to this writing in witness. And for this surrender and quit-claim the said lord earl has given to me in hand twelve marks of silver. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Walteri de Michlefeld sursum reddidi et de me et heredibus meis sine aliquo retenemento vel reclamatione mei vel heredum meorum inperpetuum quietum clamavi domino J. de Lascy, comiti Lincolnie et constabulario Cestrie, omne jus et clamium quod habui vel unquam habere potui in illa bovata terre et illius pertinentiis, quam Nigellus de Ledesham quondam tenuit de priore et monachis de Pontefracto in villa de Ledeshama que mihi post ipsius mortem, tanquam vero heredi, coram justiciariis domini regis tunc itinerantibus, videlicet domino Willelmo de Eboraco, Roberto de Bos, Ada de Novo mercato et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc apud Eboracum assidentibus adjudicata fuit.[1] Et ne ego dictus Johannes vel heredes mei in predicta bovata terre vel ipsius pertinentiis in posterum aliquid juris vel clamii vendicare possimus, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Pro hac vero sursum redditione et quieta clamatione dedit mihi dictus dominus comes pre manibus duodecim marcas argenti. Hiis testibus,[2] *domino Ada de Neirford tunc senescallo*, *domino Roberto de Stapiltona*,

(1) See note (1) to No. 203.

(2) The group of witnesses which tested No. 202 is composed very nearly of those who witnessed the original grant of the lord (No. 25). So that the two documents would appear to have been contemporary. But it may be noted by those interested in Lincolnshire names, that the Richard Paganel of No. 202 was Richard of Crowle in No. 25. This is a most interesting piece of identification, since it points to the exceeding probability that Radulfus de Croil and the Radulfus Paganel, whose names occur and recur with such frequency in the catalogue of Lincolnshire tenants in CLAUDIUS C 5, are also identical. The probabilities indeed were so from the manner in which the lands of the Domesday lords, Ralph de Paganel and Rainer de Brimou, were distributed in that document (in CLAUDIUS C 5), between those appearing as Radulfus de Croil and Radulfus Paganel; but the testing clauses of these two charters afford a very strong corroboration.

*Rogero de Nottona, Willelmo de Swinlingtona, Roberto receptore,*[3] *Ricardo Panel', Hugone Biseth,*[4] et aliis.

(3) Robert the receiver appears only here and in the complementary charter, No. 25. His appointment must have been but temporary, during some disability of the aged Walter, who held the office till 1240, when Peter de Alpibus succeeded him by letters patent. See note (7) to No. 155.

(4) See note (5) to No. 142, and note (1) to No. 152. I have since remembered that in the dated charter, c. xlviii., in the *Great Coucher Book of the Duchy of Lancaster*, folio 176, "Hugh de Castleford, clerk, then receiver," is the second witness following "John de Hoderoyd, then seneschal." That charter is dated St. John of Beverley [May 7], 1260.

## CCIII. Carta Nigelli filii Petri de Ledeshamia.[1] Cir. 1230.

[Know, &c., that I, Nigel, son of Peter of Ledsham . . . . . have acknowledged that bovate of land, which my father Peter has held in the town of Ledsham, to be entirely the right of the monks of Pontefract, and to be customary land. And whatever right I claimed to have in the aforesaid bovate of land I have quit-claimed to them for ever, from me and all mine, without withholding. And lest I, the aforesaid Nigel, or any of mine, should hereafter contravene this my writing, I have placed my seal to this charter in witness. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Nigellus filius Petri de Ledeshamia presenti carta mea recognovi illam bovatam terre quam pater meus Petrus tenuit in villa de Ledeshamia esse omnino jus monachorum de Pontefracto et esse terram consuetudinariam, et quicquid juris quod dicebam me habere in prefata bovata terre eis, in perpetuum, de me et omnibus meis sine retenemento, quietum clamavi. Et ne ego prefatus Nigellus vel aliquis meorum in posterum contra hoc scriptum meum venire possimus huic carte sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *Gilleberto de Nottona,*[2] *tunc senescallo de Pontefracto, Willelmo filio suo, Eachardo persona de Wakefeud,*[3] *Willelmo filio Everardi, Ricardo de Stagno, Ricardo de Martona,* et aliis.

(1) I trace no more of this Nigel son of Peter than is supplied by the scattered notices in these few deeds. The transactions covered by these charters extend over some fourteen or sixteen years. No. 203 was the earliest in date, for it was tested by Gilbert de Notton, seneschal, who preceded Adam de Neirford in the office. No. 202, which followed on the death of Nigel, the grantor of No. 203, was next in order of time; for William de York, created bishop of Salisbury in 1246, does not, according to Foss, occur as a justiciary before 10 Henry III. [1225], so that it must belong to a date between 1225 and 1246. But Adam de Newmarch was itinerant only in 3 Henry III. [1218], 9 Henry III. [1224], 16 Henry III. [1231], and 18 Henry III. [1233], which fixes the date of a document, in which the names of both those justices itinerant occur, as either 1231 or 1233; while as Sir John de Lascy did not become earl till 1232, the last circuit of Adam de Newmarch was the date of this document. No. 201 was rather later (Hugh was vicar of Ledsham in 1238; see No. 54), and No. 200 is dated 1246, after John de Lascy had been dead some years. Thus these documents followed each other in the Chartulary in the inverse order of their age, which seems to have been the principle on which the compiler of the Chartulary acted in these cases. He gave the later charter first, and then backed it up with earlier evidences.—A Richard son of Nigel, who tests No. 232 in 1190, may belong to an earlier generation. But compare the genealogy under No. 120.

(2) Seneschal cir. 1224 to 1232.

(3) Eachard, parson of Wakefield, does not of course occur in Torre, whose lists of incumbents commence in 1225 only, with the Register of archbishop Gray. The scattered notices of such earlier vicars, now steadily accumulating, will presently afford a valuable addition to Torre.

## DE BRETTONA.[1]

De tota terra[2] Galfridi Pigot cum Dominiis et Essartis.

**CCIIII.[3] Carta Galfridi Pigot de Brettona. Cir. 1220.**

[Know, &c., that I, Geoffrey Pigot of Bretton, for the good of my soul and of all my ancestors, have confirmed, &c., all my land which I have had from my patrimony in the territory of Bretton, and which I have held from them. And all my right which I have had or could have, or my heirs could have, in the aforesaid land, in demesnes, in assarts, and in all other things, I have surrendered and quit-claimed from me and my heirs to the aforesaid monks, without any withholding, or reclaiming, from me or my heirs for ever, with all services of all men holding from me in the same town, with all buildings and dowers, and all other [things] within the same town of Bretton or without, belonging to the aforesaid land. And that this my gift may be valid and lasting, I have placed my seal to this writing, these being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus Pigot[4] de Brettona[5] pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram meam quam habui de patrimonio meo in territorio de Brettona, et quam de eis tenui, et totum jus meum quod habui vel habere potui vel heredes mei habere potuerunt, in predicta terra, in dominiis, in essartis, et in omnibus aliis, prefatis monachis sursum reddidi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis, sine aliquo retenemento vel reclamacione mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum, cum omnibus serviciis omnium hominum in eadem villa de me tenentium, cum omnibus edificiis et dotibus et omnibus aliis infra eandem villam de Brettona vel extra ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Et ut hec mea donatio firma sit et stabilis huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina*,[6] *Jordano de sancta Maria*,[7] *Willelmo filio Everardi*,[8] *Osberto*

(1) The headings, Brettona, &c., which now occur, are insertions, not however much later than the original document. They are in the margin. This Bretton is now known as Burton Salmon. The monks had much property there, and several charters concerning it are in the Chartulary.

(2) It may be noted that this charter neither mentions any particular quantity of land, nor specifies any particular piece. It gives "all my land." The grantor is mentioned third in a remarkable combination in No. 417; "Serlo de Bretton, Salomon de eadem (so that the name Bretton was only territorial so far as these were concerned), and Geoffrey Pigot."

(3) There is no copy of either of the last four charters in any of Dodsworth's volumes, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

(4) See genealogy preceding this Fasciculus.

(5) Burton Salmon is to the east of Ledstone, being separated from it by Ledsham and Fairburn.

(6) John de Birkin died 1227.

(7) Of Fryston. He had married one of the co-heiresses of the Hagets.

(8) He had been king's bailiff for Osgoldcross and Staincross in the time of Richard I. See note (2) to No. 94, and note (8) to No. 158. He might have been the Everard, sergeant to the king, who acted in Surrey in 1 Richard I. (*Great Roll of the Pipe*, p. 217); but he had evidently now withdrawn from the cares of office, and settled down quietly in his old age; and though giving precedence to the two local magnates, he takes it from all the smaller squires, and tests the third in order of the nine who were named in No. 204.

*de Brettona*,[9] *Serlone fratre suo*, *Waltero de Birum*,[10] *Willelmo de Daneport*,[11] *Ricardo de Martona*, *Ricardo de Stagno*, et aliis.

(9) See genealogy preceding this Fasciculus. Osbert de Bretton is described as Knight in No. 312. His brother Serlo married Agnes, heiress to the grantor of No. 204.

(10) The lineal heir to the great Jordan. See genealogy facing the Fifth Fasciculus.

(11) Though his name has now occurred ten times, I regret not to be able to ascertain anything more of this William de Daneport, except (see No. 94) that he was a tenant of this grantor, William son of Everard, whose charters and one (No. 141) of his grandfather Raimond he tests.

## DE SMYTHETONA.[1]

De Bovata Symonis filii Alpais cum toftis et pertinentiis.

**CCV.** **Carta Hereberti de Archis.**[2] **Cir. 1200.**

[To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, &c., Herbert de Arches greeting in the Lord. Know all of you that I have given, &c., that bovate of land with its tofts and all other belongings in Smeaton, that namely which Simon, son of Alpais, has held in that town. To be had and held, &c. And I, Herbert de Arches, and my heirs, will warrant to the aforesaid house of St. John of Pontefract, and the aforesaid monks there serving God, the aforesaid bovate of land with its tofts and all other appurtenances in the town of Smeaton and without, without any withholding, against all men for ever. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos hec presens carta pervenerit Herebertus de Archis salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et quietam clamasse de me et heredibus meis deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, illam bovatam terre cum toftis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis in Smythetona, quam scilicet Symon filius Alpais tenuit in eadem villa.

(1) Kirk Smeaton. "Little Smeaton" is on the opposite side of the Went; and when the parishes were established in 1180, it was allotted to Womersley.

(2) The descent of Herbert de Arches, the donor of No. 205, is not certain; nor is it clear how he obtained the subject of this grant. He must have been of that branch of the family which left its name at Thorp Arch, and was probably descended from a younger son of Osbert de Archis, the sheriff of the time of king Henry I. Those who came in with the Conqueror seem to have been two sons of a Godfrey, who had obtained the viscounty of Acques by marriage. These were William and Osbern. As was frequently the case among the immigrants of the Conquest, the elder son made his claim to a "province" in the south, and became lord of Folkeston. The younger, Osbern, penetrated to the north, and obtained a similar "province" in Yorkshire. But in the case of each of them, the line became quickly extinct so far as male heirs were concerned. William had Emma, who by a second marriage and in default of male heirs brought the chamberlainship of England to a daughter, who conveyed it to Alberic de Vere. Osbert had William and Gilbert. William married Ivetta, and they founded Nun Munkton, after a similar failure of male heirs. Their daughters were Ivetta, who married (1) Roger de Flammaville, and (2) Adam de Brus, of Skelton. This second family ultimately inherited Thorp Arches and Walton, and in the Healaugh Chartulary, see page 265, we find Peter the son of Adam granting a quasi-charge upon his rents in those two manors. Matilda, the second daughter, became prioress of Nun Munkton; and Agnes, the third, made three marriages with (1) Herbert de St. Quintin, (2) Robert de Falkeberg, and (3) William Foliot. Adeliza, her daughter by her first husband, founded Nun Appleton, probably with an eye to one of the ladies of the family becoming the prioress, on the same principle as that on which the foundations of rectories were frequently laid in the same century. See *ante*, p. 114, and the Ninth Fasciculus. The Herbert de Arches of No. 205 was probably descended from a younger brother of William. He is described in No. 96 as "of Coniston" (probably the place of that name in Craven, near to which Osbern de Arches had possessions at the time of the Survey), and he was a frequent witness of charters connected with Swillington. There was also a Herbert de Arches in 1239 (see No. 209), who if not the same might have been his son or his nephew.

Habendam et tenendam libere et quiete et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte terre pertinentibus. Et ego Herebertus de Arches[3] et heredes mei warantizabimus predicte domui sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis predictis ibidem deo servientibus predictam bovatam terre cum toftis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis in villa de Smithetone et extra sine ullo retenemento contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, *Jordano Folioth*,[4] *Willelmo de Cressi*,[5] *Ada de Novo foro*, *Henrico Walensi*,[6] *Moricio de Askerne*, *Teddbaldo de Stubbes*,[7] *Alano filio Randulphi*, *Alano filio Josian*,[8] *Roberto filio Gilberti*,[9] *Ricardo Noel*,[10] *Roberto de Stubbes*,[7] *Willelmo filio Galfridi*,[11] et aliis.

(3) *Sic* This name is spelt very variously.

(4) Probably Jordan I.; and it will be noticed that his elder brother, William, was ultimately the third husband of the many-named Agnes de Arches, de Catfoss, de St. Quintin, de Falkeberg, and finally Foliot. She was the mother of children who, among them, bore all these names.

(5) The name occurs again in No. 489, and he was probably a relative, adopting the local name of Cressey. All but four of these witnesses to No. 204 test No. 489, a lease of this property from prior Hugh.

(6) Son of Robert Wallis, the sheriff.

(7) Theobald de Stubbs and Robert de Stubbs were cousins. See pedigree under No. 101.

(8) This Josian' was Josiana, a female owner. She occurs as Josien in No. 489.

(9) See also No. 269.

(10) A witness to No. 27, cir. 1190.

(11) I trace no more of this William.

## SLEPEHIL.

### De una bovata terre XVI acrarum cum duabus aliis acris et uno tofto.

**CCVI.**[1] **Carta Willelmi de Slepehil.**[2] **Cir. 1170.**

[To all the faithful of Holy Church, William de Slepehill greeting. Know that I . . . . . have confirmed with this my seal to God and the monks of St. John of Pontefract, for the good of all the faithful, in pure and perpetual alms, a bovate of land in Slepehill with all things belonging to it, in wood and plain, in pastures and ways and fields; that bovate, that is to say, which was Paganus's; freely and quit from all secular service, as pure alms should be, on the purchase of Richard de Carcroft, who gave to me for that bovate 4 marks and a cloak. And in the bovate are 16 acres of land. And above these 16 acres I have added to them 2 acres and a toft in exchange, at the wish of Richard who gave to my wife Cecily, in testimony of this act, 18d. to buy shoes. Witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Willelmus de Slepehil salutem. Sciatis quod ego concessi et dedi et hoc meo sigillo confirmavi deo et monachis sancti Johannis de Pontefracto pro salute omnium

(1) There is a brief abstract of both No. 205 and No. 206 in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136.

(2) I have no key to the personality of this grantor, William de Slepehil, or of his wife Cecily, but that he held the fourth part of a knight's fee in 1166. As Slepehill was in the neighbourhood of Hampole, and No. 540 records a lease from prior Hugh to the nuns there, it is possible that the Hampole Chartulary might reveal his identity.

fidelium in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatam terre in Slepehil cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pascuis et viis, et campis, illam videlicet bovatam que fuit Pagani; libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio sicut decet puram elemosinam, adquisicione Ricardi de Kerecroft[3] qui mihi dedit pro bovata illa iiij marcas et unum pallium; in bovata autem xvi acre[4] terre sunt. Et super has xvi acras accrevi eis ijas acras et toftum excambium ad voluntatem Ricardi qui dedit in testimonio hujus rei uxori mee Cecilie xviii*d.* ad sotislares[5] emendos. Testibus, *Radulfo de Insula et Jordano et Willelmo fratribus suis*,[6] *Bernardo de Silkestona et Ricardo filio ejus*,[7] *Symone de Escorcehob et Johanne filio ejus*,[8] *Mauricio de Askerne*,[9] *Roberto fratre Ricardi*, *et Arnaldo*, *Radulfo filio Toke*,[10] *Roberto Venatore*[11] *et Symone fratre suo*, *Thoma dapifero monachorum et Willelmo fratre ejus*, *Ailrico*[12] *de Ledestuna*, *et Jordano*, *et Rainaldo*, *et Rogero*, *et Waltero filiis suis*, *Ricardo de Awic*[13] *et Roberto filio ejus*,[14] *Roberto Scot*, et aliis.

(3) Carcroft also is near Hampole, and this might be Richard of Adwic who tests.

(4) Though not nearly so fertile as Bramley, where only 6½ acres were required for a bovate, Slepehill was thus more fruitful than Stapleton, which required 22 acres. See No. 222. (5) *Sic.*

(6) See pedigree under No. 92.

(7) This is the Bernard whose cyrograph with prior Bertram, with regard to the town of Dodworth, is alluded to in No. 45. This cyrograph is unfortunately not now extant, especially as its list of witnesses would probably have been valuable.

(8) Scorchhob is a singular variant for Scorchbeef, as was the usual name of this witness.

(9) See No. 205. He is named in the Fine 3 Henry III., to which reference is made in the Introduction, p. xliii. (10) I have traced neither of these three.

(11) I have traced no more of him than is mentioned in the Introduction, p. xlii., and that he had land at Sandeton, whence he made a grant to the monks of Pontefract. See No. 239.

(12) An almost, if not quite, unique instance of the occurrence of this Ailric, and *all* his four sons, of course in due order of seniority. (13) Adwick.

(14) Probably descendants of Fulk, the Domesday tenant of Adwick, Frickley and Marr, and the father of Robert de Lissours.

## CCVII.[1] Carta Roberti filii Hugonis de Swinlingtuna.[2] Cir. 1180.

[Know, &c., that I, Robert son of Hugh, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . a rent of five shillings in my mill between Swillington and Garforth. Of this rent half shall be paid on the feast of St. Martin, and the other at Whitsuntide. But the monks shall keep the anniversary of my father and mother, with the usual celebrations of masses and other rites, and on that day they shall be provided with these five shillings as long as I shall live. And after my death that provision shall be transferred to the keeping of my own anniversary. And the aforesaid monks have received me into their full fraternity, and have granted me a monk's portion till the end of my life. Witnesses, &c.]

(1) There is an abstract of No. 207 in *Dodsworth* 136, and it was copied into *Lansdowne* 207.

(2) See Stapleton pedigree, Introduction, p. xlvi., and Swillington pedigree, *post* under No. 208. The terms of this charter are somewhat obscure, though the meaning is evident. The charter would seem to require that the five shillings should be paid to the conventual treasury at the appointed terms; but that the sum should be disbursed at the anniversary.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Hugonis[3] dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro animabus patris et matris mee et pro anima mea et uxoris mee et fratrum meorum et sororum et omnium antecessorum meorum, quinque solidorum redditus in molendino meo inter Swinlingtuna et Gereford.[4] Hujus redditus medietas reddetur in festo sancti Martini et altera in Pentecoste. Monachi vero cum consuetis missarum et aliarum ordinum celebrationibus anniversarium patris et matris mee facient, et ipso die percurentur his quinque solidis quamdiu ego vixero. Post obitum vero meum revertetur percuracio ista ad anniversarium meum faciendum. Predicti vero monachi receperunt me in plenam fraternitatem suam, et ad vite finem concesserunt mihi monachatum. Testibus, *Rainerio le Flameng*,[5] *Rainerio clerico de Derfeld*,[6] *et Radulfo fratre suo*, *Ricardo de Stapiltona*,[7] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Hugone filio Noil*,[8] *Thoma filio Nigelli*, *Jordano de Ledestona*, *Johanne filio Ade*, *Johanne filio Geni*, *Thoma nepote episcopi*,[9] *Gilberto de Lasci*, *Willelmo filio Willelmi pistoris*.[10]

(3) The father of this grantor was really Hugh de Stapleton. The rubricated heading imports an ambiguity. The donor was Robert de Swillington, son of Hugh de Stapleton. It will be noticed that there is no charter of the first Hugh, who was "of Stapleton;" No. 207, that of Robert his son, appears here as the root of the title. This is however only according to the general law to which I have already called attention, by which the charters of Hugh's generation, if indeed there were any, were quietly effaced by the documents granted by those who followed them. But probably the first who adopted the name of Swillington was the first to grant a charter concerning the mill; for there is no evidence of any such document from Hugh I., not even in the recapitulatory charter of king Henry II. which appears *ante* as No. 73, or in the almost contemporary archiepiscopal confirmation of archbishop Theobald, which appears as No. 57.

(4) The mill, which is the subject of this charter, is on the Swillington side of the stream, and it is curious to notice that while the brook practically divides the two manors, both banks frequently belong to Swillington. This, I may observe, is a constant peculiarity with manors of the earliest foundation. The corn mill out of which this rent was to be paid was till lately in active existence, and the importance of the district (for Swillington, Garforth, Kippax, Allerton, and Preston were all in the soke of the united manors of Kippax and Ledstone) can be measured by the circumstance that at the time of the Domesday Survey it had three churches and three mills, the Swillington Mill being so placed at the junction of the main roads, and on the borders of the manor to which those roads were boundaries, that it could accommodate other centres of population, as well as the inhabitants of Swillington.

(5) Tests No. 238, another Swillington charter. The Flemings remained in the district for many generations, furnishing a bishop of Lincoln, who rebuilt Crofton church in the fifteenth century. The name "Cuthbert Fleming" is still to be seen on the face of Sharlston Old Hall.

(6) This Rainer the clerk, of Darfield, tests No. 96 and No. 238 also, but with no particulars. From the above passage we learn negatively that he was *not* Rainer le Fleming, with whom he might be confused. (7) Nephew of the grantor. See pedigree, Introduction, p. xlvi.

(8) "Noel" occurs in No. 16, and Alan, son of Noel, in No. 107; but there is nothing more to connect them. There was also an Alan son of Noel in S 489 and S 494, to whom the abbot granted 4½ acres in the then undivided wood of Birkin and Hillam.

(9) This is probably Thomas the canon who tested R 74, R 115, and others in that Chartulary. He was son of Paulinus, vicar of Leeds, and grandson of Ralph Noel, bishop of the Orkneys.

(10) William, the baker to the monks, son of Asolf.

## CCVIII.[1] Carta Hugonis filii Roberti. Cir. 1190.

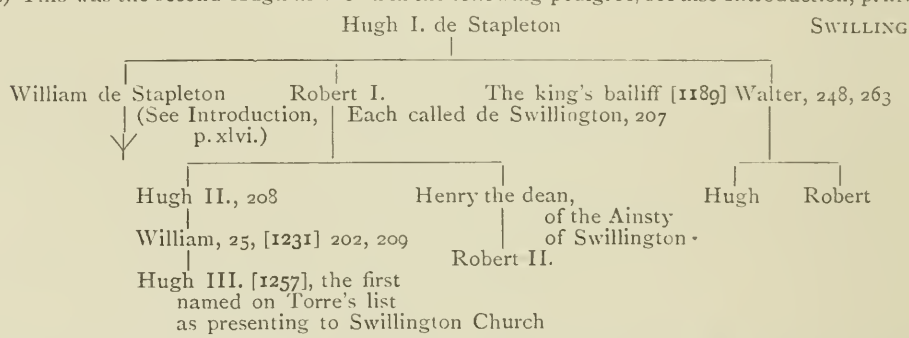
[Know, &c., that I, Hugh son of Robert de Swillington, grant . . . . . the alms which my father Robert gave to them, and by his charter confirmed, to keep

(1) There is a brief abstract of No. 208 in *Dodsworth*, vol. 136.

his anniversary: that is to say, a rent of five shillings in pure and perpetual alms, which I will pay each year to the aforesaid monks; half at Whitsuntide, half at the feast of St. Martin. Yet so that if I should lose all my fee of Swillington, I shall not be bound to pay the aforesaid rent to the aforesaid monks. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Hugo[2] filius Roberti de Swinlingtona, concedo et hac presenti carta confirmo sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto elemosinam quam dedit eis pater meus Robertus et carta sua confirmavit ad anniversarium suum faciendum; redditum scilicet quinque solidorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quos singulis annis ego reddam predictis monachis; medietatem ad Pentecosten, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini.[3] Ita tamen quod si feudum totum meum de Swinlingtona perdiderim,[4] non tenear predictum redditum predictis monachis persolvere. Hiis testibus, *Ada filio Petri*,[5] *Samsone filio Hervei*,[6] *Johanne decano de Kelingtona*,[7] *Willelmo filio Fulconis*, *Radulfo de Birstal*, *Adam filio Petri de Birstal*,[8] *Roberto Walensi*, *Rogero de Ledeshamia*,[9] *et* R *fratre ejus.*[10]

(2) This was the second Hugh as shown in the following pedigree, see also Introduction, p. xlvi.:—


Hugh I. de Stapleton
SWILLINGTON.
William de Stapleton
(See Introduction, p. xlvi.)
Robert I.
Each called de Swillington, 207
The king's bailiff [1189] Walter, 248, 263
Hugh II., 208
William, 25, [1231] 202, 209
Hugh III. [1257], the first named on Torre's list as presenting to Swillington Church
Henry the dean, of the Ainsty of Swillington · Robert II.
Hugh
Robert

(3) The order in which these days of payment are named perhaps indicates that the charter was made in the winter half of the year, *i.e.* after St. Martin, and before Whitsuntide; as No. 207 had been tested in the summer half, *i.e.* after Whitsuntide, and before St. Martin.

(4) See also No. 42. (5) Of Birkin.

(6) Occupying the position he here does, between Adam de Birkin and John dean of Kellington, Samson son of Hervey must have been an important man. But he has not hitherto occurred, and I cannot trace him elsewhere.

(7) John, dean of Kellington, died in 1202, as dean or parson of Pontefract. See pedigree under No. 297. He was dean or parson of Kellington, even at the time that the Survey of the Knights Templar was made in 1185. See *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*. x. 279. The history of his family is an exceedingly interesting illustration of the long-continued attempt of this generation, favoured by the ecclesiastical chaos, to make the possession of these livings hereditary.

(8) There were thus two Adams, each a fitz Peter; one at Birkin, the other at Birstall.

(9) *Sic.* (10) See pedigree under No. 191.

## CCIX.[1] Carta Willelmi filii Hugonis. Cir. 1239.

[Know . . . . . that I, William son of H[ugh] of Swillington, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . that rent of five shillings from the mill . . . . . between . . . . . Swillington and . . . . . Garforth, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) There is no charter of the first Hugh, who was "of Stapleton;" No. 207, that of Robert his son, appears as the root of the title. But this is only according to the general law to which I

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius H.[2] de Swinlingtona[3] concessi et presenti carta confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni Evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus illum quinque solidorum redditum de molendino quod situm est inter villam[4] de Swinlingtona et villam de Gereforda, quem redditum avus meus eisdem monachis dedit et carta sua confirmavit, et pater meus eundem redditum postea carta sua confirmavit et ego et heredes mei annuatim hunc redditum persolvemus, medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, et contra omnes homines warantizabimus in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, *Hugone Pincerna*,[5] *tunc senescallo*, *Henrico Walensi*,[6] *Hereberto de Arches*,[7] *Magistro R. decano de Pontefracto*, *Magistro H.*[8] *decano de Swillingtona*, *Magistro Rogero de Kippeis*,[9] *Willelmo presbitero de Pontefracto*.[10]

have already called attention, by which the charters of Hugh's generation, if indeed there were any, were quietly effaced by the documents granted by those who followed them. Probably, however, the first who adopted the name was the first to grant a charter; for there is no evidence of any such document from Hugh I., not even in the recapitulatory charter of king Henry II. (No. 73), or in the almost contemporary archiepiscopal confirmation of archbishop Theobald (No. 57). These three charters are useful in another way, inasmuch as their witnesses represent three distinct but consecutive generations, while No. 556 belongs to the fifth generation, that of Hugh, under date 1257. So that those four Swillington charters represent four successive generations.

(2) "Filii Roberti," added in vol. 136.

(3) Throughout this Chartulary copy there is the tendency in these charters to spell the name "Swinlington," with a probable intention to derive it from the name of the father of Richard son of Swain. In the Domesday Survey, however, the name is given three times, each differently, Swillicton, Swilliztun and Swilligton; but never with "n" in the first syllable.

(4) This description, "villam," did not occur in the earlier charter. Had the site of the mill been described in No. 207, the charter of the 1180 generation, it would probably have been said to have been "inter territorium de Swinlingtona," &c.

(5) This would have been the second seneschalship of a Hugh Pincerna, the earlier of the two holding office in the first portion of the tenure of John de Lascy, between 1211 and the seneschalship of Henry Wallis, cir. 1216; the second holding office immediately after Adam de Neirford, whose seneschalship extended till at least 1238 (see No. 26).

(6) Henry Wallis II., who had married the Haget heiress. (7) See note (2) to No. 205.

(8) See Swillington pedigree under No. 208.

(9) Roger the medical parson of Kippax, see No. 21, who had attended John de Lascy in the Holy War, and was with him at the siege of Damietta in 1218, was a frequent witness of the Pontefract charters.

(10) More frequently "the chaplain," accompanying Eudo, first as deacon (No. 140) then as fellow chaplain (No. 92, No. 98, &c.). But it may be this William who also tests as "clerk" (No. 142), and follows Hugh (Biset) in No. 214 and No. 215.

---

SYPENA.

**CCX.**[1] **Carta Hugonis filii Willelmi filii Pagani.**[2] **Cir. 1238.**

[Know, &c., that I, Hugh son of William son of Paganus of Hillam, have given . . . . . all the right and claim which I have had or could have had in one carucate of land and a half, with its appurtenances, in the territory of Shippen in the fee of Hillam, with the homages, escheats, reliefs and other services, which Alan son of Nicholas of Shippen was accustomed to perform . . . . . To be held and possessed, &c. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) I have not found a copy of No. 210.

(2) Probably the Paganus, the "Knight of the Honour," who killed William Maltravers after the death of Henry I., and so led the way to the restoration of Ilbert II., then just come of age.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo filius Willelmi filii Pagani de Hillum, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in una carrucata[3] terre et dimidia cum pertinentiis suis in territorio de Sypana,[3] de feudo de Hillum, cum homagiis, exchaetis, releviis, et aliis servitiis que Alanus filius Nicholai[4] de Sypana patri meo et antecessoribus meis facere consueverunt.[3] Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sine aliquo retenemento mei vel heredum meorum. In planis, in pratis, in paschuis, in pasturis, in turbariis, in communis, et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis et libertatibus prefate terre infra villam de Sypana et extra pertinentibus. Has vero dictas terras cum omnibus prenominatis ego prefatus H. et heredes mei prefatis monachis contra omnes homines warentizabimus ac inperpetuum defendemus. Hiis testibus, *domino Hugone Pincerna tunc senescallo*,[5] *Henrico Walensi*,[6] *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[7] *Symone de Rupe*,[8] *Radulfo Painel*,[9] *Ada de Kippes*,[10] *Willelmo de Alretona*,[11] *Rogero Pateman*, *Jordano Pateman*,[12] *Waltero de Birum*,[13] et aliis.

(3) *Sic* in each case.

(4) We have already met with this family of tenants, Alan son of Nicholas, son of Jordan of Shippen, possessing rights over property in Pontefract (No. 97 to No. 100, and in No. 162 and No. 164), and in Ledstone (No. 197).

(5) The second of the name who was seneschal, and here styled "dominus." He succeeded Adam de Neirford, who tested No. 26, a dated charter, in 1238; and he held the office till the death of earl John in 1240. The date of No. 210 may thus be very fitly said to be cir. 1239.

(6) Henry II., the husband of Elizabeth Haget, the heiress of Frystone, who died a widow in 1246.

(7) Robert II. See pedigree, Introduction, p. xlvi.

(8) A Simon de Roche tests many charters between No. 92 (1200) and No. 210 (1238): but there is nothing to show whether they were not father and son. There was also a Richard in No. 187 (cir. 1188), who might have been the father or other predecessor, of the first Simon, if indeed there were two.

(9) Ralph Paganel tests No. 163 also. See note (6) to No. 178.

(10) Adam the chaplain was the younger son of Richard son of Lesing of Ledstone. See pedigree preceding this Fasciculus. He had married Millicent, apparently an heiress of Kippax, and adopted the name of that manor. See also No. 163 and No. 190.

(11) See note (4) to No. 174.

(12) See note (6) to No. 172.

(13) Son of Adam de Biram, and ultimate heir to the great Jordan of Ledstone. See No. 225.

## DE BRAMLEYA.

De quieta clamatione Roberti filii Umfridi cum secta sua.

**CCXI.**[1] **Carta Ade de Rainevilla.** **Cir. 1206.**

[Know, &c., that I, Adam de Reineville, have quit-claimed Robert son of Humfrey of Bramley, with all his household, to God and St. John and the monks of Pontefract, from all service and secular exaction, from me and from my heirs for ever. And for this quit-claim the aforesaid monks have given to me 14 silver shillings. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) These two Bramley charters (No. 211 and No. 212) were transcribed into *Lansdowne* 207A.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Reinevilla quietum clamavi Robertum filium Umfridi de Bramleya, cum tota secta sua, deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, ab omni servitute et seculari exactione de me et de heredibus meis inperpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamatione dederunt mihi prefati monachi xiiij solidos argenti. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi tunc vice-comite Eboracensi*,[2] *Johanne de Birkina*,[3] *Willelmo de Stapiltona*,[4] *Ivone de Lungevillers*,[5] *Hugone de Swinlingtona*,[6] *Herberte de Archis*,[7] *Thoma de Thornetona*,[8] *Adam de Wirkeleya*,[9] *Petro de Alta Ripa*,[10] *Willelmo Beac*,[11] et multis aliis.

(2) There is no mention of his concurrent seneschalship. See also No. 212.

(3) Son of Adam fitz Peter. (4) Son of Robert II. See pedigree, p. xlvi.

(5) See No. 297. He had been seneschal to the deceased lord, Robert (II.) de Lascy.

(6) Called "de Swinlington" to distinguish him from Hugh de Horton, brother of William II. and Hugh II. de Stapleton, William's uncle. All three were contemporaries, but this Hugh "de Swinlington" was son of Walter, the bailiff to king Henry II. in 1189. See pedigree under No. 208.

(7) See note (2) to No. 205. But if they were two Herberts, they were forty years apart.

(8) Thomas de Thornton had married Isoulda, the heiress of the younger house of Preston. See note (4) to No. 156, and pedigree under No. 173.

(9) Wortley. He tests No. 214 and No. 215 also; in each case giving the precedence to Peter de Alta Ripa.

(10) Neither Adam de Wirkleya nor Peter de Alta Ripa has hitherto occurred. They accompany each other in No. 214 and No. 215. (11) Probably a Bramley man. He tests No. 212 also.

## DE BRAMLEYA.

DE UNA BOVATA TERRE CUM ESSARTO, ET THOMA FILIO ULFKELLI, CUM TOTA TERRA ET SECTA SUA, ET QUOD HOMINES NOSTRI HABEANT PORCOS SUOS IN BOSCO, SINE DONATIONE PANAGII.

**CCXII.** Carta Ade de Reinevilla.[1] Cir. 1200.

[To all, &c., Adam de Reineville greeting. Know all of you that . . . . . I have given, granted, and . . . . . confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, a bovate of land with all its belongings in the town of Bramley. That is to say, that which was Roger's, the son of Maurice, and all the assart with the appurtenances which Robert Water the shoemaker has held of me, in the territory of that town; and all the land of Thomas son of Ulfkel, with its belongings, in that town; and Thomas himself with all his household and his chattels, without any withholding. To be holden and possessed from me and my heirs . . . . . excepting . . . . . the sale and assartment of my wood of Bramley, for the performance of forinsec service, as much as belongs to a bovate of land where six carucates of land and a half make a knight's fee. Also I have granted to the aforesaid monks that their men living in those same lands should have all their pigs in the wood of Bramley without pannage. And I, Adam de Reineville, and my heirs, will warrant and defend the aforesaid lands, with all belongings and easements and liberties, to the aforesaid monks, everywhere and against all men. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) Of the ten witnesses to No. 211 who are particularised, the names of five appear on No. 212 also; two, Ivo de Lungvillers and Hugh de Swillington, are represented by their brothers, and three do not appear. Neither of the other six who test No. 212 tests No. 211. See also No. 526.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Rainevilla, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee, et uxoris mee, et antecessorum meorum, et heredum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, in perpetuam elemosinam, deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, unam bovatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in villa de Bramleia. Illam scilicet que fuit Rogeri filii Mauricii, et totum sartum cum pertinentiis quod Robertus Water, sutor, tenuit de me in territorio ejusdem ville, et totam terram Thome filii Ulfkelli cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, et ipsum Thomam cum omni secta sua, et catallis suis, sine omni retenemento. Habenda et possidenda de me et de heredibus meis, libere et quiete, in villa et extra villam, in viis et semitis, in bosco et plano, in aquis et molendinis, in pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus asiamentis et libertatibus predicte ville de Bramleia, exceptis mihi et heredibus meis venditione et assartatione bosci mei de Bramleia, forense servitium faciendo, quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre, unde sex carucate terre et dimidia faciunt feudum unius militis. Insuper concessi prefatis monachis ut homines sui in eisdem terris manentes habeant omnes porcos suos in bosco de Bramleia sine panagio. Ego vero Adam de Reinevilla et heredes mei prenominatas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis et libertatibus supradictis monachis warantizabimus et defendemus ubique et contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Roberto Walensi, tunc senescallo*[2] *Rogeri de Lascy, Johanne de Birkina, Jordano de Sancta Maria,*[3] *Willelmo de Stapiltona, Willelmo de Lungevillers,*[4] *Thoma de Tornetona,*[5] *Rogero Scotico,*[6] *Rogero decano de Ledeshama,*[7] *Henrico de Swinlingtona, Magistro Ada de Kellingtona,*[8] *Gaufrido de Reinevilla,*[9] *Willelmo Beac, Ricardo de Stagno, Thoma fratre ejus,*[10] *Johanne filio Michaelis,*[11] *Adam filio Seric.*[12]

(2) But not yet sheriff. See No. 211.

(3) Jordan de St. Mary married Elizabeth Haget, the heiress of Frystone.

(4) Brother to Eudo or Ivo de Lungvillers. See No. 27, No. 23 and No. 248.

(5) See note (8) to No. 211.

(6) See note (5) to No. 214.

(7) Not yet dean of Pontefract.

(8) A son of John the rector; afterwards vicar of Darrington. See No. 28.

(9) A son of Adam Vetus; he became possessed of the manor of Upton, which he ultimately sold to archbishop Walter, who in 1228 (confirmed by Fine, 14 Henry III., 1230; *Dodsworth*, clii. 11) leased it to him for life, or till he took the habit of religion, at a rent of two shillings, *Surtees*, lvi, 233-4. As the archbishop was again in possession (*Surtees*, lvi. 93) in 1241, it is probable that one of the contingencies had then happened. Thenceforward the archbishop frequently dated his mandates from Upton, and on the nones of August, 1254, granted to Edmund de Lascy the homage of W. de Gray, his nepos, which proceeded from a tenement in that manor. See also *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiii. 133.

(10) See pedigree under No. 133.

(11) See note (9) to No. 172.

(12) Adam, filius de Serici, has occurred also in No. 88, No. 145, No. 146 and No. 171; while Seric his father tests No. 147. But there is a Serlo who had at least four sons, Adam, Benedict, Hugh and Simon, whom I have not been able satisfactorily to differentiate from Seric.

## ALRETON.[1]

De tota terra que fuit Thome de Reynevilla que vocatur Linlandes.

**CCXIII.[2] Carta Thome de Rainevilla. Before 1218.**

[Know, &c., that I, Thomas de Reineville, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . to the monks . . . . . a land in the outskirts of Allerton, which is called Linelands. That is to say, all the land which was mine, and which lies between the land which was William's, the son of Juliana, and the great water which is called Aire, and which extends towards the east, even to the old road which is called Watling Street. To be held and possessed, &c. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Rainavilla[3] dedi et concessi, et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi, pro amore dei, et salute anime mee, et patris mei, et uxoris mee, et antecessorum meorum, et heredum meorum, deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, unam terram[4] in territorio de Alretona, que vocatur Linlandes. Scilicet totam terram que mea fuit, et que jacet inter terram que fuit Willelmi filii Juliane et magnam aquam que vocatur Air, et que tendit versus orientem usque ad antiquum cheminum que[5] vocatur Watlinge strete. Tenendam et habendam predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietam et solutam de me et de heredibus meis ab omni seculari servitio et demanda inperpetuum. Et ego predictus Thomas et heredes mei warentizabimus et defendemus predictam terram prefatis monachis sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam ubique et contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hiis testibus, *Ada de Reinevilla*,[6] *Willelmo de Stapiltona*, *Roberto filio ejus*, *Roberto clerico fratre ejus*,[7] *Willelmo capellano*,[8] *Rogero decano de Ledeshamia*,[9] *Roberto de Reinevilla*,[10] *Magistro Brun'*,[11] *Norasio clerico*,[12] *Gilleberto Hauekire*,[11] et aliis.

---

(1) It is clear that this is Allerton Bywater, since no other Allerton has for boundaries both the River Aire and the Watling Street, as it was incorrectly called by the original cartographer. Now, however, the ancient road referred to, which at this point runs directly north and is the Great North Road, is called Ermine Street. But down at least to Leland's time, the name of Watling Street was constantly, though erroneously, given to it.

(2) I have not met with a copy of No. 213.

(3) Son of Adam Vetus.

(4) The rubricator's "tota terra" is not quite the equivalent of "una terra" of the charter. "A land" is a technical name for what is sometimes called a "selion;" a long narrow strip containing roughly a half acre, generally of fairly good measure. Groups of such half acres may still be seen in the neighbourhood of most of the towns and villages in the North of England, where the later Danish settlements obtained a footing. They testify to this day that those later tribes came to England to settle, not to plunder; for where they obtained possession they cut up the land into these oblong plots, each just about sufficient to employ a man and his household in its cultivation. Many of these "lands" remain to this present day; but in some instances, several were afterwards amalgamated; in this case it would appear from No. 152 that three of them were grouped to make an acre and a half. The part of Allerton in which this "land" was situate is now called Allerton Carr (in No. 152 it is styled Allerton Park), and Allerton Ings.

(5) Clearly "que," q with a horizontal stroke above it.

(6) Adam Vetus, the father of the grantor.

(7) William II., his son Robert II. and his brother Robert. See pedigree under No. 208.

(8) See note (5) to No. 109.

(9) The second Roger, before he became "dean" of Pontefract.

(10) This must have been the son of Jordan the Crusader and of the direct Reineville blood; for he inherited the Bramley lands. See the Reineville pedigree, facing the Seventh Fasciculus.

(11) Nothing else occurs of Master Brun' or of Gilbert Havekire.

(12) The clerk of Bramley. See No. 215.

**CCXIIII.** Carta Thome[1] de Rainevilla. **Cir. 1220.**

[Know, &c., that I, Adam, son of Thomas de Reineville, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . Adam son of Robert Busceler of Bramley, with all his household, and with all his chattels, in pure and perpetual alms. I have also . . . . . confirmed to those same monks all the land of the aforesaid Robert Busceler in Bramley: that is to say, one toft with croft which lies between the toft of Thomas the Forester and the toft of Adam Fisher, and two assarts in the territory of that town which the aforesaid Robert held. To be held and possessed by the said monks in perpetual alms . . . . . as the charter of Adam de Reineville, my grandfather, witnesseth. Warranty. And I have placed my seal to the present writing in witness of truth. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam filius Thome de Rainevilla concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi deo et monachis sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto Adam filium Roberti Busceler[2] de Bramleya cum tota sequela sua et cum omnibus catallis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam inperpetuum. Insuper concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi eisdem monachis totam terram predicti Roberti Busceler in Bramleya. Scilicet unum toftum cum crofto quod jacet inter toftum Thome Forestarii et toftum Ade Piscatoris et duo essarta in territorio ejusdem ville que prefatus Robertus tenuit. Tenenda et habenda eisdem monachis in perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete et honorifice cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus et communis[3] predictis terris pertinentibus, sicut carta Ade de Reinevilla, avi mei, testatur. Omnia vero predicta ego Adam[4] filius Thome de Reinevilla et heredes mei eisdem monachis warentizabimus et defendemus ubique et contra omnes homines, et presenti scripto in testimonium veritatis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Rogero Scotico*,[5] *Ricardo de Tanga*,[6] *Petro de Altaripa*,[7] *Ada de Wirkeleia*,[8] *Symone de Fersleia*,[9] *Henrico Scotico*,[9] *Roberto de Reinevilla*,[10] *Samsone de Farneleia*,[9] *Roberto filio Alexandri de Calverleia*, *Hugone clerico*, *Willelmo fratre ejus*, et aliis.

---

(1) *Sic*, for Adam; a mistake of the rubricator, similar to that made in the heading of No. 194. There is a tolerably full copy of No. 214 in *Lansdowne* 207A, to which is added a small Reineville pedigree.

(2) It is not clear how this family of "natives" could have had the surname of Busceler. De Busceler, from whom Hutton Bushell obtained its name, was the surname assumed by Alan, son of Reginald Busceler and Alice de Percy. See W 1, W 68, W 75, W 241, W 242 and W 582. In No. 211 Robert was called "son of Humphrey of Bramley." (3) *Sic*, for Scot.

(4) Adam Vetus. See No. 215. These charters of the grandfather and of the grandson seem to have been contemporaneous or nearly so.

(5) Roger Scot tests No. 212 and No. 215 also. There is no clue in the Chartulary to his relation to others of that name, nor indication of the reason why he should head these lists of witnesses. But the "Calverley Charters" point to his being a grandson of William Scot of Calverley.

(6) Richard de Tanga tests No. 248 also. (7) Tests also No. 211 and No. 215.

(8) Adam de Wortley accompanies Peter de Alta Ripa in No. 211, there preceding him.

(9) Symon de Farsley, Henry Scot and Samson de Farnley are other three witnesses introduced to the Pontefract Chartulary by these two Bramley charters, of whom we learn no more. Of the first eight, all except Peter de Alta Ripa and Robert de Reineville make frequent appearance in the early "Calverley Charters." (10) Son of Jordan the Crusader. See No. 21.

**CCXV.**[1] **Carta Ade de Rainevilla.**[2] **Cir. 1220.**

[Know, &c., that I, Adam de Reineville, for the good of my soul . . . . . have . . . . . confirmed . . . . . Adam, son of Robert le Busceler of Bramley, with all his household, and with all his chattels. To be held, &c., in pure and perpetual alms for ever. Also I have given and granted . . . . . all the land of the aforesaid Robert de Busceler in Bramley. That is to say, a toft with croft which lies between the toft of Thomas the Forester and the toft of Adam Fisher, and two assarts in the territory of that same town which the aforesaid Robert has held. To be held, &c., paying thence annually to me and my heirs twelve silver pence for all services . . . . . Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Rainevilla, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum, dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta confirmavi deo et monachis sancti Johannis evangeliste de Pontefracto Adam filium Roberti le Busceler de Bramleya cum omni sequela sua et cum omnibus catallis suis. Tenendum et habendum eis, liberum, quietum, et solutum, de me et heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam inperpetuum. Insuper dedi et concessi deo et eisdem monachis totam terram [predicti Roberti le Busceler][3] in Bramleya. Scilicet unum toftum cum crofto quod jacet inter toftum Thome Forestarii et toftum Ade Piscatoris, et duo assarta in territorio ejusdem ville que prefatus Robertus tenuit. Tenenda et habenda eisdem monachis in perpetuam elemosinam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis et communis predictis terris pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios argenti, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, pro omnibus servitiis. Et ego Adam et heredes mei warentizabimus ac defendemus omnia predicta eisdem monachis ubique et contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, *Rogero Scot*, *Ricardo de Tanga*, *Petro de Alta Ripa*, *Ada de Wirkelaia*, *Symone de Ferseleia*, *Henrico Scot*, *Roberto de*

(1) There is an abstract of No. 215 in *Lansdowne* 207.

(2) Of these two charters of Adam, grandson of Adam Vetus, belonging to the Bramley series, No. 214 appears to be simply an amplification of No. 215, omitting the payment of annual rent. Each is witnessed by practically the same witnesses. The transaction, like that recorded in No. 157, is the sale of a slave or servant. But here, as in No. 86, it is that of an "adscriptus," one born on the land and sold with it, with all his family, household, cattle, and belongings; though he could not be separated from his holding. In No. 157, the sale was that of a slave "non adscriptus," not attached to the soil: but he and his, in far more than the technical sense of No. 214 and No. 215, belonged absolutely to the lord. It was very many generations, indeed not till the end of the Tudor period, before these two systems of serfdom, servitude or service, had entirely died out.

(3) A blank was originally left for these four words, and they were afterwards inserted in the text, in that crisp neat handwriting quite contemporary with the original, in which were made those marginal notes in this Fasciculus, which I have reproduced as headlines. The handwriting was of a smaller character, and the four words do not quite fill the space reserved for them, which the original cartographer evidently calculated that his writing would occupy. No. 214 omits the particle.

*Ranavilla, Samsone de Farnelaia, Roberto filio Alexandri de Calverlaia, Hugone clerico, Willelmo clerico, Norasio clerico, de Bramleia,*[4] et aliis.

(4) This is the only additional witness. He tests No. 213 also.

---

**CCXVI. Carta Walteri presbiteri filii Laurencii clerici.**[1] **Cir. 1210.**

[Know present and to come that I, Walter the priest, son of Lawrence the clerk, of Darrington, have . . . . . confirmed to God and the church of St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God . . . . . two bovates of land in the territory of Darrington. Those, that is to say, &c. But I have given these two bovates of land . . . . . to the aforesaid monks, with my body to be buried there, if it shall please God. And whatever right or claim in the aforesaid two bovates of land I have had or could have, I have surrendered to the aforesaid monks as the true patrons, and have quit-claimed for ever altogether, from me and my heirs, as their right. And in testimony hereof I have placed my seal to this writing. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus presbiter filius Laurencii[2] clerici de Dardingtona dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in territorio de Dardingtona.[3] Illas scilicet quas Laurencius pater meus tenuit de predictis monachis, cum redditu duodecim denariorum de tofto qui[4] jacet inter Rogerum Longum[5] et Radulfum Bret annuatim de Willelmo filio meo[6] vel heredibus suis percipiendo. Has vero duas bovatas terre cum predicto redditu xij denariorum dedi predictis monachis cum corpore meo ibidem si deo placuerit sepeliendo. Et siquid jus vel clamium in predictis duabus bovatis terre habui vel habere potui, predictis monachis tanquam veris patronis[7] sursum reddidi, et omnino de me et heredibus meis sicut jus suum inperpetuum quietum clamavi. In hujus vero rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo de Withelia,*[8] *Roberto Dogehewid, Thoma filio Als', Roberto*

---

(1) I have met with neither copy nor abstract of any of the next six charters, No. 216–No. 221. Nor is there a copy of No. 226, which is almost a duplicate of No. 216. The witnesses are the same in each.

(2) Nothing else appears of Laurence, this early priest of Darrington, who would have been (probably the immediate) predecessor of Robert de Triberg and Adam de Kellington. See No. 28.

(3) Walter the priest seems to have held, by virtue of his hereditary succession, these two bovates, the priest's portion which Laurence, his father, formerly possessed as parson of Darrington.

(4) *Sic.* (5) Roger Long witnessed the document.

(6) This makes a third generation: Laurence, Walter his son, and William son of Walter.

(7) This is very noticeable. The charter was an absolute surrender to the monks as owners and patrons, and a renunciation of all hereditary claim. The Knights Templars never obtained any such renunciation from the vicars of Kellington, held under similar circumstances.

(8) *Sic.* Probably Whitley, a neighbouring township in the parish of Kellington. With the exception of Richard de Stagno, and the two following, all the witnesses here named were purely local. Roger Long and Hugh his son occur in No. 488, also in connection with this same holding as neighbours to Walter, then a deacon only.

*filio Dode, Ricardo de Stagno, Ricardo de Martona, Rogero capellano, Rogero Longo, Hugone et Paulino filiis suis,* et multis aliis.

---

**CCXVII. Carta Gilleberti de Mara[1] et Alicie uxoris sue. Cir. 1230.**

[Know, &c., that I, Gilbert of the Mere and Alice my spouse . . . . . have . . . . . confirmed to God and St. John the Apostle, of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God . . . . . a rood of meadow in the territory of the Mere, namely that rood, concerning which there was a dispute between us and James son of Master Raimond of Methley. For this rood of meadow, the aforesaid monks have assigned to the aforesaid James and his heirs that they shall pay to us and our heirs yearly at the feast of St. Martin, a penny for all service. And lest we or our heirs could, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Gillebertus de Mara et Alicia sponsa mea, pro salute animarum mearum[2] et omnium antecessorum, et heredum meorum, dedimus, concessimus, et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus deo et sancto Johanni Apostolo de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, unam perticatam prati in territorio de Mara, illam scilicet perticatam de qua controversia fuit inter nos et Jacobum filium magistri Raimundi de Medelay. Pro hac perticata prati attornaverunt prefatum Jacobum et heredes suos prenominati monachi, ut solvant nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim ad festum sancti Martini unum denarium pro omni servicio. Et [ne] nos aut heredes nostri aliquod jus aut clamium in prefata perticata prati vendicare possimus, huic carte sigilla nostra apposuimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris. Hiis testibus, *Willelmo filio Everardi, Ricardo Londoniense, Waltero receptore, Johanne de Luvayn,*[3] *Gaufrido de Northamtona,*[4] *Ricardo de Martona,*[4] *Johanne filio Michaelis,*[5] *Ada filio Serlonis.*

(1) This Mara was Whitwood Mere, and must not be confused with Marr, near Doncaster, the name of which was latinized as Mar. The Mere was one of the manors of which Whitwood was composed. We shall have presently to consider a large and important group of charters connected with this place, which illustrate the descent of its owners from the lords of Stapleton near Darrington.

(2) *Sic.* (3) Afterwards bailiff to the lord earl, who received the title in 1232.

(4) See note (1) to No. 166. (5) See note (9) to No. 173.

---

**CCXVIII. Carta Hugonis persone de Castelforda.[1] Cir. 1220.**

[Know, &c., that I, Hugh, parson of Castleford . . . . . have confirmed and quit-claimed . . . . . Serlo, my native, son of Thomas Kirkman, of Castleford, . . . . . to be held and possessed by the said monks, with his chattels, and with all his family which shall come from him. And that this my gift, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

(1) Hugh Biset, afterwards receiver to the monks.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo persona de Castelforda pro salute anime mee dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi et quietum clamavi deo et sancto Johanni Apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus Serlonem nativum meum,[2] filium Thome Kirkeman de Castelford. Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis eundem Serlonem cum catallis suis et cum tota sequela sua que de eo exibit. Et ut hec mea donatio predictis monachis firma sit et stabilis inperpetuum perseveret, huic carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *Roberto de Cantia*,[3] *tunc senescallo de Pontefracto*, *Johanne de Birkina*,[4] *Alano de Smythetona*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Henrico de Swinlingtona*,[5] *Johanne filio Michaelis*, *Ranulfo de Castelforda*,[6] *Ricardo de Martona*, et aliis.

(2) This native, unlike the subject of No. 215, appears not to have been attached to the land but to have been sold independently of any holding.

(3) He succeeded Henry Wallis and preceded Gilbert de Notton. (4) Died 1227.

(5) Brother of Hugh de Horton, and afterwards dean. See pedigree under No. 208.

(6) He tests many of the Mere charters in the Seventh Fasciculus, but as there is no description attached to his name, there is no evidence of his personality. See No. 248 to No. 253.

CCXIX. Carta Maugeri de Withewde.[1] Post 1240.

[Know, &c., that I, Mauger of Whitwood, . . . . . have surrendered and by my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, all my land which I have had in the territory of Whitwood, and have held from them . . . . . To be held and possessed, &c. And lest I, Mauger, or my heirs could at any time contravene the tenor of this writing, I have placed my seal to the present document, as well for my heirs as for myself. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Maugerus de Withewde, pro salute anime [mee] et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi, concessi, sursum reddidi, et presenti carta confirmavi deo et ecclesie sancti Johannis Apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam quam habui in territorio de Witewde et de eis tenui, et totum jus meum quod unquam in dicta terra, vel in aliis jure hereditario, habui vel habere potero, cum omnibus aisiamentis ad dictam terram infra villam de Withewd et extra pertinentibus. Scilicet in edificiis, in communis, in pratis, in paschuis, in turbariis, in moris, in mariscis, in piscariis, in semitis, in viis, et in omnibus aliis. Tenendam et habendam dictis monachis libere, quiete, pacifice et

(1) See note to No. 248.

honorifice sine aliquo retenemento mei vel heredum meorum inperpetuum. Ita quod nec ego Maugerus nec heredes mei unquam in predictis terris vel eorum pertinentiis aliquid jus vel clamium habere poterimus. Et ne ego Maugerus vel heredes mei contra tenenorem[2] hujus scripti aliquando venire possimus presenti scripto tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, *domino Waltero de Ludham tunc senescallo Pontisfracti*,[3] *Henrico Walensi*,[4] *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[5] *Ada de Neirforda*,[6] *Ada de Prestuna*,[7] *Johanne de Hoderode*,[8] *Johanne de Smythetona*,[9] et aliis.

(2) *Sic.* (3) Seneschal to the Pontefract estate of the minor Edmund de Lascy.
(4) Henry III., not yet seneschal, or steward. (5) Robert II.
(6) Adam de Neirford had been seneschal from 1232 to 1238, in the earlier days of the earl John.
(7) See pedigree under No. 173. (8) Afterwards seneschal.
(9) Tests No. 135 also; but I do not connect him with the pedigree of Ranulph the bailiff. He might have been the John White of No. 236.

## DARDINGTONA.

De uno tofto in villa, et tribus acris et dimidia in campis.

**CCXX. Carta Willelmi filii Walteri[1] capellani de Dardingtona. Cir. 1200?**

[Know, &c., that I, William, son of Walter the chaplain, of Darrington . . . . . have confirmed to God, and St. John of Pontefract, and the monks there serving God, in perpetual alms, a toft in Darrington near the toft of Roger Long, towards the west: that is to say, a toft being forty-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in breadth, and three acres and a half of land in the Fields of Darrington. That is to say, three roods of land in Spronesdale, and half an acre of land whose head stretches even to the Uplands, and an acre in Osbernroyd between the path to Went mill and the highway, and one acre at Carrfurs towards the west, and one rood of land near Muswells. To be held and possessed, &c. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Walteri capellani de Dardingtona, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, unum toftum in Dardingtona juxta toftum Rogeri Longi versus occidentem. Toftum scilicet habentem quadraginta quinque pedes in longitudine et triginta quinque pedes in latitudine, et tres acras terre et dimidiam in campis de Dardingtona, scilicet tres percatas[2] terre in Spronesdale et dimidiam acram terre cujus capud protendit usque Heueplandes, et unam acram

(1) See note (4) to No. 216.
(2) See note (5) to No. 168. The addition of the contents of the five parcels makes a total of 3½ acres, and sufficiently shows that the "percata" is here in each case the fourth part of an acre, a rood.

in Osebnerode inter semitam molendini de Vent et magnam viam, et unam acram apud Quarefurs[3] versus occidentem, et unam percatam[2] terre juxta Musewelles. Tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis inperpetuum cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus ad easdem acras terre pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis sex denarios pro omni servicio et seculari exactione, medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis et medietatem ad Pascha. Et ego prenominatus Willelmus et heredes mei warentizabimus prefatis monachis predictum toftum et prefatas tres acras terre et dimidiam contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina*,[4] *Willelmo Gramatico*,[5] *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[6] *Thoma de Kellingtona*,[7] *Ada fratre suo*,[8] *Willelmo filio Geroldi*,[9] *Thoma filio Alicie*,[10] *Ricardo Pistore*,[11] *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Thoma fratre suo*,[12] *Radulfo de Bateley*,[13] *Jordano Campione*,[14] *Roberto Camberlano*,[15] et aliis.

(3) Carfax, the four ways. The name is now lost, but Carfax seems to have been the place where the main road is crossed almost at opposite points by (1) the ancient Marl Pit Lane going northwards, and (2) the ancient West Field Lane, which goes in a southerly direction towards the modern Pontefract and Doncaster Road. It is a general peculiarity of such old roads, which I have never seen noticed, that they do not meet at exactly opposite points, but that while the main and wider road takes a direct course, the two sections of what may be called the contributory road are three or four yards from being opposite to each other. This was almost, if not quite, an invariable rule, which is only apparently broken, when there has been, by rounding the angles, a modern interference to make the roads meet each other. This modern modification may however be easily detected. The names Spronesdale and Heupelandes (Uplands) are also both lost. The former was probably part of the Dale Field, which is separated from the West Field by the Thorntree Closes. "Dalton," however, a further survival of the name Dale, is the name of the brook which forms a small part of the boundary between Darrington and Womersley. (4) Died 1227.

(5) See note (3) to No. 155. (6) Robert II.

(7) Rector of Kellington in 1202; see pedigree under No. 287.

(8) Became vicar of Darrington, *temp.* Roger de Lascy, see No. 28. He is generally called Master, as in No. 95, No. 98, No. 100, No. 179, No. 212 and No. 525. He was probably Master of St. Nicholas Hospital in succession to Master Raimond.

(9) Lord of Darrington which was held by Gerald de Reineville in 1080, who made therefrom a grant to St. Clement's in the Castle.

(10) See No. 216. He was the eldest son of Adam Vetus. He married Eva de Bobi, and predeceased her in 1218. (11) See note (9) to No. 154.

(12) See genealogy under No. 138.

(13) See note (5) under No. 105, and the pedigree under No. 462.

(14) A frequent signatory in the Fourth Fasciculus, and a liberal benefactor.

(15) Tests many charters, either as above or as Robert de Camera; but I cannot connect him with any other witness.

## DARDINGTONA.

De tribus acris terre et dimidia in campis, divisis per partes.

### CCXXI.[1] Carta Walteri clerici de Dardingtona. Cir. 1190.

[Know, &c., that I, Walter, the clerk of Darrington, have given and by this my present charter have confirmed to William my son . . . . . a toft next Roger

(1) No. 221 is the original of No. 220, and it is a curious study to notice the periphrastic manner in which the younger cartographer improves the work of his predecessor. "Tres acras et dimidiam acram terre" becomes "tres acras terre et dimidiam;" while "unum toftum juxta Rogerum Longum (apud orientem)" becomes from his pen "unum toftum juxta toftum Rogeri Longi (versus occidentem)," in which latter case indeed he introduces an ambiguity, such as led to the positive inaccuracy which exists in the Ledstone charter No. 179.

Long at the east. That is to say [as in No. 220]. To be holden from me and my heirs, freely and quietly, peacefully and entirely. Paying yearly to me and my heirs sixpence; that is to say, three pence at the feast of St. Michael, and three pence at Easter, for all service and exaction. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus clericus de Dardingtona dedi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Willelmo filio meo et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo unum toftum juxta Rogerum Longum apud orientem, longitudine tofti scilicet quadraginta et quinque pedum et latitudine triginta et quinque pedum ejusdem tofti. Et tres acras et dimidiam acram terre in campis de Dardingtona, tres percatas in Spronesdale et dimidiam acram terre cujus unum capud protendit usque Heueplandas, et unam acram in Hosbernerode, inter semitam molendini et viam, et unam acram apud Quarrefurs apud occidentem, et percatam unam terre in monte[2] juxta Musewelles. Tenendas de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre. Reddendo annuatim michi et heredibus meis sex denarios; scilicet tres denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis et tres denarios ad Pascham pro omni servicio et exactione. Ego vero Walterus et heredes mei predictas tres acras et dimidiam acram terre[3] predicto Willelmo filio meo et heredibus suis, contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Ada de Hameltona*,[4] *Petro capellano*,[5] *Henrico capellano*,[6] *Willelmo de Caune*,[7] *Thoma filio Aliz*,[8] *Ricardo Pistore*, *Michaele de Went*, *Radulfo Pellipario*,[9] et multis aliis.

(2) "In monte" is omitted in No. 220.

(3) There is no mention of the toft in No. 221. (4) Adam de Hamelton does not occur again.

(5) "Peter the chaplain" appears as "Peter the clerk" in No. 5 and No. 143, both about 1190, and some twenty years later as "Peter the receiver" in No. 230. See also note (5) to No. 100.

(6) Henry the chaplain does not again occur under that title.

(7) The son-in-law of Roger fitz Ailric. He had married Emma, one of the co-heirs. See pedigree facing the Fifth Fasciculus.

(8) Thomas, eldest son of Adam Vetus. As he also tests in this manner No. 216 and No. 220, it is probable that he had a maternal inheritance, of which this introduction of the name of his mother is a reminiscence.

(9) None of these three names have been hitherto mentioned.

---

[These last two charters afford an illustration of the way in which widely dispersed holdings became grouped in the same possession. There were here as many as five separate plots of different sizes in the various Fields of Darrington, to the north, to the south and to the west.]

## STAPILTONA.

De bovata et masagio que fuerunt Leysingi et de pascua centum ovium et aisiamentis ville, intus et foris, nobis et tenentibus nostris.

**CCXXII.** Carta Roberti de Stapiltona. See Introduction, p. xlvii.

[In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Be it known . . . . . that I, Robert de Stapleton, son of William de Stapleton, have given and granted . . . . . that bovate of land which Lesing held in the time of my grandfather in Stapleton; and I have inseisined of that same bovate and corporally inducted the monastery, by delivering to Hugh the monk, the secretary, the house by lock; both the entrance and the dwelling, and all things belonging to the dwelling; and Hugh himself has received that seisin in the name of the monastery of St. John and of all the convent. And if there are twenty and two acres or more in that bovate, the monastery shall so possess and hold it in the name of a bovate. But if there be fewer, I, Robert, ought to make it up. Also, in the name of that bovate, the said monastery and the monks ought to have of my gift and grant a hundred sheep in the pastures; and the monks, and those who shall hold from the monks, ought to use the pastures, ways, paths, in going and returning, remaining there with every right of that town with their property, as those who hold the aforesaid bovate in free and pure alms for ever. The witnesses of this are, &c.]

In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti, Amen. Notum sit omnibus legentibus et audientibus has litteras quod ego Robertus de Stapiltona, filius Willelmi de Stapiltona, donavi et concessi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto, et monachis ejusdem loci, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et liberam et solutam et quietam ab omni humano servicio inperpetuum, illam bovatam terre quam tenuit Leisincus tempore avi mei[1] in Stapiltona; et de eadem bovata saisiavi et corporaliter induxi monasterium tradendo Hugoni[2] monacho, secretario, domum per seram; et ostium et mansum, et omnia ad mansum pertinentia; et ipse Hugo recepit eam seisinam nomine monasterii sancti Johannis, et totius conventus. Et si in ea bovata sunt xx et due acre vel amplius, ita habebit et tenebit monasterium, nomine bovate. Si autem minus sit, ego Robertus debeo supplere. Nomine etiam ejusdem bovate, predictum monasterium et monachi ex mea concessione et donatione debent habere in paschuis centum oves; et uti debent monachi et illi qui tenebunt de monachis pascuis, viis, semitis, in eundo et redeundo, ibidem remanendo omni jure ejusdem ville cum pecunia sua, sicuti illi qui tenent predictam bovatam in liberam et puram elemosinam inperpetuum. Hujus rei testes *Adam*

(1) The grandfather of this grantor, Hugh, was the first to assume the name of Stapleton.

(2) Hugh the monk, the secretary, who received seisin in the name of the monastery, was probably the subsequent Hugh the prior (No. 156) to whom the bull of Pope Celestine (No. 65) was addressed, cir. 1190, and who was a member of the Commission to whom was entrusted the enquiry into the neglect of his duty by archbishop Geoffrey.

*sacerdos*,[3] *Radulfus capellanus omnium sanctorum*,[4] *Ricardus Bagoth*,[5] *Ricardus Cardinalis*,[6] *Moyses de Hoderod*,[7] *Hereveus clericus*,[8] *Serlo filius Orled*, *Benedictus*[9] *filius Forni*,[10] *et Johannes frater ejus*, *Hugo filius Serli*,[11] *Willelmus filius Hosegot*,[12] *Adam filius Ulfi*,[13] *Adam filius Ailberni*, *et frater suus Jordanus*,[14] *filius Roberti fratris Edwini*, *et Alexander nepos suus*,[15] *Robertus filius Herberti filii Staimphini*,[16] *Jordanus de Ledestuna*, *et fratres ejus Rainaldus*, *Rogerus et Walterus*,[17] *Adam filius Leising*,[17] *Robertus filius Willelmi de Ledestuna*, *Thomas et Willelmus fratres ejus.*[18] Omnes isti peticione mea testes sunt hujus rei. Insuper[19] hoc meum sigillum est testimonium istius carte.

---

(3) Adam the "presbiter" witnessed the gift of Kellingley to the monks (No. 11), the confirmation of the gift of Monk Bretton to Pontefract (No. 46) with Arnald his son, the almost contemporary gift of Jordan Foliot (No. 88) and a later gift of William son of Walding in No. 101, while as Adam "sacerdos" he tests No. 149 and No. 222 (in the latter case heading the witnesses, even the chaplain of All Saints, who at this time had become the parish priest), No. 149 (where his name has been unfortunately omitted after that of Benedict, on page 194) and this No. 222.

(4) Apparently the successor of Swain who tests No. 223.

(5) Tests No. 11 also. (6) Tests No. 88 also.

(7) Tests No. 222 also. Mr. Lancaster points out that according to *Dodsworth*, cxvii. 8, Moses de Hoderoyd married Alice daughter of Richard Bagot, and had by her a son Richard.

(8) Hervey the clerk was recently dead when the "Little Charter" was granted. See Introduction, p. xl.

(9) Though neither of them occurs frequently, there are as many as six Benedicts named in the Chartulary, sons respectively of Forn as above, of Gilbert in No. 151, of Peter in No. 94, of Reginald in No. 181, and of Serlo in No. 239, also of Mirild' in No. 127 and No. 128, which may indeed be Mirilda, the widow of one already named. There was also a Benedict, son of Ralph named in the "Little Charter," p. xl, and a large tract of "Field" land in Pontefract, bordering on Tansheif and Ackworth, called Bennet Ings, though it is not mentioned in the Chartulary. Some of it went into private possession only 150 or 200 years ago. The process by which it was allowed to be enclosed, can be seen by reference to "*The Booke of Entries of the Pontefract Corporation.*"

(10) Forn, the father, has not hitherto been named.

(11) *Sic*, as in No. 159. Elsewhere, in No. 86, No. 88, No. 113 and No. 143, the name has been given as Hugo filius Serlonis. Serlo filius Orled was probably his father. Had such not been the case, there would have been some indication of the distinction between the two.

(12) Occurs nowhere but in this charter, and in No. 223.

(13) Neither has Adam filius Ulfi been hitherto named. The order of the witnesses to this charter is very unusual, and it might be that with these twelve names the original witnesses ended, the names of the following thirteen being afterwards added; and that it is to these last that the appended note refers. (14) See note (13) to 159.

(15) This Edwin was possibly the son of Walter of Ledstone; but I could not find sufficient corroboration to justify the insertion of his name in the Ledstone pedigree facing the Fifth Fasciculus. The name of the son of Robert is not given.

(16) Nothing else occurs of Staimphin, or any of his descendants. His name throws us back to very early days.

(17) See pedigree facing Fifth Fasciculus. This is the only mention of Adam son of Lesing.

(18) The father of these three brothers appears to be William the eldest son of Hervey and grandson of Jordan; but if so, not only William the father, the "lord" of No. 262, but also Robert, Thomas, and William his sons, and Robert his brother, left no posterity; so that the residue of the once large possessions fell to Adam the youngest son of Hervey.

(19) Lansdowne 207A has "infra."

---

## CCXXIII. [Charter of Robert (I.) de Stapleton.][1]

See Introduction, p. xlvii.

[Be it known, &c., that I, Robert, son of William, son of Hugh de Stapleton, . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . the chapel of Stapleton, &c., and four bovates of

---

(1) This charter is a marginal insertion of very late date, perhaps as late as 1300. The text of the charter alone was copied, and it received no heading, nor was either No. 223 or No. 224 entered on the original index. The conditions are more fully explained in the Introduction, p. xlvi.

land in the territory of Stapleton, of my demesne, free and quit . . . . . from all human [bond] service. And all that messuage which lies near my manor in that town towards the south, with all its belongings, and with all liberties, free customs and easements belonging to the aforesaid four bovates of land and to the aforesaid messuage, within the town and without. To be held and possessed, &c. But for that land the aforesaid monks are bound to find for me and my heirs a chaplain celebrating in the aforesaid chapel. Warranty. And that this my gift, grant and confirmation may possess the strength of perpetual stability, I have in witness given this charter to the aforesaid monks, sealed with my seal. These being witnesses, &c.]

Notum sit omnibus hanc cartam legentibus vel audientibus quod ego Robertus[2] filius Willelmi filii Hugonis de Stapeltona, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, capellam de Stapeltona[3] cum omnibus ad dictam capellam pertinentibus, et quatuor bovatas terre in territorio de Stapeltona[4] de dominico meo, solutas et quietas ab omñi terrena et laicali consuetudine et ab omni humano servicio inperpetuum, et totum illud mesuagium quod jacet juxta manerium meum in eadem villa versus suth, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et cum omnibus libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus et aisiamentis, ad predictas iiij bovatas terre et ad predictum mesuagium infra villam et extra pertinentibus. Tenenda et habenda prefatis monachis, cum omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis et pertinenciis suis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere sicut aliqua elemosina melius et liberius poterit teneri et haberi, sine aliquo gravamine, molestia vel contradictione, mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum. Pro terra autem ista tenentur predicti monachi invenire mihi et heredibus meis[5] unum capellanum in supradicta capella celebrantem. Et ego prenominatus Robertus filius Willelmi filii Hugonis et heredes mei predictas iiij bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et predictum mesuagium cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, plenarie et integre prefatis monachis

(2) Robert must have had a long term of possession, William his father but a short one. While yet William's father Hugh was alive, William tested Archbishop Thurstan's charter (cir. 1140) with regard to the chapel and lands of Stapleton; and by the time that No. 222 and No. 223 were granted (not later than 1155, in which year King Henry II confirmed the grants), both his father and he were dead and Robert in possession. Robert outlived the century, for there is in the chartulary of Monk Bretton (*South Yorkshire* II. 398) a charter from his widow Claricia, daughter of Adam de Reineville (Vetus), through whom William had inherited Cudworth, making provision for his anniversary at the mother church of Royston. This charter can hardly be earlier than the time of King John.

(3) By collating No. 40 with No. 223, it is evident that the chapel at Stapleton was an independent foundation, and separate from the mother church. But all trace or tradition of it has long perished. It was a private chapel, the model of what Cudworth afterwards became in the time of Robert's widow and son. See *South Yorkshire*, II. 390.

(4) See Introduction, p. l.

(5) *I.e.* as a private chapel, as which it seems to have escaped being constituted a parish church at the 1180 settlement. As was the case with the chapel at Cudworth, the people had no rights in it, and like both Cudworth and Knottingley it had no attached tithes.

contra omnes homines inperpetuum warentizabimus et ab omni humano servicio adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio et confirmacio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat, hanc cartam sigillo meo sigillatam predictis monachis dedi in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *domino*[6] *Henrico de Lascy*, *Swano capellano*, *Ricardo Bagoth*, *Moyse de Hoderode*, *Herberto filio Staimphi*,[7] *Willelmo filio Hosegoth*, *Benedicto filio Forni*, et multis aliis.[8]

(6) The use of this prefix is an anachronism. It must have been inserted by the copyist.

(7) Staimphini in No. 222.

(8) Only the first two were unnamed in No. 222. The remaining five are selected from the first group of thirteen. None of the second group (see Introduction. p. l.) of No. 222 test No. 223.

CCXXIIII. **Carta Roberti de Stapiltona.**[1] Cir. 1180.

[To all, &c., Robert, son of William, son of Robert de Stapleton, everlasting greeting in the Lord. Know that I . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . the chapel of Stapleton, with all things to the said chapel belonging, and four bovates of land in the territory of Stapleton from my domain, free and quit from all earthly and lay custom and from all human [bond] service for ever. And all that messuage which lies next my manor in that town towards the south, with all its belongings, and with all the free liberties, customs and easements belonging to the aforesaid four bovates of land and to the aforesaid messuage, within the town and without, as is contained in the charter of Sir Robert de Stapleton, my grandfather, which before this my confirmation I have examined and had in my own hands. To be held and possessed, &c. But for that land, the said monks are bound to find for me and my heirs a chaplain to celebrate in the aforesaid chapel. And I, the beforenamed Robert, son of William, son of Robert de Stapleton, and my heirs will hold and in all things faithfully and fully keep for ever all the tenor of the aforesaid charter of the said Sir Robert, my grandfather, which the aforesaid monks have from him. And that this my grant and confirmation may possess the strength of perpetual stability, I have placed my seal to the present writing in witness. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris. Robertus filius Willelmi filii Roberti de Stapiltona salutem eternam in domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie beati Johannis Apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus capellam de Stapiltona cum omnibus ad dictam capellam pertinentibus et quatuor bovatas terre in territorio de Stapiltona de dominico meo solutas et

(1) Of these three Stapleton charters only the first and the third were entered by the original cartographer, No. 223 being a very late marginal addition. Both No. 223 and No. 224 were copied into *Lansdowne* 207A, but in neither case was the copy made with absolute fidelity; nor was any remark made upon the peculiar position of No. 223.

quietas ab omni terrena et laicali consuetudine et ab omni humano servicio inperpetuum. Et totum illud messuagium quod jacet juxta manerium[2] meum in eadem villa versus suth cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et cum omnibus libertatibus liberis, consuetudinibus et aisiamentis ad predictas quatuor bovatas terre et ad predictum mesuagium, infra villam et extra pertinentibus, prout continetur in carta domini[3] Roberti de Stapiltona avi mei quam ante hanc confirmacionem meam inspexi et in propriis manibus habui.[4] Tenendum et habendum prefatis monachis cum omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis, et pertinenciis suis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere sicut aliqua elemosina melius et liberius poterit teneri et haberi, sine aliquo gravamine, molestia vel contradictione mei vel heredum meorum vel alicujus alterius inperpetuum. Pro terra autem ista tenentur predicti monachi invenire mihi et heredibus meis unum capellanum in supradicta capella celebrantem. Et ego prenominatus Robertus filius Willelmi filii Roberti de Stapiltona et heredes mei totum tenorem predicte carte dicti domini Roberti avi mei quam prefati monachi habent de eodem tenebimus et in omnibus fideliter et plenarie conservabimus in perpetuum. Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *domino Ada de Novo Mercato*,[5] *domino Henrico Walensi*,[6] *domino Ada de Prestona*,[7] *domino Willelmo de Brettona*,[8] *Roberto de Knaresburc*, *Nicholao de Knaresburc*, *fratre suo*,[9] *Gregorio de Camera*,[10] et aliis.

---

(2) It may be noticed that in this last of the Stapleton charters a distinction is attempted between the "manerium" and the "villa," and that the latter term was the more inclusive; for the messuage which Robert son of William, son of Hugh, gave to the monks, was within the villa but without the "manerium," though near it. It would have been between the manor house and the river Went, for it was "towards the south," but there is no present trace of it. Apparently the present Park has been extended over the site.

(3) This complimentary use of the title "dominus" was now becoming prevalent.

(4) A remarkable statement, perhaps implying that this grantor had had some doubt as to the existence of any charter from his grandfather.

(5) Besides the entirely distinct Newmarches of Gloucestershire, there were in Yorkshire three branches of a family that used that name, as I shall explain fully when I come to the Eleventh Fasciculus. The Adam of No. 224 was of the eldest branch and the sixth of the line, all his predecessors, except his father who was John, having borne the name of Adam.

(6) Henry Wallis was the second son of Henry his father, and Elizabeth Haget. With Richard his elder brother he tested the dated charter No. 169 in 1253, and was afterwards steward of Pontefract. See pedigree facing the Tenth Fasciculus.

(7) The second Adam de Preston. See pedigree under No. 173.

(8) William de Bretton tests also No. 265 and No. 267; in the former case with Thomas his brother. He was the great-grandson of Peter fitz Asolf; and his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather had each borne the name of William. See pedigree preceding the present Fasciculus.

(9) Robert and Nicholas both test No. 135, in which Nicholas again asserts his fraternal relationship. See also note (13) to No. 114.

(10) See note (2) to No. 126.

## CCXXV. Carta Walteri filii Ade de Birum.[1] Cir. 1239.

[Know, &c., that I, Walter son of Adam of Byram, have given, granted, and . . . . . confirmed . . . . . a rent of six pence to be received yearly from John son of Juliana, and his heirs, for the land of Blosike . . . . . Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus filius Ade de Birum, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni Apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum, et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, redditum sex denariorum annuatim percipiendorum a Johanne[2] filio Juliane et heredibus suis ad duos terminos, pro terra de Blosike,[3] medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Et ego Walterus et heredes mei predictum redditum warentizabimus prefatis monachis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Hugone Pincerna, tunc temporis senescallo,*[4] *Henrico Walensi, Waltero Kingestuna,*[5] *Waltero receptore,*[6] *Johanne Vinetario,*[7] *Henrico filio Ranulfi,*[8] *Johanne filio Michaelis,*[9] *Ricardo de Martona, Johanne de Luvayn,*[10] *Roberto filio Johannis de Munkeil,*[11] et aliis.

(1) See Ailric pedigree preceding the Sixth Fasciculus, and a group of charters depending on No. 262. This present charter bears no reference whatever to either Walter's family or his descent.

(2) Probably a brother of the William son of Juliana, who tested No. 196, and whose property in Allerton is described in No. 152 and No. 213.

(3) There is now no trace of any "Blo"sike in the neighbourhood, but a "Cut"sike dominates a portion of Whitwood and Whitwood Mere, as Cutsyke Hill, Cutsyke Lane, and Cutsyke Railway Station, which is the local name of the "Castleford" station between Methley and Pontefract.

(4) Seneschal to John, Earl of Lincoln, who died in the following year, Hugh retaining the seneschalship to the widowed countess, the "lady of Bradford," as she was called.

(5) Tests No. 23 also, on which document his is the last name.

(6) Walter the receiver died in 1240. The concurrence on it of Hugh Pincerna, seneschal, and of Walter, receiver, fixes the date of this charter as 1239. See note (4) supra.

(7) Otherwise John de Batley. See note (16) to No. 114.

(8) See pedigree of Siward under No. 114. Henry, second son of Ralph, would be the designated heir to the mother, as his elder brother Alan was to the father.

(9) John, the final heir of Thomas fitz Asolf. See pedigree preceding this Fasciculus.

(10) This is the only instance of Richard de Marton taking the precedence of John de Louvain. See note (1) to No. 166.

(11) Robert was son of John fitz Michael fitz Thomas fitz Asolf. He became Robert de Mora and the progenitor of the Mores of Pontefract. See the pedigree preceding this Fasciculus, and note (10) to No. 121.

## CCXXVI. Carta Walteri capellani filii Laurencii clerici de Dargintona.[1] Cir. 1210.

[Know, &c., that I, Walter the chaplain, son of Lawrence the clerk, of Darrington . . . . . have . . . . . confirmed . . . . . two bovates of land in the territory of Darrington, with all belonging to them within the town and without. That is to say, those which Lawrence my father held from the aforesaid monks. And also I have given to the same monks a rent of 12 pence from a toft which

(1) *Sic.* One of the numerous literal errors of the rubricator.

lies between the toft of Roger Long and the toft of Ralph Brett, to be received yearly from William my son and his heirs. But those two bovates of land with their belongings, and the aforesaid rent of 12 pence, I have given to the aforesaid monks with my body to be buried there; and all the right and claim which I have had, or could have, in the aforesaid two bovates of land, I have surrendered to the above monks, as the true patrons, and altogether quit-claimed for ever from me and my heirs, as their right. And in testimony hereof I have placed my seal to this writing. These being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus capellanus,[2] filius Laurencii, clerici de Dardingtona, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto[2] Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in territorio de Dardingtona cum omnibus ad eas infra villam et extra pertinentibus;[2] illas scilicet quas Laurencius pater meus tenuit de prefatis monachis. Et insuper eisdem monachis dedi redditum xii denariorum de uno tofto qui jacet inter toftum[2] Rogeri Longi et toftum Radulfi Bret, annuatim de Willelmo filio meo et heredibus suis recipiendum. Has vero duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis[2] et predictum redditum xii denariorum dedi prefatis monachis cum corpore meo ibidem sepeliendo. Et totum jus et clamium[2] quod in predictis duabus bovatis terre habui vel habere potui prefatis[2] monachis tanquam veris patronis sursum reddidi, et omnino de me et heredibus meis sicut jus suum inperpetuum quietum clamavi. Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus,[3] *Rogero capellano*,[4] *Willelmo de Withelai*, *Roberto Doggeheuid*, *Thoma filio Alis*, *Roberto filio Dode*, *Ricardo de Stagno*, *Ricardo de Martona*, *Rogero Longo*, *Hugone et Paulino filiis suis*, et aliis.

(2) No. 226 is almost a duplicate of No. 216. But in the latter, Walter is described as "presbiter;" the grant is said to be made not to "St. John," but to "the Church of St. John;" the belongings are not specified; the toft granted is said to be between the neighbours, and not between their tofts; the payment is "percipiendum," and not "recipiendum;" the burial is to be "si deo placuerit;" the right or claim of the grantor is expressed less positively, and the monks are said to be "predictis," not "prefatis."

(3) The list of witnesses also is here absolutely identical with that in No. 216, except that "Roger the chaplain" heads all, while in No. 226 he follows even Richard de Marton.

(4) "Roger the chaplain" seems to be the brother of Alexander, son of Thomas vicar of Kellington. Compare No. 231, No. 232 and S 381. In No. 550 it will be seen that Alexander claimed to be the hereditary vicar of Kellington, in succession to Thomas his father and John his grandfather.

## CCXXVII. Carta Avicie filie Laurencii clerici. Cir. 1239.[1]

[To all, &c., Avicia daughter of Lawrence, clerk, of Darrington, greeting in the Lord. Know all of you that I have foresworn and quit-claimed from me . . . . . all the right and claim which I have had . . . . . in all that land of Darrington

(1) Quite a generation had intervened between this document and No. 216 and No. 226.

which Walter the chaplain, my brother, has held from the aforesaid monks. So that neither I nor my heirs, &c. These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus[2] has litteras visuris vel audituris Avicia filia Laurencii clerici de Dardingtona salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me abjurasse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum deo et ecclesie[3] beati Johannis Apostoli et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in tota terra illa de Dardingtona quam Walterus capellanus frater meus de antedictis monachis tenuit. Ita quod ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis ex parte mea de cetero aliquid[4] jus vel clamium vel demandam in antedicta terra de Dardingtona cum pertinentiis habere vel exigere possimus. Hiis testibus, *Henrico de Sevile*,[5] *Waltero receptore*, *Hugone Pincerna tunc senescallo*, *Henrico Walensi*, *Jordano Folioth*,[6] *Roberto de Stapiltona*, *Rogero de Nottona*,[7] *Henrico filio Matildis*, *Johanne filio Michaelis*,[8] *Ricardo de Cravene*, *Ricardo de Martona*, et aliis.

(2) No. 227 is copied into vol. 151. (3) As in No. 216. (4) *Sic.*

(5) This is the first appearance in the Chartulary of any one of this name, and it is not easy to say why Henry de Savile should head the witnesses, preceding both the ecclesiastical Walter the receiver, the civil Hugh Pincerna the seneschal, and four other Osgoldcross and Barkston Ash potentates. Like Roger de Notton, Henry de Savile was of Staincross.

(6) Jordan Foliot occurs no more in the Chartulary, and I cannot give him a place in the genealogy. Occurring as he does between two chief tenants, Henry Wallis, who had married the heir of Frystone, and Robert the lord of Stapleton, he was evidently their equal in rank. I think him to be the son of Jordan II. and father of Richard, but I cannot place him with certainty in the pedigree, see page 114. (7) See note (7) to No. 229. (8) Of Monkhill.

---

BYRUM :[1] DE REDDITU VI DENARIORUM.

**CCXXVIII.** **Carta Ricardi filii Swani.**[1] **Cir. 1170.**

[To all, &c., Richard, son of Swain, greeting. Know that I have . . . . . confirmed . . . . . a rent of six pence which the aforesaid monks have been accustomed to pay to Adam of Byram, and which the aforesaid Adam was accustomed to pay me yearly, for the meadow of Wixstalker . . . . . and I have quit-claimed the aforesaid rent to those monks . . . . . These being witnesses, &c.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Ricardus filius Swani salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse deo et sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto redditum sex denariorum quem prefati monachi solebant reddere Ade de Byrum, et quem prefatus Adam solebat reddere mihi annuatim pro prato de Wixstalker,[1] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et eisdem monachis predictum

(1) Richard fitz Swain was the youngest son, and this charter had been preceded by No. 238, granted to William son of Hervey. No. 238 was thus the root of the title. There is no indication here of the locality of the meadow of Wixstalker; but in No. 238, which is apparently the earlier in point of date, the land is said to be in the town of Swillington; and the grantor, in offering in a particular way lands from his demesne there, speaks as if he were the holder of the manor. The early annotator has, however, written Byram in error.

redditum quietum clamavi. Ita quod ego et heredes mei prefatam elemosinam, scilicet redditum prefatorum sex denariorum, prefatis monachis warentizabimus contra omnes homines, sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et hanc quietam clamacionem feci prefatis monachis, consilio et consensu predicti Ade de Birum, quem etiam quietum clamavi de predicto redditu. Et idem Adam de Birum consilio meo et consensu sepedictos monachos de predicto redditu in perpetuum quietos clamavit. Hiis testibus, *Benedicto*[2] *sacerdote, de Pontefracto, Johanne clerico, de Kellingtona,*[3] *Henrico clerico et Moyse fratribus suis, Ada filio Petri, de Birkina, et Roberto filio suo,*[4] *Adam de Prestuna,*[5] *Waltero filio Hugonis,*[6] *Petro de Toulestona et Ricardo fratre suo,*[7] *Ricardo de Luttringtona,*[8] *Roberto Walense,*[9] *Willelmo de Reinevilla,*[10] *Roberto de Stapiltona,*[11] *et Hugone fratre suo, Roberto de Fetherstana, Ottone de Stubbis, et Roberto fratre suo,*[12] *Adam de Byrum,*[13] et aliis.

(2) Benedict tests No. 148 and No. 149; and by No. 140 he makes to the monks a grant of the three acres in the Field, which he possessed at the time of the "Little Charter."

(3) This seems to be the earliest appearance of John the clerk of Kellington, a position which he held at the time of the Survey of the lands of the Knights Templars in 1185. A few years afterwards he had become dean of Pontefract, for cir. 1192, in the time of Robert de Lascy, who died in 1193-4, he tested No. 297 as "John of Kellington," dean (or parson) of Pontefract, thus using both his old name, and the title he derived from his new preferment. See note (7) to No. 208, and genealogy under No. 297.

(4) Robert was the eldest son and heir of Adam fitz Peter by Matilda his first wife, whose family is unknown. When he died, between 1180 and 1185, the heirship fell to John, the eldest son of the second wife, another Matilda, Matilda de Caux.

(5) See genealogy, p. 226. This would be Adam the father.

(6) He assumed the name of "Swillington," and became king's bailiff to Henry II.

(7) See genealogy under No. 96, and more fully under No. 455.

(8) Lotherton. Richard de Lutterington tests No. 97 also.

(9) Robert II., afterwards seneschal to Robert de Lascy.

(10) William de Reineville had four knights' fees in 1166, and was the father of Adam Vetus.

(11) Robert de Stapleton married Claricia a daughter of Adam Vetus, and was reported in 1166 as holding two knights' fees. He must have then been but a young man, and he seems to have outlived the century, for his widow and his son William were making arrangements to found an anniversary for him at Royston, the mother church of Cudworth. See Monk Bretton Chartulary. As the witnesses to this deed were Adam son of Orm, Gilbert de Notton, Hugh de Stapleton, Richard de Falkirk, Adam the chaplain, and Hugh de Bretton, the transaction seems to belong to the early part of the reign of king John.

(12) See pedigree under No. 101.

(13) The youngest son of William, son of Hervey of Ledstone, in whom the remainder of the family possessions finally centred.

De Wich.

**CCXXVIII [bis]. Carta Willelmi filii Symonis de Mohaut. Cir. 1230.**

[Know present and to come that I, William, son of Simon de Mohaut . . . . . have confirmed to . . . . . the monks there serving God . . . . . two bovates of land, with all their appurtenances in the territory of Wick. Those, that is to say, which Robert of Sicklinghall has held. To be held and possessed, &c. Moreover, all the right and claim which I have had or could have, I have released and quit-claimed to the said monks from me and from my heirs for ever, without withholding. Warranty. These being witnesses, &c.]

[Memorandum, that from these two bovates of land in Wick we were accustomed to receive 2*s.* 6*d.* a year, and afterwards we gave them to the nuns of Arthington, at the instance of John de Vescy, who has given us in exchange a certain messuage in Bondgate, from which we receive 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Symonis de Mohaut, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi[1] deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in territorio de Wich.[2] Illas scilicet quas Robertus de Sciclinghale tenuit. Tenendas et habendas prefatis monachis inperpetuum, liberas, quietas et solutas ab omni servicio et seculari exactione. Insuper totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui dictis monachis relaxavi, et sine retenemento de me et de heredibus meis quietum clamavi inperpetuum. Et ego prenominatus Willelmus et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis monachis prefatas bovatas terre cum pertinenciis suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Symone de Mohaut, patre meo*,[3] *Roberto de Mohaut, Gaufrido de Ardingtona, Michaele de Roudona, Henrico de Alwaldleye*, et aliis.[4]

[Cancelled in the Chartulary by crossing diagonal lines, and omitted in the numbering. The following Memorandum occurs in the margin, as if to account for the cancelling:—

"Memorandum, quod de hiis duabus bovatis terre in Wich solebamus recipere per annum ij *sol.* et vi *d.*, et postea dedimus eas monialibus de Arthingtona ad instanciam Johannis de Vescy[5] qui dedit nobis in excambium quoddam messuagium in bondegate de quo recipimus per annum ij *sol.* et viij *d.*"]

(1) The earlier grant (No. 266) was to William, son of Fulk.

(2) Cosehirst in No. 57. This was probably the local name of the particular estate, and now obsolete, unless partially preserved in "Keswick;" for I notice (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xi. 183) that Simon de Muhalt by Fine 9 Richard I., gave to Warin Fitzgerold, son of Warin, and his wife Alice de Curzi, five marks that he might have eight carucates of land in Wike and Kisewick. "Kise"wick would have been the correlative of "Cose"hirst. See Mohalt genealogy under No. 331.

(3) In No. 331 this William is, by Simon, the father of Simon, called "William of Harewood my nepos," without naming the intermediate link. The Robert de Mohaut whose name is in the testing clause was brother of the second Simon, and uncle to this donor. The name of Simon de Mohaut or Muhaut, father and son, has previously appeared as that of a witness appended to No. 174, No. 176 and No. 182. No. 228 *bis* is a charter of William of the third generation. I reserve what I have to say of the family till we reach No. 331, the representative charter selected by Dodsworth for publication in the Monasticon.

(4) All these witnesses, except Michael de Rawdon, had witnessed No. 266. Michael de Rawdon does not occur elsewhere.

(5) The connection of this John de Vesci with either of the de Vesci branches does not appear.

KNOTTINGLEY.

**CCXXIX. Carta Petri de Brus et Joanne uxoris sue. Cir. 1200.**

[Know present and to come that I, Peter de Brus, and Joan my wife . . . . . have confirmed . . . . . a toft in Knottingley, which lies between our garden to

the west and the toft of Richard son of Sigereda, and stretches in length from the public way as far as the water which is called Aire, with free entrance and exit, and all other easements of that town. Warranty. Witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus de Brus et Johanna sponsa mea, pro salute anime nostre[1] et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum[1] dedimus, concessimus et presentibus cartis[2] nostris confirmavimus deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unum toftum in Nottingleya qui[3] jacet inter gardinum nostrum versus west, et inter toftum Ricardi filii Sigerede, et extendit in longum a communi via usque ad aquam que vocatur Hayr, cum libero introitu et exitu et omnibus aliis aysiamentis ejusdem ville. Hunc ego[4] toftum, sicut prescriptum est, warentizabimus et defendemus nos[5] et heredes nostri prefatis monachis contra omnes homines sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina*,[6] *Gilleberto de Nottona*,[7] *Jordano Folioth*,[8] *Roberto Walensi*, *Ricardo de Scales*,[9] *Rogero de Bosco*, *Ricardo de Hottona*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*, *Raimundo clerico*, *Hugone senescallo domine de Begala*,[10] *Alano socio ejus*, et aliis.

(1) *Sic.* This change of person from singular to plural is in accordance with much else in this charter. (2) There was no second charter.

(3) The many confusions of both person and gender in this copy are very noticeable. But it must not be forgotten that the copyist-cartographer was approaching his end. The boundaries are, however, well defined, and I have already enlarged upon the point somewhat. See *ante*, p. 263.

(4) *Sic*, an ungrammatical redundancy; or perhaps for "ergo." (5) *Sic.*

(6) The young lord, the heir and successor to Adam.

(7) The lords of Notton appear in the Chartulary with some frequency during the half century between 1190 and 1240; but with not sufficient particularity to enable a genealogy to be constructed, except tentatively. The earliest seems to be Arnald, No. 132, cir. 1192. He was followed by Gilbert, No. 19, No. 20 and No. 229, all before 1200. There was then a gap of at least twenty years during which the name does not appear, after which Gilbert de Notton, who may be the same Gilbert, or may not, emerges in No. 95 as seneschal to John de Lascy. He is accompanied by William his son, and till cir. 1230 the two are of frequent occurrence, William being constable in No. 100, cir. 1226, and their last appearance being in No. 203, cir. 1230. A subsequent series of charters tested by Roger de Notton extends from 1233 to 1240, but there is no indication as to the connection which must have existed between him and Gilbert. But compare a genealogy in the Chartulary of Whalley Abbey, page 45.

(8) Jordan II. He survived till at least 1206, in which year he was the petitioner in a Fine with regard to 36 acres in Ramesholme, in Kellington. See *Yorkshire Fines—John*, Surtees, xciv. 139.

(9) Or Scholes, in Kippax.

(10) This was probably Hugh Pincerna, but I cannot trace either the lady of Beal, or Alan his companion.

## CCXXX. Carta Willelmi de Vescy.[1] Cir. 1215.

[Know present and to come that I, William de Vesci, have given &c. all the right and claim which I have had, or in any way could have had, in a bovate of

(1) The William de Vesci of No. 27 was the maternal uncle of Robert de Lascy, being the brother of Albreda de Vesci, his mother. The grantor of the present charter was his son, another William,

land with its appurtenances in Marsden, which Robert May sometime held of me. To be held and possessed, &c. Paying thence yearly to the chief lord two spurs, or four pence, at the feast of the blessed Giles. Warranty. And that this my gift and grant may be good and valid, I have placed my seal to the present document in witness, these being witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Vesci dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni apostolo et evangeliste de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in una bovata terre cum pertinenciis in Merkisdene quam Robertus Mey aliquando de me tenuit. Tenendam et habendam dictis monachis libere, quiete, et pacifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad dictam bovatam pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino duo calcaria, vel quatuor denarios, ad festum beati Egidii.[2] Hanc autem donacionem et concessionem ego et heredes mei dictis monachis inperpetuum warentizabimus. Et ut hac mea donacio et concessio firma sit et stabilis, presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, *domino Johanne constabulario Cestrie*,[3] *Hugone Pincerna*,[4] *Gaufrido de Duttona*,[5] *Henrico persona de Rouuelle*,[6] *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[7] *Henrico Walensi*,[8] *Johanne de Hec*,[9] *Adam de Blakeburne*, *Rogero de*

---

and its date was about 1215; that is, subsequent to the death of Roger de Lascy in 1211, and while his son John held the constableship before he had become Earl of Lincoln. Moreover, it belongs to the early days of Hugh Pincerna, before he became seneschal, as he was when he tested No. 23, in which the receiver was Walter. See the pedigree of the Pontefract Vescis, Introduction, p. lii. We have seen in No. 125 the second William de Vesci of Pontefract making a grant to the monks of a house in Bondgate, and about 1220 mentioned casually in No. 94 as tenant of a Stone House which was owned by the king's bailiff William. This Stone House seems to be that which stands in the Castle Ditch, "super vivarium," "above the pool," which was lately occupied by Mr. Walter Barker, and from which Capt. Warde communicated with the garrison at the time of the siege, and gave them assured intelligence of the result of the battle of Naseby.

(2) The Feast of the Blessed Giles (1 September) was the great medieval fair at Pontefract. There is among the Douce MSS. (No. 98) a very curious illuminated list of English towns, with a nominal roll of the particulars for which each was famous or infamous. The roll is clearly of the latter half of the thirteenth century, and on it is named the "Marche de Punfreyt," a sufficient record, if the only one, of the celebrity of St. Giles's Fair.

(3) John de Lascy inherited the constableship in 1211, and became earl of Lincoln in 1232.

(4) The Hugh Buticularius of No. 23; the name became Despenser in a later generation. See No. 29 and No. 30. I think we have here the origin of that family, and the suggestion of an additional reason why, at his execution, Thomas of Lancaster was compelled to face the north; Parlington, the Despenser manor, was in that direction. No. 230 is the only charter hitherto signed by any Hugh Pincerna without the title of seneschal.

(5) Nothing more occurs of this Geoffrey de Dutton, and he who tested No. 29 and No. 30 in 1258 was probably his nephew or grandson. There is a pedigree of the family in the Whalley Chartulary, p. 17.

(6) Rothwell. See also No. 23. This Henry became parson of Normanton in 1252.

(7) Probably Robert the clerk, the second son of Robert I., who was instituted to Fryston in 1249. See pedigree, p. xlvi. (8) Henry Wallis II., who married the heiress of Fryston.

(9) Probably the predecessor of Hyland de Heck named in note (10) to No. 168.

*eadem*,[10] *Petro receptore*,[11] *Petro de Merkesdene*, *Roberto de Penbirie*,[12] et aliis.[13]

(10) These Blackburn names have not hitherto occurred. But Roger, son of Adam de Blackburn, is named in the Whalley Chartulary in a charter of John de Lascy (*Lit. de Blackburn*, *No. III.*) as having formerly held the mediety of the church of Blackburn, which John de Lascy was conferring upon the monks there "with his body."

(11) Peter the receiver seems to have preceded Walter who held the office till his death in 1240. Peter is mentioned in No. 283 also. He is clearly a different man to Peter de Marsden.

(12) Neither of these two names occurs elsewhere.

(13) There is an abstract of No. 230 in Dodsworth's vol. 135, but neither No. 228 nor No. 229 appears to have been either copied or abstracted.

KELLINGTONA.

**CCXXXI.** **Carta Henrici de Vernoil.** **Cir. 1190.**

[Know present and to come that I, Henry de Vernoil, have granted, given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, two acres of meadow in the oatlands of Kellington, to Gilbert de Lascy and the monks of Pontefract, whom by my permission the aforesaid Gilbert has made heirs of that holding. To be held, &c. Warranty. Witnesses.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Vernoil concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi duas acras prati in avenanis[1] de Kellingtona Gilleberto de Lascy[2] et monachis de Pontefracto quos ex concessione mea predictus Gilbertus[2] fecit heredes de hoc tenemento. Tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete ab omni servicio et consuetudine, pro duobus denariis mihi et heredibus meis annuatim in festo sancti Martini reddendis. Et ego et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis Gilberto et monachis prefatam terram contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, *Adam de Reinevilla*, *Thoma filio suo*, *Ivone de Lungwilers*, *Willelmo fratre suo*, *Umfrido de Vili*,[3] *Willelmo de Wenrevilla*,[4] *Burnello*,[5] *Alexandro et Rogero de Rugala*,[6] *Willelmo de Prestuna*,[7] et aliis.

(1) *Sic.* This word (which I have dubiously translated "oatlands") probably did not survive.

(2) Probably the Gilbert de Lascy of No. 5, but no trace is extant of his grant to the monks.

(3) Descendant of the Humphrey [de Veilly] who in the time of the Domesday Survey owned the manors of Snydale, Newton Wallis and Ackworth. He gave to the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel from Snydale and Newton (see *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiv. 156).

(4) He was of Hemsworth, and the family never made much increase of their local possessions. See note (2) to No. 157.

(5) A Burnell tested No. 8 also: and there was an Andrew de Burnell among those who tested in No. 124, a Gerald de Burnell in No. 138, and a William Burnell in No. 236. But I cannot connect any of them. The name as "Burnell houses" still remains in Ackworth, as does Biset in Hemsworth in the form of "Visit houses."

(6) Roall in Kellington. These were younger brothers of John rector of Kellington. See pedigree under No. 297. If we could ascertain the father of these six brothers, we should perhaps do somewhat to ascertain the founder of Kellington church. (7) See pedigree under No. 173.

**CCXXXII. Carta Henrici de Vernoil. Cir. 1208.**

[Know present and to come that I, Henry de Vernoil, have . . . . . confirmed to God and St. John of Pontefract . . . . . a rent of two pence, to wit, that which the aforesaid monks were accustomed to pay me yearly for two acres of meadow in the oatlands of Kellington. Warranty. Witnesses.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Vernoil dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et sancto Johanni de Pontefracto et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, redditum duorum denariorum, quos scilicet prefati monachi solebant reddere michi annuatim pro duabus acris prati in avenames[1] de Kellingtona. Et ego Henricus de Vernoil et heredes mei predictum redditum et predictas duas acras prati prefatis monachis contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, *Johanne de Birkina*,[2] *Thoma filio suo*, *Willelmo filio Everardi*,[3] *Thoma persona de Kellingtona*, *Alexandro filio suo*,[4] *Rogero capellano*,[5] *Assolf de Pontefracto*,[6] *Symone de Smithetona*, *Johanne filio Willelmi*,[7] et multis aliis.

(1) *Sic.* (2) Died 1227, when he was succeeded by his son Thomas, the next witness.

(3) See note (2) to No. 94. (4) See pedigree under No. 297.

(5) So called in No. 93 and No. 102; afterwards dean of Pontefract. Even as dean of Pontefract he gave precedence in No. 112 to Roger de Roall. He appears to have been son of another Roger de Ledsham. See pedigree under No. 191.

(6) Perhaps the "Assolf the butcher" who is named in No. 136.

(7) Perhaps John son of William de Campsall, see No. 111.

De Prestona.[1]

**CCXXXIII. Carta Radulfi Painel. Cir. 1190.**

[Know present and to come that I, Ralph Paganel, have given to William son of Hervey, and his heirs, a toft which is between the house of the said William, and the road nearest his house. To be holden of me and of my heirs, freely and quietly, for one penny a year at the feast of St. Martin. But when the said William received the said toft, then he gave to me 5 shillings. Witnesses, &c.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus Painel[2] dedi Willelmo filio Hervei et heredibus suis unum toftum quod est inter domum

(1) This heading is a subsequent marginal addition, and it may be inaccurate. For there is nothing in the charter itself to show that its subject belonged to Preston; that is Preston-in-Swillington. The grantee was William son of Hervey, son of Jordan. His mother-in-law, his father's second wife, had claimed dower by No. 198, and he himself occurs again in No. 238 as a purchaser. But his career was short; he left no issue, and he was succeeded by his younger brother, Adam de Biram. The document seems to have been selected for this position rather on account of its brevity, than by reason of its relevance to those preceding it, for it exactly occupied an unfilled space at the foot of the second column of the dorse of folio 45. Moreover, of the two Williams, sons of a Harvey, it does not state whether the grantee was William, son of Harvey, son of Jordan, son of Ailric of Ledstone, or William son of Hervey, son of Kaskin. Internal evidence, however, and what is stated in note (11) *infra*, shows that the former was the grantee. But see also note (1) to No. 156.

(2) There is no evidence to determine to which branch of the extensive and wide-spread family of the Paganels this Ralph belonged, and his presence here occasions much surprise. Ralph was a family name, and that of the original settler in Yorkshire, who obtained from the Conqueror the

predicti Willelmi et viam proximam domui sue. Tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere, et quiete, pro uno denario per annum ad festum sancti Martini. Quando autem predictus Willelmus accepit predictum toftum, tunc dedit mihi v solidos. Testibus, *Roberto de Stapiltona*,[3] *Ivone de Lungewilers*,[4] *Herberto de Archis*,[5] *Ricardo filio Nigelli*,[6] *Thoma filio Winulf*, *Ricardo de Suttona*,[7] *Hugone de Stapiltona*,[8] *Waltero filio Gile*, *Henrico filio Thome*,[9] *Rogero de Witewod*,[10] *Radulfo filio Ricardi*, *Willelmo de Hottona*,[11] et aliis.

---

entire estate of Merleswain in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Nottingham, Lincoln and York. The Yorkshire estate included in Barkston wapentake Drax, Airmyn, Camblesford and Barlow. He afterwards added, as mesne tenant of Ilbert de Lascy, Shippen and Sturton, Leeds and Headingley, all in Skyrack. The identity of this Ralph Paganel, who was sheriff of Yorkshire in 1089, is clear; for in his charter to Holy Trinity, York, he gives one fishery and the tithe of others in Drax, the church of Leeds and its appurtenances, the tithes of the demesne, and half a carucate of land there, together with the whole vill of Sturton (Stourton Grange) and its appurtenances, and two parts of the tithes of the demesne. He was dead in 1130, and his son William is recorded as having made his payment of death-duty in the year ending August, 1131. There is, however, no clue to any Ralph Painel, owner of land in Swillington in 1190. See also No. 297 in the next Fasciculus, where mention is made of a rood and a half "ante ostium Matildis Painel," who might be the widow of this Ralph, holding in her widow's right; and see also No. 329, a charter of Germanus, son of Milisanda of Kippax, which also is witnessed by Ralph Painel, as his name is uniformly spelt. Another Painel, of whom also the genealogists know nothing, but who bears a family name Fulk, which may well indicate his claim to descent from a branch of the Paganels, is mentioned incidentally in 1205, in *Fines of king John*, Surtees Society, xciv, No. 242. The property of this Fulk was in Drax, on the borders of Barlow. This branch of the Paynels held here during the whole of the thirteenth century, and in 8 Edward I. (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, i. 206) a John Paynel of Drax (who had had two wives (1) Letitia widow of Ralph de Kaynes, and (2) Katherine daughter and co-heiress of Adam de Periton), had been lord of the manors of Swinton near Malton, and of Easthorpe. By his second wife he had John, born at Combe Kaynes in 1263, and Philip (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, ii. 17, 55, 61, 63*n*). By an inquisition in 1287, as to the liability of the second John to take upon himself knighthood, it was reported that he owned the manor of Drax worth £32, and that of Combe Kaynes worth £16, but that he was not liable to take up knighthood. And in this connection it may be borne in mind that the Richard de Croil (Crowle) who tested the Ledsham charter No. 202 in 1238, had only a few months previously tested No. 25 as Richard Panel, thus showing how the patronymic was becoming superseded by the local name, though in this last instance, the two had been concurrent for at least eighty years.

(3) Robert I. (4) Afterwards seneschal to Robert de Lascy. (5) See note (2) to No. 205.

(6) This Richard with Thomas of No. 207, may be other sons of Nigel of Southgate. See No. 120.

(7) Tests also No. 186 and No. 187. (8) Brother of Robert who heads these witnesses.

(9) Tests No. 238 also. (10) See No. 249, a charter perhaps twenty years earlier.

(11) William de Hotton afterwards granted two bovates in Flockton (miscalled Hotton in the original Index) to the monks of St. John, No. 263, for the soul of this William, son of Harvey, the grantee of No. 233, whom he styles "his lord;" which Adam de Biram confirmed by No. 264, calling the grantor "his brother and lord," a phrase which proves the identity. It may be remembered also that there is a hint in No. 184 that William son of Hervey had had a residence at Middleton (Middle Shitlington), which adjoins Flockton.

[End of the First Volume.]

# APPENDIX.

## COLLATED CHARTERS.

It may be convenient to collate those documents of the Pontefract Chartulary, both of Church and State, which under the Plantagenets became the standards of appeal. They were No. 71 and No. 73, the two charters granted at the Northampton Council of 1155; and No. 57, that of archbishop Theobald, acting as papal legate and therefore as chief ecclesiastical authority in the Province, which was issued some few years later.

Several new appointments concurred to make the opening of the reign of Henry II. remarkable, and the notable inauguration of a new order. Archbishop St. William was dead, and Roger of Boroughbridge, archdeacon of Canterbury, had just been consecrated to the archbishopric of York (Oct. 10, 1154), fifteen days before the death of the "usurping" king. The aged Pope, Anastasius IV., died in the closing month of the year (Dec. 2nd), and before the new king had taken any public steps to enter upon his inheritance, Adrian IV. being the following day elected to the papal throne. On the 7th, the incoming king, who was in Normandy at the time of the death of his predecessor, embarked for England, landing on the following day in Hampshire, from whence he proceeded to Westminster for his coronation on Sunday, 19th December.

Immediately after that ceremony, from the date of which his regnal year is reckoned, the new king commenced the practice of ignoring all that had been done by his predecessor; even William Earl of Arundel (or Sussex), who had as earl been witness to the compromise between king Stephen and Henry fitz Maud, the new king, being made earl as by an original grant.[1]

Proceeding northward in a progress, the king visited Oxford and Northampton, at which latter place he remained some days in Council, and granted to Pontefract Priory the two charters, No. 71 and No. 73, apparently with the same intent of making himself the fountain of all honour and all power.

No. 71, which was granted at an early session of the Council, was superseded in a few days by No. 73, many important alterations, several omissions, and various additions having been made. In the subsequent ecclesiastical confirmation No. 57, the first named (No. 71) was taken as the basis, but the whole was so re-arranged that for the purpose of collation I have found it necessary to recast it, though retaining every word adopted by the document.

There is nothing to show why the gift of Paganus son of Bucardus and that of Alice de Gaunt's dowry in Ingolvesmels, which were both catalogued in No. 71, did not appear in either the revised charter or the legate's confirmation, or why the last named bore no reference to the three bovates in Middleton, which each of king Henry's charters had chronicled; but king Stephen's gift of two churches at York, which was named in No. 71, might have been and probably was recalled by the new king. Hence probably the history of York knows nothing of this grant of two of its churches to the monks of Pontefract.

Again, in No. 71 only the half of Catwick church is stated to belong to the monks; but in No. 73 the whole church is confirmed to them, in its two medieties, and with four bovates of land. This is in addition to a single bovate, the gift of Simon son of Ralph

(1) Selden: *Titles of Honour*, p. 652.

de Catwick, which is included in all the three charters. The inference can only be that the additional grant had been made in the interval between the two sessions of the Council.

On the other hand, No. 73 includes grants at Swillington, Darrington, Stapleton, Roall, and Knottingley, which are not named in No. 71; nor are they confirmed by No. 57, the ecclesiastical confirmation, which took the unrevised royal charter for its model but re-arranged the order of the grants, under the expressed name of each successive head of the fee, placing the grants of each lord and his tenants in succession, in chronological order. Besides this, which is very convenient for us, it contains also a useful addition of the name of each grantor, which in some cases is not to be found elsewhere.

But it is remarkable to notice how mutilated many of the proper names became while passing through the hands of the ecclesiastical scribes who wrote and prepared No. 57. Though really good scholars, and, when their theme required it, capable of the highest flights of classical Latinity, yet in their hands many of the English proper names in the charters granted to the Pontefract monks were written very carelessly; but on the other hand, the name of the Lancashire honour, which was Gliterhou in No. 71 and Glitherou in No. 73, was spelt by them according to a correct usage, and with the initial C. In the Pontefract Town Charter of Richard I. also, the word appears with a G., as in these royal charters.

The following is the collation of these three important documents:—

| No. LXXI. | No. LXXIII. | No. LVII. |
|---|---|---|
| *The First Charter of king Henry II. The italicized words were modified in No. 73, and those within brackets were omitted. The clauses were re-arranged in No. 57, chronologically.* | *Revised charter of king Henry II. The additions to No. 71 are bracketed.* | *No. 71 was its verbal model but it adds a chronological arrangement, the grants of each lord and of his tenants being grouped. The names also of the grantors are added.* |
| Scilicet situm ecclesie *ipsorum monachorum* in Pontefracto, et ibidem vii acras cum mansuris *suis*, et in Brackenhil xiii acras, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa *et quicquid ad eam pertinet.* | Scilicet situm ecclesie eorum in Pontefracto, et ibidem vii acras cum mansuris earum, et in Brakenhil xiii acras, et in eadem villa ecclesiam omnium sanctorum cum capellis et terris et ceteris pertinentiis. | 1. [Ex dono Roberti de Laceio, tempore Willelmi secundi regis], situm ecclesie ipsorum monachorum in Pontefracto et ibidem vij acras, cum mansuris suis, et in Brakenhil xiii acras, et ecclesiam omnium sanctorum in eadem villa, et quicquid ad eam pertinet. |
| Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama *et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et dimidium ejusdem* ville de Ledeshama: et Ledstonam et Witewdam et Dodewrdam et Kelingleiam cum omnibus pertinentiis *suis, et villam de Barnesleya*, cum omnibus pertinentiis *suis:* et aquam a molendinis Castelfordc usque ad Tornestrem: et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholay *de* Pontefracto. | Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama [cum capella de Fareburna], et cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis: et medietatem prefate ville de Ledeshama, et Ledestonam, et Witewdam, et Doddewrdama, et Bernelaiam, et Kelinglaiam, cum omnibus earum pertinentiis: et aquam a molendinis Castelfordie usque ad Tornestrem et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholai in Pontefracto [intus et foris ad dispositionem eorum in usus pauperum]. | 2. Et ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et dimidium ejusdem ville de Ledeshama, et Ledestonam, et Witewdam, et Doddewrdam, et aquam a molendinis Castleforde usque ad Thornestrem. Et custodiam hospitalis sancti Nicholai de Pontefracto.<br>11. [Item ex dono ipsius et Radulfi dc Capercuria], villam dc Barnesleya cum omnibus pertinentiis suis [pretcr unum sartum et molendinum quod dedit illis soror ipsius Radulfi, Betrix.]<br>9. [Ex dono Henrici de Laceyo villam de] Kellingley, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. |

No. LXXI. *continued.*

Et unam carrucatam terre in Pontefracto.

Et decimam redditus ville *PonteFracti:* et ecclesiam de Dardingtona: et ecclesiam de Kyppeis, cum *omnibus ad eam* pertinentibus.

Et [*in Boolanda*] ecclesiam de Slaiteburna cum *omnibus ad eam* pertinentibus: et [in Cestrieschira] ecclesiam de Walleia, et *quicquid ad eam pertinet:* et capellam castelli de Gliterhou cum decimis omnium rerum dominij: et ibidem ecclesiam beate Marie Magdalene Magdalene (*sic*): et ecclesiam de Calna: et ecclesiam de Brunleya, et *quecumque ad illam pertinent. Ecclesia* vero beati Clementis [de Pontefracto] *alii ecclesie* non dabitur nisi ecclesie *sancti* Johannis de Pontefracto.

Et *unam bovatam* terre in Torph:

Et piscatoriam unam in Begala. Et decimam carnis de venatione, carnis (*sic*) *dominii* et coriorum.

Et xxx acras terre in Pontefracto.

Et in Schetlintona xxi[1] bovatas terre.

No. LXXIII. *continued.*

Et unam carrucatam terre in Pontefracto: [et xxx acras terre, *which are entered later in No. 71*] [et est molendinum].

Et decimam redditus ville de Pontefracto: et ecclesiam de Dardintona [cum capella de Stapiltona, et cum terris, et ceteris pertinentiis]: et ecclesiam de Kippeis cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis.

Et ecclesiam de Sleiteburna cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis: et ecclesiam de Walleia cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis: capellam castelli de Glitherou cum decimis omnium rerum dominii, et ibidem ecclesiam beate Marie Magdalene [cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis]: et ecclesiam de Calna [cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis]: et ecclesiam de Brunlaia cum terris et ceteris pertinentiis: capella vero beati Clementis alteri religioni non dabitur, nisi ecclesie beati Johannis de Pontefracto.

[Et piscatoriam unam in Begala, et decimam carnis de venatione domini, et carnis et coriorum, *transposed after Thorp in No. 71.*]

Et duas bovatas terre in Torph [cum omnibus pertinentiis.]

Et in Schitlingtona vi bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis. Item in eadem villa vi bovatas terre [cum omnibus pertinentiis de feudo comitis de Warena et libertatem et quietantiam de omni theloneo et consuetudine seculari per totum feudum suum in illa terra manentibus.]

No. LVII. *continued.*

3. [Ex dono Willelmi Folioth:] unam carrucatam terre in Pontefracto.

6. [Ex dono Hugonis de Laval:] decimam redditus ville de Pontefracto, et ecclesiam de Dardingtona et ecclesiam de Kippeis cum omnibus ad eas pertinentibus.

7. Et in Boolanda, ecclesiam de Sletteburna cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et in Cestresire, ecclesiam de Walleya et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et capellam Castelli de Clitherow cum decimis omnium rerum dominii [sui]; et ibidem ecclesiam beate Marie Magdalene, et ecclesiam de Calna, et ecclesiam de Brunley, et quecumque ad illas pertinent. Et ecclesia beati Clementis de Pontefracto alii ecclesie non dabitur, nisi ecclesie sancti Johannis de Pontefracto.

10. Et piscatoriam unam in Begala, et decimam [sue] carnis de venatione [sua] et coriorum.

8. [Ex dono Willelmi Maltraversi, et uxoris sue Damete,] unam bovatam terre in Torph.

14. [Ex dono Pagani filii Bucardi,] xxx acras in Pontefracto.

15. In Sithlintuna xii bovatas terre [sex ex dono Hugonis de Laval, et sex ex dono Willelmi comitis de Warenna].

(1) xii, correctly, in No. 73 and No. 57. Shitlington was divided between the two Honours of Pontefract (belonging at this time to Hugh de Laval), and Wakefield (belonging to William, Earl of Warren).

No. LXXI. *continued.*

Et iij mansuras cum toftis earum in Pontefracto

Et duas bovatas terre in Fristona. Et iii acras juxta molendinum et *ipsum* molendinum.

Et unam carucatam terre in Golvesmeles, et quicquid ad illam pertinet.

Ex capitulo beati Petri Ebor' *ecclesie*,[2] dimidium Ledeshame *in perpetuum*, pro x marcis per singulos annos solvendis.[3]

Et duas ecclesias in Eboraco, scilicet ecclesiam S. Samsonis et S. Benedicti, et quicquid ad illas pertinet.

Et totam terram de Pecche-Feld finaliter pro quatuor solidis per annum.

Et passagium de Suth ferribi, et tres bovatas terre [et dimidiam] cum xiiii mansuris in eadem villa.

No. LXXIII. *continued.*

Et vii [iii *only*, *elsewhere*] mansuras cum toftis earum in Pontefracto; [et unam bovatam terre in Altoftis cum pertinentiis].

Et in Fristona duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis: et molendinum Hamelini, et tres acras eidem molendino pertinentes.

Ex capitulo beati Petri Eboraci dimidium Ledeshama finaliter[4] pro x marcis per singulos annos solvendis, [quinque in festo sancti Wilfridi, et aliis quinque in nativitate sancte Marie].

{*Not in No. 73.*}

Et totam terram de Pecchfeld, duas scilicet partes in perpetuam elemosinam, et tertiam partem finaliter pro xvi denariis singulis annis: [et passagium de Castelfordia, et sexaginta solidos singulis annis de primis denariis redditus ville de Pontefracto; et in eadem villa in foro scilicet et extra forum licentiam in primis emendi necessaria, et ipsis et eorum hominibus manentibus in feudo Pontisfracti libertatem et quietantiam de omni consuetudine seculari].

Et passagium de Suthferibi cum tribus bovatis terre [et earum pertinentiis], et quatuordecim mansuris in eadem villa [et in Horkestowa].

No. LVII. *continued.*

16. [Ex dono Henrici de Campels,] duas mansuras in Pontefracto cum toftis earum.

17. [Ex dono Ascelini de Dai,] unam mansuram cum tofto in Pontefracto.

18. [Ex dono W. de Fristona] duas bovatas terre in Fristona, et iij acras juxta molendinum, et [ex dono Roberti[1] patris sui] ipsum molendinum.

24. [Ex dono Rogeri de Molbrai et uxoris sue Aliz] unam carrucam (*sic*) terre in Ingolvesmeles et quicquid ad illam pertinet.

13. Ex capitulo beati Petri Ebor' ecclesie, dimidium de Ledeshama in perpetuum, pro x marcis per singulos annos solvendis.

{*Nor confirmed ecclesiastically.*}

12. [Ex dono Pagani de Landa[5] et Hugonis de Stiventuna][6] totam terram de PeccheFeld finaliter, pro iiij *or* solidis per annum.

23. [Ex dono Gilleberti de Gaunt] passagium de Suthferibi et iij bovatas terre et dimidiam, cum xiiii mansuris in eadem villa.

---

(1) This is the only mention of the name of this donor, the father of William de Friston. It adds a generation to the genealogy, and connects the family with Gerbodo, the Domesday grantee.

(2) "Ecclesie" omitted in No. 73. (3) See No. 43.

(4) This substitution of "finaliter" in No. 73 for "in perpetuum" in No. 71 may be noticed.

(5) Paganus de Landa gave two thirds (see No. 317).

(6) The grant of the third was really made by Mauger, father of Hugh (see No. 318).

No. LXXI. *continued.*

In Selkestona (*sic*) vi bovatas terre et ecclesiam de Silkestona cum *omnibus ad eam pertinentibus:* et *ecclesiam* de Caltorna cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii.

Et iii bovatas terre in Medeltona.

Et situm *ecclesie* beate Marie Magdalene de Lunda, cum Brettona et Neuhala, et Reinesberga, et Lintweit; et quicquid in Bramtona, et quicquid habetur *in* Ayra et Steinclif usque Meresbroch. Et molendina de Dirna, et Lundam, in Cuberlanda capellam beati Andree apostoli juxta Culgeit[2] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

Et *dimidietatem ecclesie* de Catthewic. Et unam bovatam terre in eadem villa.

Et duas bovatas terre in Caltona.

Et i bovatam terre in Ravenesfeld.

Et duas bovatas terre in Boshurst.[3]

Et unam carrucatam terre in Broctona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

No. LXXIII. *continued.*

Et ecclesiam de Silkestona, et vi bovatas terre in eadem villa cum pertinentiis suis, et capellam de Calthorna cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii, [et in eadem villa duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis].

Et tres bovatas terre in Mideltona.

Et situm monasterii beate Marie Magdalene de Lunda cum Brettona et Neuhala et Reinesberga et Linthwait: et quicquid in Bramtona et quicquid habetur inter Hairam et Stainclif usque Meresbroch. Et molendina de Dirna, et Lundam, et Carletonam[2] cum omnibus earum pertinentiis.

Et ecclesiam de Cathewick [cum quatuor bovatis terre et ceteris pertinentiis:] et in eadem villa unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis.

Et in Broctona unam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis. [Et in Suinlingtona unam carrucatam terre cum pertinentiis: et in Dardingtona iiii bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis.]

[In Stapiltona unam bovatam terre cum pastura centum ovium, et ceteris pertinentiis. In Rugala duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis: et in Nottinglaia unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis.]

No. LVII. *continued.*

4. [Et dono Ailsy[1]] in Silkestona vi bovatas terre.

5. [Ex dono Suani filii Ailrici] ecclesiam de Silkestona cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Et ecclesiam de Calthorna cum duabus partibus decimarum totius dominii sui.

26. [Ex dono Ade filij Suani] situm monasterii beate Marie Magdalene de Lunda, cum Brettona, et Neuhala et Rinesberga et Lintwert, et quicquid in Bramtona, et quicquid habetur inter Hairam (*sic*) et Stainclif usque Meresbroch. Et molendina de Dirna et Lundam [patris sui]. In Cumberlanda capellam beati Andree apostoli juxta Culguid, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

21. [Ex dono Radulfi de Cathewic] dimidietatem ecclesie ejusdem ville, [Et ex dono Symonis filii ejus] unam bovatam terre in eadem villa.

22. [Ex dono Ade filii Suani] duas bovatas terre in Calthorna.

19. [Ex dono Ailsi Bacun] unam bovatam terre in Ravenasfeld.

20. [Ex dono Symonis de Muhalt] ii bovatas terre in Cosehist.[3]

25. [Ex dono Aliz de Romeli] unam carrucatam terre in Broctona cum omnibus pertinenentiis[4] suis.

(1) Or Ailric. (2) Culcheth in Winwick.

(3) For Keswick, or it might have been the local name of that particular part of the manor. See No. 228 *bis.* (4) *Sic.*

## THE PONTEFRACT FIELDS.

As the sheet containing Charter No. 140 was at press, I received from Mr. Lancaster, who, jointly with Mr. Baildon, is editing the Kirkstall Chartulary for the Thoresby Society, a copy of the Kirkstall Charter which refers to the gift of Emma de Toulouse, and which, as I have said (note (3), page 184), supplies the complementary data for the interesting identification of the plot of land referred to.

The various Fields of Pontefract were :

(1) The North Field, bordering on Ferrybridge.
(2) The Greave Field, bordering on Knottingley.
(3) The Chequers, bordering on Carleton and Darrington, the southernmost portion of which was called the Street Furlong.
(4) The South Field, bordering on Carleton.
(5) The West Field, bordering on Tanshelf.
(6) The Haverings and the Bennet Ings, bordering on Ackworth and Purston.

These were broken up and passed into private possession at various times. The North Field had already been partitioned in the twelfth century, generally in allotments of three acres. (See the Little Charter, page xl.) In the Greave Field the process commenced somewhat later (see No. 110, No. 111 and No. 112), and was continued slowly even to the seventeenth century. (See *Booke of Entries of the Pontefract Corporation*, 1654 and 1657.) The three "Town Closes" of the South Field were soon afterwards allowed to be "enclosed" (*de.* 1675) as were the West Field, the Haverings and the Bennet Ings (*de.* 1675). In the later enclosures the area of each was somewhat arbitrary, depending upon the quantity of land over which the person who was permitted to enclose had obtained rights. In the North Field the allotment seems to have been generally one of three acres, or of a multiple of three. In the earlier enclosures of the Chequers, the integer was generally more like five acres. This was in an outlying plot called the Street Furlong along the "street" or highway from Foulsnape in Pontefract to Carfax in Darington. (See No. 220.) This was composed of about a score of long parallel strips abutting upon the "street," and therefore requiring no fore-lands or head-lands, which were generally so much wasted land, or land absorbed in paths of access.

Of the Street Furlong plot, the first (named in No. 140) was a close of 4 a. 0 r. 18 p., given by Simon Butler to the Pontefract monks; the second towards the south was the close of 3 a. 0 r. 33 p. given by Benedict the priest; the third was a close called to this day "Seven Acres Close," given to Kirkstall by Emma de Toulouse, as shown in the Kirkstall Chartulary, which names her as the widow of Walter de Toulouse, a piece of information that is not given in the Pontefract Chartulary.

# INDEX

To the more important Summaries of Personal and Local History.


Aberford, Walter of, 267
Acre, as a linear measure, 235
Adam de Biram, 298
Adam de Reineville, Vetus, xliii., 35, 227; Adam his grandson, 283
Adam fitz Peter, of Birkin, 298; Robert his eldest son, 298 (John his ultimate heir is not mentioned in this volume); John his brother, frequently confused with the lord, 233, 237
Adam fitz Peter, of Birstall, 276
Adam fitz Swain, founder of Monk Bretton, 67
Adam, son of Robert le Busceler, 282, 283
Adam, son of Seric, 280
Adam the chaplain, 204, 245, 291
Agnes de Arches, 273
Agnes filia Swain, 190
Agnes, widow of Henry Wallis, married to Hervey de Ledstone, 251
Ailbern, 204
Ailric de Ledstone, 274
Ailric, Jordan fitz, his charter to the monks, 245
Alan de Kippax, 43; vice-sheriff, 243
Alan de Smeaton, 160
Alan, son of Nicholas, son of Jordan of Shippen, 209, 226
Alan the sub-prior, 269
Allerton Bywater, 281
Allerton, William de, 131, 227, 250
Alpibus, Peter de, 146, 200
Ameville, Colin de Quartremars, 146
Archbishop Becket, 103
Archbishop Roger, 100
Archdeacon, John the, 66
Archdeacon, Official of the, 162
Arches, Agnes de, 273
Arches, Herbert de, 272
Arnald and his fellow priests, 147
Arnald de Notton, 179
Aschetil de Hardwick, 32
Asolf, Hugh fitz, de Bretton, 205, 226
Aula, de, 210
Aula, Jordan de, 149

Baghill, 90; in Kirkby, 18; in Pontefract, 82; before the Castle, 21
Bailey gate (Pontefract), 163
Bared, William son of, 250
Barnsley, cyrograph concerning, 66
Barwick, John de, 226
Becket, Thomas, archbishop, 103
Bede House (Pontefract), 145
Bendle Hedge (Pontefract), 210
Benedict the priest, 126
Bertram, heir to Frystone, 136
Beveridge, 167
Biram, Adam de, 298
Biram, Walter de, 278
Birkin, John de, the elder, 233, 237
Biset, Hugh, 187, 197
Bishop, Ralph Noel, of the Orkneys, 62
Bishop, Robert de Chesney, 99
Blund, Matilda de, 161
Brackenhill or West Royd, now Monkroyd, 17, 132, 190, 216
Bramley, fertility of, 212
Bramley, Norris, clerk of, 281
Bretton, Hugh de, 205, 226
Brus, Peter de, his grant to Healaugh, 264; charter of, 299
Burton Salmon, 145
Busceler, Robert de, 282, 285
Busli, de, or Copley, 129
Butivelein, Robert de (dean), 67
Butler, Simon, 150
Butts, The, 126

Camera, Gregory de, 155
Campsall, William de, 155
Canon, Thomas the, 275
Carfax in Darrington, 288
Carucate, area of, 236
Castleford, Hugh de, receiver, 270
Catwick Church, 108
Cestria, de, Roger and Robert, 39
Chequers, The, 128
Chesney, bishop, Robert de, 99
Chevercourt, Richard de, 221
Chronology of the de Lascies, 2
Commun[ni]bus, 71
Cook, Arms of the Family, 131
Copley, or de Busli, 129
Cordwainer, Ralph, 163
Corrody, early, 127, 191
Cosehirst in Keswick, 299
Councils, Lateran, 72
Cross, New, 199
Crowle and Paganel, 41, 269
Culture, an allotted portion of the common Field, 151, 155, 172, 198

Dais, The, 136
Daneport, William de, 272
Darrington, Carfax in, 288
Darrington Vicarage, 43
Darrington, Walter the priest of, 284
Dean, Robert de Butivelein, 6
Dean, Robert de Gant, 65
Despenser, Hugh, xxxv.
Dike, the Upper (Pontefract), 144
Dispensator, Hugh, 43
Dispensator, Robert [Wallis], 45, 136, 157

Eachard, parson of Wakefield, 270
Earl Edwin, in Skyrack, 258
East Mill (Pontefract), 90
Elias of Woolley, 179
Elias, the probable progenitor of the Pontefract Ellises, 168
Eudo the chaplain, 146, 155
Everard, William son of, 140, 203, 228, 271
Executors of Warner fitz Nigel, 166
Expletive, curious, "Fide media," 252

Fair, St. Giles's, 301
Father of William de Frystone, 83, 212
Featherstone, William de, 214
Fee of Hillam, 278
Fertility of Bramley, 212
Fertility of Slepehill, 274
Fertility of Stapleton, 290
Fide Media, a curious expletive, 252
Fields, what they were, 149, 151, 155, 172, 198, 312
Flaghill (Pontefract), 215
Flemings, The, 275
Foliot, Jordan, 29, 117
Foliot, Jordan III., his uncertain position in the genealogy, 297
Furlong, Street (Pontefract), 189, 298, 312

Gamel, Hugh son of (the native), 202
Gant, dean, Robert de, 65
Geoffrey de Reineville, 280
Giles's, St., Fair, 301
Grammaticus, 201
Grammaticus, Robert, 252
Grammaticus, William, 229
Grant, when renewed by a son or grandson, frequently treated as an original gift by the latter, 242
Gregory de Camera, 172, 187

Hamelin's Mill, 108
Harald, Robert son of, 160
Hardwick, Aschetil de, 32
Harrop Well, 151
Healaugh, Grant of Peter de Brus to, 264
Heck, John de, 214
Henry II. (king), his unchronicled northward route in 1181 through Pontefract, xxxvii., 100
Henry de Methley, 226
Henry de Seville, 297
Henry fitz Swain, 66
Hereditary Parsonages, xlvii., 276
Hervey, William son of, 191, 212
Hillam, Shippen in the Fee of, 278
Hoderoyd, John de, 214
Horton Hugh de, 249

Horton, Robert de, 142
Horton, William de, 304
House of Lepers, 192
Hugh, bishop of Man, 74
Hugh Buticularius, 39
Hugh de Castleford, receiver, 279
Hugh de Horton, 249
Hugh de Puiset, 99
Hugh de Swillington, 228, 229
Hugh Dispensator, 45
Hugh Pincerna, seneschal, 277, 301
Hugh, son of Gamel the native, 202
Hugh the monk, afterwards prior, 290

Impcroft (Pontefract), 167, 170
Inglesmoor, 214

James of Methley, 173
John de Hoderoyd, 214
John de Kellington, 153, 298
John de Louvain, 211
John Maunsell, 112
John son of Michael, 225
Jordan fitz Ailric de Ledstone, 245
Jordan Foliot the elder, 29, 117
Jordan Foliot III., his uncertain position in the genealogy, 297
Josiana de Smeaton, 273
Juliana, William son of, 250

Katharine de Ledstone, 243, 244
Kellington, John de, 153, 298
Keswick, Cosehirst in, 299
Kinstan, Robert de, 45
Kippax, Alan de (vice-sheriff), 43, 243
Kippax, Mathania de, 161
Kirkman, Thomas, ascriptus, 286
Knaresborough, 161, 182

Land, A, what it was, xxxix., 281
Lazarites, The, 123
Ledsham, 60
Ledsham award, 75
Ledsham, Jordan de, 240
Ledsham, Roger de, 158, 221
Ledsham, Walter de, 267
Ledstone, Ailric de, 274
Ledstone, Eight acres at, 209, 225, 233
Ledstone, East and West, 229
Ledstone, Jordan de, son of Ralph, 240
Ledstone, Jordan fitz Ailric de, 245
Ledstone, Katherine de, 243, 244
Ledstone, Reginald de, 243
Lepers, House of, 192
Lesing, Richard son of, 242
Lewes, Richard de, 200
Linewell (Ledstone), 247
London, Richard of, 162
Louvain, John de, 211
Luci, Richard de, justiciary, 100
Ludham, Walter de, 153, 268
Lungespee, William, 112

Maltravers, William, killed by Paganus, 277
Man, Hugh, bishop of, 74
Mara (Whitwood Mere), 246, 285
Market Place, 125
Marsden (Great), 42
Marton, Richard de, 152, 211
Master Raimond, 185
Master Vavassour, 70
Mathania de Kippax, 161
Matilda de Ledstone, 243, 244
Maunsell, John, 112
Methley, Henry de, 226
Methley, James of, 150, 173
Michael, John son of, 225
Micklefield, Walter of, 267
Milldam (Pontefract), 38
Mill, East (Pontefract), 90
Mill, Hamelin's, 108
Monjoie, 167
Monkhill, 87
Monkroyd, West Royd, or Brackenhill, 132, 190, 216
Moses, brother of Roger, 242

Native, Hugh son of Gamel, 202
Native, Robert de Busceler, 282, 285
Native, Thomas Kirkman, 286
Nepos, its signification, 79
New Cross, 199
Newmarches, The (Pontefract), 294
Newmarket, 163
Newton Wallis, 233

Nicholas, Alan son of, 209
Nicholas de Wheldale, 226
Noel, 180
Noel, Ralph, bishop of the Orkneys, 62
Noel, Robert, 45
Norris, clerk of Bramley, 286
Notton, Arnald de, 179
Notton, Simon de, clerk, 160
Notton, The lords of, 300

Oath, Form of, 162
Official of the Archdeacon, 162

Paganel, Ralph, of Hooton, 208
Paganel, Ralph, of Swillington, 303
Paganel, Richard, 269
Paganus, 192, 193; perhaps the Paganus who killed William Maltravers, 277
Parishes formed in 1180, xxxvi.
Parlington, William of, 164
Parson of Wakefield, Eachard, 270
Parsonages, Hereditary, xlvii.
Patemans, The, 224
Peckfield, 108
Percata, *alias* Perticata, in breadth, 167, 213
Perticata, in length, 213
Peter de Brus, charter of, 299
Peter de Brus I., his grant to Healaugh, 264; to Pontefract, 249
Peter the receiver, 302
Pincerna, Hugh, seneschal, 277, 301
Placia ad herbagium, 205
Pontefract, Baghill, 90
Pontefract, Bede House, 145
Pontefract, Bendle Hedge, 210
Pontefract, East Mill, 90
Pontefract, Impcroft, 167, 170
Pontefract Newmarches, The, 294
Pontefract Park, 150
Pontefract, Richard of, 168
Pontefract, Roger dean of, 303
Pontefract, St. Giles's Fair, 301
Pontefract, Street Furlong, 189, 298
Pontefract, St. Thomas's Hill, 149
Pontefract, The Upper Dike, 144
Pontefract, The Waterfall, 179
Pool, near Byram, 179
Preston-in-Swillington, 201
Preston, William de, 204, 206; his pedigree, 226
Puiset, bishop, Hugh de, 99

Quartremars (de Ameville), Colin de, 146
Quenci, Roger de, 74

Raimond, Master, 165
Ralph, bishop of the Orkneys, 62
Ralph de Cestria, 39
Ralph Painel, 303
Receiver, Hugh de Castleford, 270
Receiver, Peter the, 302
Receiver, Robert the, 270
Receiver, Walter the, 138, 200
Reginald de Ledstone, his granddaughter Matilda, 243, 244
Reineville, Adam de, xliii., 35, 227; Adam his grandson, 283
Reineville, Geoffrey de, 280
Reineville, Robert de, 281
Reineville, William de, 298
Renewal of a grant by a son or grandson, frequently treated as an original gift, 242
Richard de Chevercourt, 221
Richard de Croil, *alias* Paganel, 269
Richard de Lewes, 200
Richard de Luci, justiciary, 100
Richard de Marton, 152, 211
Richard fitz Swain, fitz Ailric, 259, 297
Roall, 158
Robert de Busceler, the native, 282, 283
Robert de Butivelein, dean, 67
Robert de Cestria, 39
Robert de Chesney, bishop, 99
Robert de Horton, 142
Robert de Kinstan, 45
Robert de Reineville, 281
Robert de Sigillo, 105
Robert de Stapleton, 176, 298
Robert de Winton, 41
Robert Dispensator, 136, 157
Robert, eldest son of Adam fitz Peter, 298
Robert Grammaticus, 252
Robert Noel, 45
Robert son of Harald, 160
Robert the receiver, 270

Roche, Simon de, 278
Roger, dean of Pontefract, 303
Roger de Cestria, 39
Roger de Ledsham, 158, 221; Moses his brother, 242
Roger de Quenci, 74
Roucester, John de, 223

Samson of Woodlesford, 27, 228
Scarborough, Simon de, 210
Scot, Walter, 215
Seals, Use of, descending, 226
Selde, stalls and tofts in Pontefract, 37, 183
Serlo, son of Thomas Kirkman, 286
Sevile, Henry de, 297
Sheriff, A, not in the usual lists, 43
Shippen in the fee of Hillam, 278
Shitlington, 108
Sigillo, Robert de, 105
Simon, clerk, of Notton, 160
Simon de Roche, 278
Simon de Scarborough, 210
Slepehill, its fertility, 273
Slepehil, William de, 273
Smeaton, Alan de, 160
Smeaton, Josiana de, 273
Stapleton, its fertility, 290
Stapleton, Robert de, 176, 298
Stapleton, William de, 229
Stephen, King, his charter, 99
Street Furlong, 189
Sub-prior, his special seal, 257
Swain fitz Ailric, Adam his son, 95; Henry his son, 66; Richard his son, 298
Swani, Agnes filia, of Monkhill, 190
Swillington, Henry de, 210
Swillington, Hugh de, 228, 229
Swillington, Walter de, 229

Territory, The cultivated Field, 172, 198
Thomas's (St.) Hill, 149
Thomas the canon, 275
Thornton, Thomas de, 202
Toft and croft, afterwards a messuage, 171
Toulouse, Walter de, 133

Vacarius, Master, 70
Valence, William de, 112
Vernoils, The, 266
Vesci, William de, 300
Vicarage, Darrington, 43
Vinitor, John, 151, 171, 187, 224

Wakefield, Eachard parson of, 270
Wallis, Henry, 224
Wallis, Henry III., 165, 276
Wallis, Newton, 233
Wallis, Robert III., 151
Walter de Biram, 278
Walter de Ludham, 153
Walter de Toulouse, 133
Walter of Wheldrake, 267
Walter Scot, 215
Walter the receiver, 138, 200
Warner's Will, Executors of, 166
Wasta = depopulated, not necessarily devastated, 259
Waterfall, The, Pontefract, 179
Well, Harrop or Harper, 150
Wenrevilles, The de, 202
West Royd, Monkroyd, or Brackenhill, 132, 190, 216
Wheldale, Nicholas de, 226
Wheldrake, Walter of, 267
Whitwood Mere, 246, 285
Wike, 83
William de Campsall, 155
William de Daneport, 272
William de Featherstone, 214
William de Friston, his father, 8
William de Reineville, 298
William de Slepehil, 273
William de Stapleton, 229
William de Valence, 112
William Grammaticus, 229
William Lungespee, 112
William, son of Bared, 250
William, son of Everard, 140, 203, 228, 271
William, son of Hervey, 212, 291
William, son of Hotton, 304
William, son of Juliana, 250
William the chaplain, 155
Winton, Robert de, 41
Woodlesford, Samson de, 27, 228
Woolley, Elias de, 179

Yorkshire Parishes formed in 1180, xxxvi

## LIST OF SENESCHALS.

To Robert de Lascy, 1187–1193.

1190 Samson de Woodlesford.
1192 Ivo (or Eudo) de Lungvillers.
1193 Adam de Reineville.

It is difficult to account for these frequent changes, unless the appointment was at this time yearly.

To Roger de Lascy, 1194–1211.

1194–1211 Robert Wallis.

To John de Lascy, 1211–1232.

1211–1216 Hugh Butler (Pincerna, No. 230).
1216 With Godfrey de Dutton (joint). See No. 282.
1216 Alan the clerk (No. 283, and perhaps No. 289).
1216–1218 Henry Wallis.
1218–1224 Robert de Kent.
1224–1232 Gilbert de Notton.

To John, earl of Lincoln, 1232–1240.

1232–1238 Adam de Neirford.
1238–1240 Hugh Pincerna.

After the death of earl John in 1240, Hugh Pincerna continued as seneschal to the widow, the lady of Bradford. See No. 304.

To Edmund de Lascy, 1240–1258.

1240–1246 Walter de Ludham.
1246–1258 John de Hoderoyd.

---

## LIST OF CONSTABLES.

1200 Adam de Reineville 174.
Sir Robert, parson of Methley 153.
Sir Robert de Eu 135.
John de Roucester 301.
1226 William de Notton.

---

## BAILIFFS OF THE LORD THE KING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1189 | Henry II. | West Riding. | Walter son of Hugh de Swillington. |
| *c* 1192 | Richard I. | Do. | Elias de Woolley. |
| *c* 1212 | John | Do. | Hugh de Swillington and Gilbert de Ricey. |
| *c* 1194 | Richard I. | Osgoldcross and Staincross. | William son of Everard. |

---

## BAILIFFS OF THE EARL.

Geoffrey [de Northampton] clerk.
William of Featherstone.
Simon the clerk, No. 281. ? Of Notton.
Henry Bisset (*Harleian MS.* 4630, p. 371).

# CORRIGENDA.

Page v. Line 12. For "*testis*" read "*testibus.*"
,, xxix. Line 33. For "*domine*" read "*domino.*"
,, 36. Note (1). For "*Longville*" read "*Longvillers.*"
,, 37. Date of No. XXII. should be "*cir.* 1216."
,, 38. Line 17. For "Cricklestona" read "Criklestona."
,, 38. Date of No. XXIII. should be "*cir.* 1212."
,, 54. Last line but three of text. For "K 145*a*" read "R 145*a*."
,, 55. Line 20. Add "S 925, 1202."
,, 55. Last word of note. For "1221" read "1220."
,, 66. 4th line of the Charter. The reference figure (1) should follow "phibere," not "H[enrico]."
,, 70. Line 18. "quod absit" should be between parentheses, not brackets; it belongs to the original, and is not an inserted explanation.
,, 76. Line 19. Insert "[8]" after "totius."
,, 108. Line 7. For "Ledesham" read "Ledeshama."
,, 133. Note (6). For "89" read "96."
,, 138. Last line. For "153" read "154."
,, 139. Note (4). For "184" read "186."
,, 141. Heading to Charter. Read "III. *cir.* 1220."
,, 142. Note (3). For "Kippax" read "Darrington."
,, 144. Heading to Charter. Read "*cir.* 1225."
,, 145. Note (3). For "Adam de Neirford" read "Henry Wallis II." See list of seneschals.
,, 146. Last line but one. For "*Casteil'*" read "*Castell'*."
,, 156. Note (6) should read "See note (7) to No. 114."
,, 156. Note (7). Add "of the Honour."
,, 161. 4th line under Alan in the genealogy. For "265" read "269."
,, 167. Last line. For "*Monkeil*" read "*Monkehil.*"
,, 184. Note at foot. For "*son*" read "*grandson,*" and "p. 106" should be "No. 106."
,, 185. Last line of note (3). For "Introduction" read "Appendix, p. 310."
,, 194. Date of Charter should be "1193."
,, 194. Last line but one. After "*Benedicto sacerdote*" insert "*Ada sacerdote.*"
,, 197. Last line but two. Transfer "9" from after "*capellano*" to after "*capellani,*" in the last line.
,, 198. Note (1). For "125" read "126."
,, 203. Date of Charter should be "1190."
,, 203. Note (8), last line but one. For "1090" read "1190."
,, 207. 6th line of Charter. For "B'everage" read "Beverege."
,, 209. Add to note (3), "The items in the next clause are in the accusative case, as being a quotation from No. 197."
,, 211. Note (9). For "87 and 88" read "92 and 98."
,, 214. Line 3 and line 14. For "cheminem" read "cheminum."
,, 214. Line 5. For "pasture" read "pastura."
,, 214. Line 21. For "carta" read "carte."
,, 214. Last line but one. For "Walltham" read "Wautham."
,, 216. Line 1. For "predictam" read "predictas."
,, 221. Line 18. For "sign" read "test."
,, 222. Line 15. Insert "which" before "when."
,, 222. Line 17. Insert after "Lesing," "was allotted to Kippax parish."
,, 222. Lines 17–18. Omit "to Kippax parish."
,, 224. Line 2. For "Serici" read "Seric."
,, 224. Line 2 of the Charter. For "Ledestona" read "Letestona."
,, 265. Insert "*cir.* 1218" as the date of the Healaugh Charter.

THE

# Yorkshire Archæological Society.

FOUNDED 1863. INCORPORATED 1893.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE

# RECORD SERIES OF THE SOCIETY.

Annual Subscription - **ONE GUINEA.**

*Hon. Secretaries:* { S. J. CHADWICK, F.S.A., Church Street, Dewsbury.
J. W. CLAY, F.S.A., Rastrick House, Brighouse.

Vol. I.—**Inquisitions.** (James I. and Charles I.)
**Yorkshire Wills at Somerset House,** 1649–1660. Price £1 1*s.*

,, 2.—**Yorkshire Feet of Fines,** Part I. Michaelmas Term, 1486, to end of Hilary Term, 157$\frac{9}{1}$. Price £1 1*s.*

,, 3.—**Proceedings of the Council of the North.**
**Two Earliest Sessions Rolls of the West Riding of Yorkshire.** Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 4.—**Index of York Wills,** 1636–1652. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 5.—**Yorkshire Feet of Fines,** Part II. Easter Term, 1571, to end of Hilary Term, 158$\frac{3}{3}$. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 6.—**Index of York Wills,** 1389–1514. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 7.—**Yorkshire Feet of Fines,** Part III. Easter Term, 1583, to end of Hilary Term, 159$\frac{3}{4}$.

,, 8.—**Yorkshire Feet of Fines,** Part IV. Easter Term, 1594, to end of Hilary Term, 160$\frac{3}{3}$. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 9.—**Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills at Somerset House.** Illustrative of Dugdale's Visitation. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 10.—**Coucher Book of Selby Abbey,** Vol. I. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 11.—**Index of York Wills,** 1514–1553. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 12.—**Yorkshire Inquisitions.** (Henry III. and Edward I.) Vol. I. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

Vol. 13.—**Selby Coucher Book,** Vol. II. Price £1 1*s.*

,, 14.—**Index of York Wills,** 1554–1568. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 15.—**Abstracts of Royalist Composition Papers for Yorkshire.** Vol. I. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 16.—**Yorkshire Lay Subsidies,** Temp. Ed. I. Vol. I. Price 10*s.* 6d.

,, 17.—**Notes Relating to Yorkshire Monastic Houses.** Extracted from the Plea Rolls. Vol. I. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 18.—**Abstracts of Royalist Composition Papers for Yorkshire.** Vol. II. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 19.—**Index of York Wills,** 1568–1585. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 20.—**Abstracts of Royalist Composition Papers for Yorkshire.** Vol. III. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 21.—**Yorkshire Lay Subsidies,** Temp. Ed. I. Vol. II. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 22.—**Index of York Wills,** 1585–1594. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 23.—**Yorkshire Inquisitions.** (Edward I.) Vol. II. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 24.—**Index of York Wills,** 1594–1602. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 25.—**Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract.** Vol. I. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 26.—**Index of York Wills,** 1603–1611. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, 27.—**Early Yorkshire Schools:** York, Beverley, Ripon. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

---

Subsequent Volumes will be:

Further instalments of the **Index of York Wills,** and of the **Monastic Notes.**

**Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract,** Vol. II.

**Yorkshire Inquisitions,** Vol. III.

**Early Chancery Proceedings for Yorkshire.**

**Early Assize Rolls for Yorkshire.**

**Wakefield Manor Court Rolls.**

**Foundation Deeds of Yorkshire Schools,** Vol. II.

**Miscellanea.**

PRINTED BY

J. WHITEHEAD AND SON, ALFRED STREET, BOAR LANE,

LEEDS.

AVID O. McKAY LIBRARY
S COLLEGE
RG, IDAHO 83460-0405